

**GLOVER'S
PEAK GUIDE,**

WITH PLATES AND PEDIGREES,

Price six shillings ;

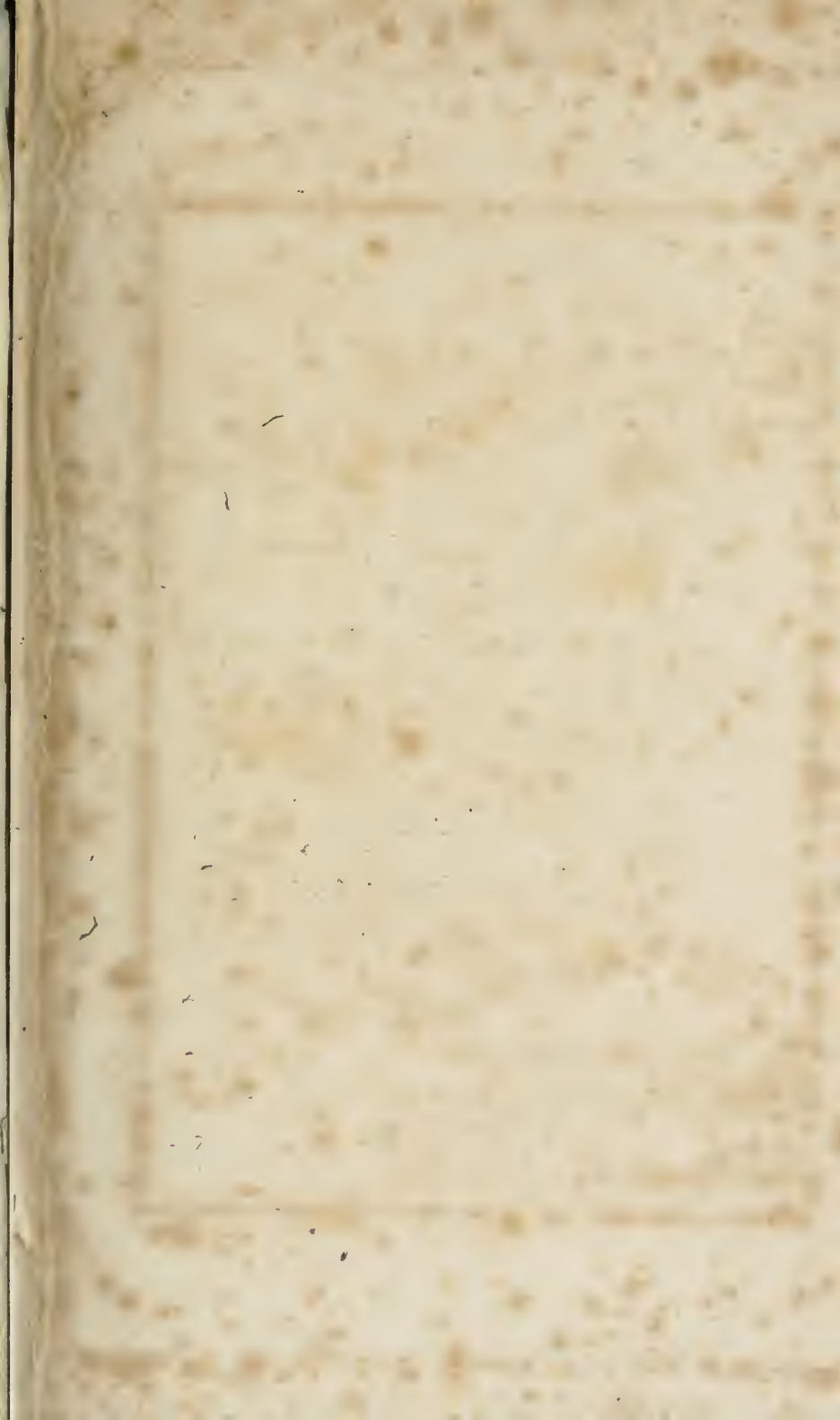
Or with an elegant Map of the County,

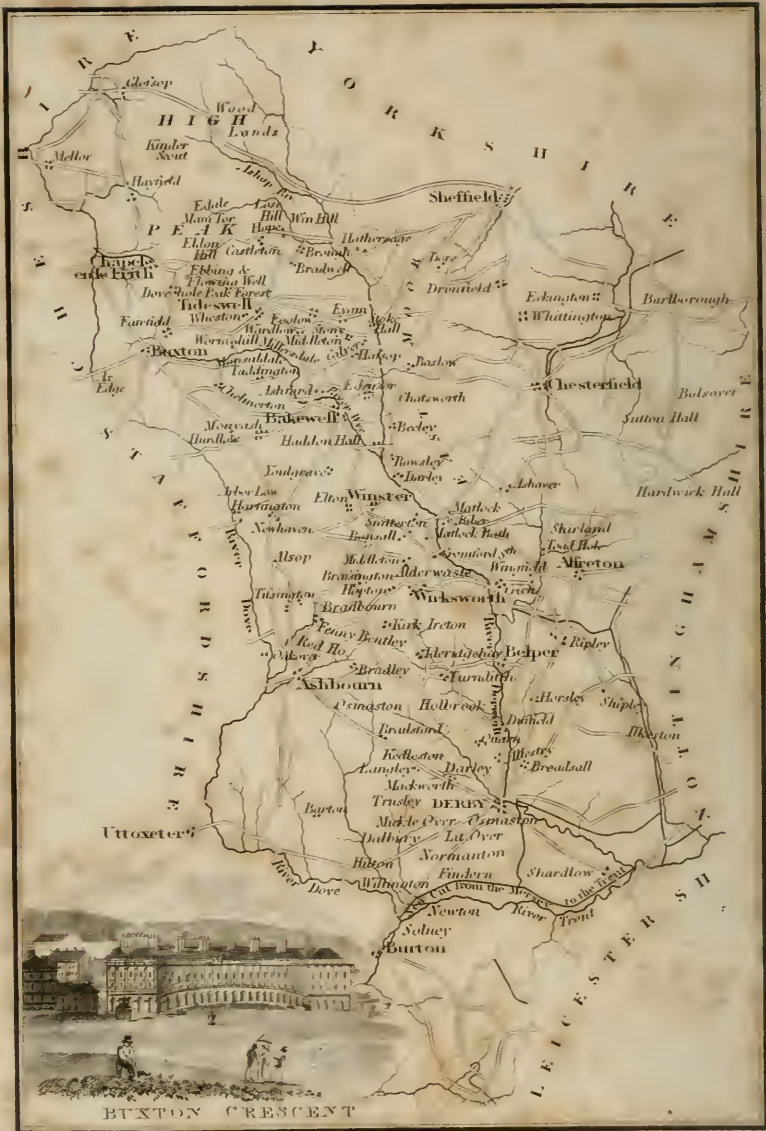
7s. 6d.

Ex Libris

C. K. OGDEN

1886





BUXTON CRESCENT

THE
PEAK GUIDE,

CONTAINING THE
TOPOGRAPHICAL, STATISTICAL,
AND
GENERAL HISTORY

OF
BUXTON, CHATSWORTH, EDENSOR, CASTLTON, BAKEWELL,
HADDON, MATLOCK, AND CROMFORD;

WITH AN
INTRODUCTION,
GIVING A SUCCINCT ACCOUNT

OF THE
TRADE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE COUNTY; AN ALPHABETICAL
LIST OF NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, AND
SEVERAL ROAD SKETCHES;

*Ornamented with a Map, Plans and East View of Chatsworth House,
Haddon Hall, Willersley Castle, Bakewell and Matlock Churches,
Ancient Monuments and Armorial Bearings.*

BY STEPHEN GLOVER;

EDITED BY
THOMAS NOBLE, Esq.

DERBY:

Printed for the Publisher

BY HENRY MOZLEY AND SON,

AND SOLD AT THE VARIOUS SHOPS IN MATLOCK, BUXTON, AND CASTLETON,
AND BY EVERY BOOKSELLER IN THE COUNTY.

1830.

INTRODUCTION.

THE GUIDE BOOKS presented hitherto to the public are so deficient in historical and general particulars, and are so confined to matters of mere description, that many travellers and other visitors of this interesting county have intimated to the proprietor of the present publication, the necessity of a work of a more comprehensive character. Rhodes's Picturesque Tour, elegant as it is in its design, tends rather to raise the expectation than direct the observation of the tourist; and the many slight, though amusing productions, which have been got up for sale to the bathers at Buxton and Matlock, were not intended by their authors to be altogether satisfactory to persons who seek for solid information.—The volume now edited will, it is believed, be found to contain a complete topographical history of the principal places of the Peak. Without entering minutely into picturesque detail, it will lead the traveller to every interesting object, and will direct the man of science or those whose business calls them to this county, to the particular matters of their enquiry.

Derbyshire, one of the central counties of England, is so diversified in geographical aspect, that it may be said to possess both high-lands and low-lands. The former are distinguished by their romantic scenery, their rocks and caverns, and for their mineral wealth: the latter differ little either in their appearance or in their produce from the fruitful districts of other British counties. In each of these, the labours of industry are eminently known, and it would be difficult to say whether the mountains or the plains of the county are the wealthiest, or which owes the most either to the bounties of nature or the energies of art.

The mountainous region of the High Peak, together with the rapid streams, embanked by rude and abrupt cliffs, and forming valleys of different extent and features, which meet in the Lower Peak and swell the waters of the Derwent, offer much to the contemplator of nature, to the painter and to the geologist. This region is visited by many as abundant in astonishing natural objects, and by others as an ample field for scientific research.—To all, the chasms or cavities in the limestone rocks, with their stalactites, spars and other incrustations are objects of peculiar interest, while the dales offer gratifications of a more general character.

The most remarkable eminences or mountains are on the north-western extremity of the county; and of these the highest are the northern Axe-Edge, the middle and the southern Axe-Edge, Kinder-Scout, and Blakelow-Stones. According to the trigonometrical survey, the great northern elevation of Axe-Edge is 1751 feet above the level of the sea, and Holme Moss, the most conspicuous point of Kinder-Scout, is 1859 feet.

The ridges which branch out from the north-western corner of Derbyshire, in various directions across the High Peak and the Eastern Moor, until they are lost in the fruitful plains that embank the Trent, contain the head-springs of numerous rapid streams or rivulets and romantic rivers.

The rivers of Derbyshire are, the Trent, the Derwent, the Dove, the Erewash, the Nutbrook, the Mease, the Amber, the Bootle, the Wye, the Bradford and Lathkil, the Ecclesbourne, the Goyte, the Etherow, the Ashop, the Noe, the Rother, the Hipper, the Schoo, the Set, the Henmore, and other smaller streams. Of these, the Derwent may be regarded as the chief with respect to the county, as it collects and discharges into the Trent the waters of nearly three hundred thousand acres. From its source on the Alpine ridges of the Peak, until it reaches the town of Derby, its banks are varied with beautiful and interesting scenery. The Dove has been the theme of poets, the study of painters and the resort of scientific naturalists. The Wye has its interesting channel amidst ravines and precipitous rocks, and displays within the course of a few miles, an astonishing diversity of abrupt scenery, interspersed with woods, or sometimes tranquillized by pastoral prospects and the hand of cultivation.

Besides the sources or heads of rivers, there are many mineral or medicinal springs.—At *Buxton* there are hot springs, the temperature of which is constantly 82 degrees. This water is used for bathing, and taken internally. There are also chaly-

beate springs at the same town, the temperature of which varies from 52 to 55 degrees; and on the opposite sides of the dislocated limestone, west of Buxton, there are cold springs and a bath. In the midst of this dislocation the interesting river Wye has its source.—*Matlock* is known as well by its bold and beautiful scenery as by its hot baths. The temperature of the springs is 68 degrees. They rise in that extensive disruption of the chain of limestone rocks, which the geological writers have termed the great Derbyshire Fault.—At Matlock town there is a chalybeate-spring.—At Kedleston park, east of the elegant mansion of Lord Scarsdale, there is a medicinal spring, sulphureous and salt. Its temperature is 47 degrees. This water resembles that at Harrogate, but is much weaker.—At Ilkeston, Shipley, Cotmanhay and West Hallam are powerful saline and chalybeate springs, which rise in the coal shale.—In all the mountainous ridges, springs are discovered variously impregnated, with salt, sulphur, or with mineral combinations. There are also springs, which being replete with calcareous particles appear to petrify pieces of wood or other substances immersed for any time in their waters.

The caverns or chasms in the lower limestone rock are among the peculiar features of Derbyshire. The most remarkable are *Peak Cavern* or the *Devil's Cave* at Castleton. It has a wide entrance, with a concreted roof, and in rainy seasons a stream of accumulated waters vents itself through this chasm.—*Pool's Hole* is about half a mile south-west of Buxton—*Elden Hole* is a very deep open hole in the limestone rock, north of a village called Peak-Forest town.—*Merlin's Cave*, south of Eyam Church, is small but very rich in beautiful concretions or stalactites. *Bagshaw's Cavern*, which, on account of the superior elegance of its stalactites, is generally called the *Crystallized Cavern*, is situate south-west of Bradwell, and extends through numerous subterranean chambers, above four hundred yards. The caverns at Matlock Bath are numerous: they are called the *Rutland*, the *Cumberland*, the *Fluor*, the *Deronshire*, &c. and are wonderfully diversified in position and extent as well as in the grotesque forms of the concretions and their awful subterranean scenery. *Reynard's Cavern* and *Hall* are situate in Dove Dale, near Hanson-Grange. The latter is entered by a curious natural arch or portico.—There are other caves, some of them abounding with crystals and stalactites of smaller dimensions in various parts of the Peak: but it is doubtful whether some that have obtained the name of Caverns are natural chasms or exhausted and neglected mines.

Of the dales or valleys, *Dove Dale* is undoubtedly the most celebrated. It extends nearly north-west of Thorpe, between Derbyshire and Staffordshire, about five miles along the course of the Dove. The high and elevated rocks in this grand dale are called Dove Dale Church, Lover's Leap, Pickering's Sugar Loaves, Tissington Spires, Thorpe Cloud, &c.—*Bonsal Dale* extends two miles west from Cromford. The geologist may trace in it the four limestone strata, with three of the intervening beds of toadstone. This dale is deep and romantic. The turnpike road to Buxton passes through it. *Monsal Dale* is particularly interesting. It embanks both sides of the Wye during the most romantic and meandering part of its course, extending from Fin-Copt Hill to Miller's Dale.—*Matlock-Bath Dale* extends along the course of the Derwent more than two miles from Cromford cotton mills. Within it are found the tufa and the petrifying springs, the hot springs and baths. The principal eminences are called the Heights of Abraham, High Tor, Searthin Cliffs, Wild Cat, Tor-Rocks, &c.—*Middleton* or *Eyam Dale* is highly romantic and picturesque: it abounds with elevated rocks and some interesting caverns. The other interesting dales are *Cave Dale* near Castleton, *Bradford* and *Lathkil Dales*, *Mill Dale* near Buxton, and *Miller's Dale* on the banks of the Wye, in which rise the Raven Tor and Chee Tor, while other bold and abrupt eminences project along its sides.

The mineral productions of Derbyshire embrace nearly every species of subterranean wealth; but the coal, lead, iron and marble are those which chiefly engage the enterprise and industry of the inhabitants. The *coal-field* or *great coal-rake* as it is sometimes called, lies along the eastern boundary of the county, and is from twelve to fifteen miles in width, with narrow branches extending from it along the border of Leicestershire, southward, and more particularly near the border of Yorkshire, where the *field* or *rake* itself widens and occupies a large district of that northern county.—The strata of coal are sometimes completely denuded or very barely covered with earth, but they are usually found beneath the yellow or magnesian limestone. The whole extent of the *coal-measures* or the *coal-field* in Derbyshire is about 190,000 acres.

The principal collieries are Adelphi, Alfreton, Ashgate in Brampton, Butterley, Codnor park, Denby, Ilkeston, Morley park, Newhall, Pinxton, Ripley, Hartshay in Pentrich, Staveley, Shipley, Somercotes, Swanwick, West Hallam, &c. &c.

The use of coal as fuel must have been known in very early times, and rude tools have been found in some parts of Leicestershire and Yorkshire, where the coal strata *basset* or appear above the limestone, which sufficiently prove that the Britons were

not unacquainted with this valuable article. There is evidence also of the Barwell colliery, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and some mines in the West Riding of Yorkshire, having been worked by the Romans. Coal, as fuel, was however not extensively used in England until the commencement of the seventeenth century. In the reigns of Edward I. and Elizabeth, edicts were made prohibiting coal-fires in London. Still it appears, from a charter of Edward II. dated 1315, that the coal of Derbyshire was in use in the monasteries, and that the monks of Beauchief supplied themselves from the mines at Alfreton and Norton. Coal-mines are now justly esteemed the most valuable source of our national wealth, as it is from their abundance that our manufactories have derived that astonishing power of production; for the steam engine would be an inert machine were it not for the almost vital heat which our inexhaustible supply of coal imparts to it.

In Derbyshire the coal-pits, except in a few instances, are worked by lessees. The rents are from £50. to £100. per acre, and measurement of the mines and their works is generally made every year. Some coal-owners take a rent upon every ton sold at the pit: this varies from 4*d.* to 16*d.* according to the goodness of the coal and the productiveness of the works. Coal, although it possesses many varieties, is commonly spoken of only as *hard* or *soft*. The hard coal, when of a bright black colour, is much esteemed. The soft coal often burns rapidly, and in some instances it is slattery or easily crumbled into *sluck* or small fragments: it is then called *smithy* coal, and is used only for manufacturing purposes. Coal-mines are subject to fatal explosions of what is termed the *fire-damp*. This is a gas, chiefly composed of hydrogen, generated from the decomposition of various substances; and, mixing with the atmospheric air, it frequently explodes, occasioning much desolation and loss of lives. The *choke-damp* is the deadened or unbreathable air, that expands after the explosion by which the oxygen has been consumed.

This district of Britain was more or less known to the nations of antiquity on account of its *lead mines*, the produce of which was an article of commerce in the marts of Tyre and Carthage. Subsequently, under the government of the Romans, this useful mineral was an object of research and regulation; and blocks or pigs of lead have been discovered in this county, stamped severally with the name of the reigning emperor, and in one instance with the name of an individual, probably that of a government supervisor. There are proofs that the lead-mines were not overlooked by the monks, when, during the Saxon heptarchy, they laid the foundations of their wealthy establishments. In 714, the lead-mines around Wirksworth belonged to an ecclesiastical establishment at Repton, and there appear to have been various grants regarding the mines during that period. Previous to the conquest, these grants had been seized by the Danish sovereigns, and William I. retained them as the peculiar domain of the crown. At the time of the Norman survey, as is apparent from Domesday Book, the lead-mines were valuable. The castle of the Peak, built about that period, was covered with lead. From that period to the reign of Elizabeth, the right to these mineral treasures was esteemed to be vested in the sovereign, and this claim was confirmed by Inquisitions held at Ashbourn and Wirksworth. But queen Elizabeth, in the 16th year of her reign, granted all her mineral possessions in Derbyshire to a Society or Corporation. The Devonshire family have long been lessees of the High Peak mines, and the lease of those in the wapentake of Wirksworth is vested in Richard Arkwright, esq.

The miners have from time immemorial possessed regulations and laws of their own. By these laws, or customs, any man or set of men might dig or search for veins of ore in the king's field (comprising the greater part of the mountainous limestone district of Derbyshire) without the permission and without being in any way accountable to the owners or occupiers of the soil, for the damage committed by them.

The first lead mines were made in places where the limestone is covered with light soil, and the ore was thrown out by hand instruments. Some shallow mines, opened, probably, in periods of the highest antiquity, still exist; and indeed it was not until a very modern era, that the veins of ore were followed to any considerable depth. The ancient mineral laws also were injurious to the progress of improvement. The rake-veins are now worked at very great depths. Each direction taken by the miners in working out the ore, is called a *stoop of work*, and in some mines, two or three stoops are wrought at the same time. The produce of ore even in the same rake-vein differs materially: in the extent of one yard, the quantity of ore may vary from 1600 to 300 pounds. The veins of ore called *pipe-veins* are generally worked under greater disadvantages than the *rake-veins*.

The Derbyshire lead mines are held in shares, and frequently the shares are small and the co-proprietors numerous. Some shares are forty-eighths, and even these in some mines are again subdivided into eighths and sixteenths.

We enumerate the following as a few of the principal lead mines.

Bondog-hole, sometimes called the Dogholes, in Middleton by Wirksworth, where ore is said to be found in the toadstone stratum. These mines are naturally cavern-

ous and abound with stalactites. That they were worked in very ancient times is apparent from the large hillocks of refuse stuff in and about them.

The Gang or Dove-gang, the Godber, Goodluck, and Great-pits in Cromford and Middleton, are rich in ore which is found in the shale, the limestone and even in the toadstone strata. Pyrites and other mineral productions abound in these mines, and a hot spring oozes through the limestone rock.

The Gregory mine at Overton in Ashover abounds in ore, which is found in the grit, the shale, and limestone strata. The ore is of two different kinds. Here are also transparent fluor with silvery pyrites, crystals of calc, spar, &c. The principal shaft is three hundred yards deep.

The Cross-Rake mine in Matlock High Tor abounds in lead and calamine. It is in the limestone stratum.

The Odin mine, north-west of Castleton, is perhaps one of the most ancient in the county. It contains much lead ore, with black jack, fluor, cauk, elastic bitumen, &c.

The Ratchwood mine, in Wirksworth, is productive of much valuable ore, with other minerals.

Stafford's-Dream, or the Dream-mine, is wholly in the limestone rock, and is rich in lead ore, ochre, &c.

The Cromford Moor and Crich mines are amongst the most valuable now wrought in the county.

There are about two thousand two hundred and eighty miners employed in getting ore in Derbyshire.

The cupolas for smelting lead are at Barbrook in Baslow, Bradwell, Meerbrook in Alderwasley, Lea near Cromford, Middleton Dale, Stone-Edge in Ashover, Tolley, Via-Gellia, Bonsall and at Stony Middleton.

The Messrs. Alsop, of Lea Wood, are the greatest smelters of lead ore in the county; they frequently smelt thirty tons per week. Messrs. Milnes, Ashover; Richard Hurt, esq. Wirksworth; John Barker, esq. Hilltop, Bakewell, and others, are also considerable smelters.

The lead mills of Messrs. Walker and Co. and Messrs. Goodalls, on the Norman-ton road, near Derby, and those of Mr. Holbrook, in Derby, merit attention; and the shot tower of Messrs. Cox, Poyser and Co. is a curious and interesting object. This is a circular building, about fifty yards in height. The formation of the shot is an ingenious process, for which the proprietors of the works have a patent. The ore, in a state of fusion, is poured from a boiler at the top of the tower, and falls through sieves into a reservoir of water below. This tower suffered considerably by fire on the 13th of April, 1824, but was shortly afterwards repaired, and is now in full operation.

At very early periods the *ironstone* of this county was known, and in various places coal-furnaces were erected for smelting it. The first mode of getting this mineral was by open casts or works, but when the *bassets* or exposed beds of ore were exhausted, recourse was had to excavations, which are frequently made in the form of a *cone* or *bell*, from three to ten feet deep, and spreading in its descent over many yards. When the ironstone bed is covered by a solid stratum, the ore is worked in the regular way of mining. The ironstone beds at Codnor Park near Heanor, those at Morley Park near Heage, and those at Somercotes in Alfreton, Chesterfield and Staveley are the most valuable in the county. The old coal furnaces continued in use until within the last fifty years, but iron is now made in tall furnaces only, heated with the coke of pit-coal, and blown by cylinder bellows worked by steam-engines. When the fusion of the ironstone commences, the smelted metal passes through layers of coke and limestone, and collecting at the bottom of the furnace, is let out into beds of sand, moulded to the forms required. A pig of iron is three feet and a half in length, and weighs one hundred pounds.

Before the introduction of coke for the smelting of iron, the number of blast-furnaces was *four*, and their aggregate produce was eight hundred tons of pig-iron annually.

In 1768, one charcoal blast-furnace only remained; and *seven* furnaces, in which coke was consumed, had been established. The total annual produce of pig-iron had risen to four thousand five hundred tons.

In 1796, the blast-furnaces were *ten*, and their annual produce had increased to seven thousand six hundred and fifty tons.

In 1806, the number of furnaces was *eleven*, and their estimated annual produce ten thousand tons.

In 1823, fourteen furnaces were in blast within this county, yielding about nine thousand one hundred tons of pig-iron.

In 1827, the number of blast-furnaces was *fifteen*, and their produce may be stated at twenty thousand eight hundred tons.

The number of blast-furnaces in work has recently been reduced to fourteen, and

the pig-iron manufactured from them, within the year 1829, will probably not exceed twenty thousand tons.

The total number of blast-furnaces in Derbyshire is nineteen, five of which were out of blast in the beginning of 1829.

The celebrated Butterley Company possesses numerous and extensive works. At Butterley, there are furnaces, a foundery and steam-engine manufactory: at Codnor there are furnaces, a foundery and bar-iron works: at these places, together with the Ormond, Portland and Heanor collieries; the ironstone mines connected therewith; the Crich limestone quarries and lime-works, and the Codnor Park lime-works, there are at present nearly fifteen hundred men employed. This number necessarily varies with the state of trade. Half are employed in the mines and the rest in the iron works and other manufactories. There were in March, 1829, two furnaces in blast at Butterley and two at Codnor Park, producing on an average thirty-five tons of pig-iron per week at each furnace.—The wages paid to the different classes of men vary considerably. The following may be about the average. Ironstone-getters, 12s. to 14s. per week: colliers 15s. to 20s. In each of these two classes a great number of boys are employed, whose wages vary from 4s. to 12s. per week, according to their ages. Labourers 12s. per week: furnace men 17s. 6d. to 21s.: moulders 18s. to 21s.: smiths 18s. to 21s.: carpenters 16s. to 20s.: model-makers 18s. to 24s.: engine fitters, turners and other mechanics, about 16s. to 24s.: quarry men 12s. to 15s.

The massive and magnificent castings executed at Butterley have been numerous, and have bestowed a celebrity upon the enterprising and skilful proprietors, which, being shared by the county, renders the iron-works of Derbyshire the subject of admiration to distant nations. Among these works are the following:—The Vauxhall iron bridge: a cast-iron bridge to cross the river Gompta, at Lucknow, in the East Indies, for His Highness the Nabob of Oude: the iron roof for the Rum-quay, West India docks: bridges and other works for the West India docks: the cast-iron colonnade in front of the Opera House, London: the iron bridges for the harbour of Dublin, and iron roofs for the king's warehouses in that city: the iron bridge for Leith harbour: the iron bridges, lock-gates, and other works for the Caledonian canal: a considerable part of the cast-iron works for his majesty's dock-yard and storehouses at Sheerness.—During the war, iron shot was made at the Butterley works for the king's service. At the same manufactory was made the whole of the large main of pipes to supply the city of Edinburgh with water; as well as numerous pipes for the great water-work companies and gas companies in England, and those of the water-works at the Cape of Good Hope. Besides many steam engines for collieries, factories, mills, &c. several powerful ones were made at Butterley, for draining the fens at Misterton, near Gainsborough, by which the perfect drainage of more than 50,000 acres of land has been effected. The steam engines applied to vessels for the purposes of navigation which have been executed at these works are numerous. And a vast number of steam-engines, sugar-mills and machinery have been sent by the Butterley Company to the West Indies, the Mauritius and other colonial states. The Butterley Company employs twenty-six steam engines from one hundred and sixty to eight horses' power: the aggregate power amounting to more than that of seven hundred horses.

The Alfreton Iron Works are situate within the hamlet of Riddings, in the parish of Alfreton. They consist of two blast furnaces for the manufacture of pig-iron, and an extensive foundery for the conversion of a part of this produce into castings. During the late war, these works were employed almost exclusively in furnishing cannon-shot and shells for the service of government; of which three thousand one hundred tons have been sent to the royal arsenal at Woolwich in the space of one year. Similar castings continue to be occasionally supplied from these works for the board of ordnance, and for the East India Company. Now, however, the principal part of the produce of these works, not disposed of as pig-iron, is cast into retorts and pipes for gas works; pipes for water-works; castings for machinery; bridges and the general purposes of architecture. The retorts made at Alfreton have obtained considerable celebrity on account of their durability. Three collieries are connected with this establishment; which, besides supplying the iron works, contribute largely towards the general consumption of coal in the midland counties. Eleven steam-engines are in use on the different departments of the works, and from six to seven thousand yards of rail-road. The number of men employed is about five hundred. Three hundred and fifty of these are connected with the ironstone works and collieries, and the remainder with the blast furnaces and founderies. The earnings of the labourers vary from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 4d. per day; of the mechanics, founders and furnace men, from 3s. to 5s.; of the colliers and ironstone getters, from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. according to the nature of the work and the ability and experience of the individual.

The limits of an introductory chapter will not allow us to describe more particularly these important establishments. Our intention in this outline is rather to

enumerate the prominent objects of interest which this county contains, than to anticipate the researches of the intelligent enquirer. It will suffice therefore to mention, in this place, that the Brampton and Chesterfield founderies are more eminent for the useful and tasteful articles of domestic convenience, than for more ponderous castings, as are those at Derby, Dronfield, Millford and Renishaw. The foundry of Messrs. Weatherhead, Glover and Co. in Derby, has been distinguished not only for the elegance of the domestic castings, but for the superiority of its architectural works and ornamental vases. The gothic church-windows and columns executed at this foundry have been esteemed perfect specimens of this art, and are proofs of the capability of its being applied to the loftiest designs of the builder. The churches and chapels in which these elegant gothic window-frames, &c. have been affixed, are those of Portsea, in Hampshire; Bordesley, near Birmingham; Walsall, Burton and West Bromwich, in Staffordshire; Kidderminster, in Worcestershire; Ashton-under-Lyne and Oldham, in Lancashire; and the new church (St. John's) in Derby. The beautiful temple now in the Alton Tower gardens, was designed and cast at the Derwent foundry, Derby, for the earl of Shrewsbury.

Besides the founderies already mentioned, there are in this county nine iron forges, where are made wrought iron bars, rods, sheet plates, &c.; and at Derby the iron and copper works of Messrs. Bingham, Humpston and Co. These mills were established in 1734, for preparing iron for various uses, and for the purpose of smelting, rolling and preparing copper for sheathing vessels, and sheet-iron and tin. There is also the wrought-iron steam engine boiler manufactory of Mr. Harrison, St. Mary's bridge, Derby; at this manufactory boilers are made from one to one hundred horses' power, steam kitchens, and every other description of wrought-iron boilers, brewing and bleaching pans, gasometers, hot-air stoves or cockles for heating mansions, &c. roasting and steaming apparatus, and every kind of lock and smith's work. Mr. Harrison made a wrought-iron tank for the Nottingham gas company, forty-two feet in diameter and eighteen feet six inches deep, that held 193,082 gallons of water, and estimating the pressure on the bottom to be $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to the inch, the weight will be $910\frac{1}{2}$ tons.—The tank was estimated to weigh thirty-six tons when completed, and was undoubtedly the largest ever made in this county. Mr. Harrison also erects vineries, peach houses, pine-pits, conservatories, green-houses, &c. which he heats by steam or hot air.

The manufactory of Messrs. Fox and Sons, City Road, Derby, on the banks of the Derwent, is highly interesting for the display of superior ingenuity in the command and application of power imparted to various engines. This is principally seen in cutting iron, and their admirable iron lathes, which are from £200. to £800. value.

At Mosbrough, Troway, Ridgeway and Ford, in the parish of Eckington, and other villages in the north of Derbyshire, an extensive manufacture in scythes and sickles is carried on. From this neighbourhood various countries are supplied with these useful implements, viz.: America, Russia, Poland, Scotland, Ireland, &c. and all parts of England.

The nail manufacture has been a very ancient branch of the iron trade in this county. It is at present carried on extensively by Messrs. Mold and Co. at Belper; and by other masters at Belper, Chesterfield, Derby, Eckington, Wirksworth, and other places in the county; there are about sixty masters in this business, who employ not less than two hundred and fifty hands.

Of the natural wealth of this county the marble may be mentioned as one of the constituents. It is a beautiful calcareous substance, and is found in various parts of the High and Low Peak. The black marble of Ashford is capable of receiving an extraordinary high polish, so as to reflect objects as brightly as a mirror. The mottled and veined grey marble, varying in tint from a faint blue to an azure purple, is obtained in large quantities near Monyash. The figured marble, abounding with shell-petrifications (entrochi, anomites, corals, &c.) the sections of which display an endless diversity of figure, is found also at Monyash, Ashover, Hassop and at Slaley near Bonsall. There are marble works at Ashford and at Derby, where this material is wrought into articles of domestic elegance and into monuments. Chimney-pieces are sold at various prices, from 30s. to upwards of £60. and beautiful tables of black marble, enriched with elegant engravings, are also made there.—The saw-mills for cutting marble and free-stone into slabs were first established at Ashford, by the late Mr. Henry Watson, of Bakewell, nearly a century ago. The most valuable quarries belong to the dukes of Devonshire and Rutland.

In the limestone rocks is found the substance called, petrosilex or chert. This when white and pure is known by the name of china stone, and is sent off in very considerable quantities to the Staffordshire potteries. Most of the limestone and chalk districts produce this material, but that from the neighbourhood of Bakewell and Little Longstone is most esteemed.

The freestone or building-stone quarries are very numerous in Derbyshire. At the Lea-wood delph or quarry, blocks of building-stone are sold at *6d.* per foot cube;

the price at Belper is 8*d.*; and at the Priory, near Breadsall, a fine solid stone is procured, wholly free from clay, that is sold as high as 10*d.*—Some of the gritstone rocks afford an excellent building-stone, and that from the yellow limestone strata is durable. The shale freestone is found variegated with concentric streaks, of an orange colour or dingy red, and chimney-pieces are sometimes made of it.—Flag-beds of paving stones, which split plane and flat, and require little labour are also numerous. The price at the quarry is from 12*d.* to 20*d.* per superficial yard. The most perfect are those in the gritstone rocks.

There are about twenty grindstone quarries. The stone differs considerably in its quality, but is all serviceable either for grinding fine tools or for coarser purposes. At Corbar in the Peak and Stanley, very fine grindstones are made, while the large coarse stones from the Gregory quarry in Overton, are in extensive demand. The average value is about two pounds or two guineas per ton. Some of these quarries furnish whetstones and scythestones; the latter at 10*s.* or 12*s.* per long hundred.

The gritstone rock, so abundant in the northern districts of Derbyshire, supply the farmer, the builder and the artisan with much useful material, and at Stanton in the Peak and at Birehover, the grit rock is found porous, and is in request for filtering cisterns and other vessels.

The quarries producing slate or tile-stones are numerous. The general price of the slate at the quarry is from 54*s.* to 70*s.* per rood; the rood being sufficient to roof in forty-four square yards. At Cobourn quarry, in South Winfield park, the slates are remarkably large and coarse, some of them are more than a yard high, and are used as eaves slating and even as fences.

The gypsum, alabaster or plaster-stone is, by the geologists, classed among the *earths*, and is no where found in greater purity than in the red marl strata of this county. There are four gypsum pits on the south-east side of Chellaston, belonging to Mr. William Orton and Mr. George Wooton. There is also a pit at Aston, and another at Ballington Hill, near Ambaston. The principal demand for the pure white gypsum or that slightly streaked with red, is made by the Staffordshire potters. This sells at 10*s.* per ton; but some particularly fine blocks are purchased by the makers of alabaster ornaments and by statuaries, as high as 30*s.* and upwards per ton. The columns in the mansion of Lord Scarsdale, at Kedleston, are formed of this material. The inferior sort, of which plaster floors are made, is called flooring stone, and is sold at from 5*s.* to 7*s.* and 10*s.* per ton.

The caulk mills, for grinding and converting caulk into an article little inferior to white lead, have been successively established at Bonsall and Derby. Caulk is found in lead mines throughout the county, and the price of it at the pits, in its raw state, is from 8*s.* to 12*s.* per ton.

The spar works of Mr. Hall at Derby, together with the museum at Matlock, are gratifying objects of curiosity, taste and science. The fluor spar, or as it is termed blue john, is an elegant natural production. The only mountain where it can be obtained in sufficient abundance and quality for the purposes of manufacture, is situate westward of Castleton, between Mam Tor and the eminences that compose the Long Cliff. Its price is about £40. per ton. Some of the pieces of fluor are a foot in thickness, and have four or five different veins, but such large pieces are very rare. In general they are only about three or four inches in thickness. The deep violet is the most common kind, but in some pieces a fine yellow tint prevails, and in others a pale rose-colour. The acid obtained from fluor spar is more powerfully corrosive than any other, and is used in engraving upon glass. The natural colours of the spar are greatly affected by heat. At the spar manufactories in Derby, this elegant material is worked into a variety of ornamental and useful articles, such as vases, cups, necklaces, ear-drops, &c. There are also similar manufactories at Buxton, Castleton and Matlock Bath. The coarse, discoloured and inferior kinds of this spar, are in great demand at the founderies as fluxes of the ore. From Knowles' mine great quantities are sent to the Ecton copper works; and the furnaces at Butterley and Somercotes are supplied from the Crich Cliff pits.

Bricks and tiles are made from the red marl, with which the more fruitful part of Derbyshire abounds; particularly from the tenacious portions of that earth. From the grey clay of Brassington, which is a decomposition of toadstone, tiles have been made, resembling the flat slate-like tiles of Staffordshire. Draining tiles and pipe-bricks are made at Newton Solney, where the former are sold at 20*s.* per hundred; and the latter at various prices, from 4*d.* each to 3*s.* the thousand. At Ashover, Bolsover, Swadlincote and other places, fire bricks are manufactured for sale and are in great repute; and at Swadlincote arch-bricks are made for reverberatory furnaces, and round tiles for the use of the bar-iron manufacturers.

The tobacco-pipe makers, who reside chiefly at Derby, Bolsover, and New Brampton near Chesterfield, obtain much of the raw material from Bolsover, Killamarsh, and Chellaston Hill.

The Derbyshire diamonds are small detached and perfect crystals, consisting of

an hexagonal prism terminated by pyramids. They are found at Buxton, Castleton, Miller's-Dale near Priestcliff, &c. They are generally imbedded in toadstone strata, where sometimes have been found small specimens of calcedony, jasper, terra-vert and even onyxes.

The art of the lapidary or jeweller is said to have been introduced into this town by Mr. Obijah Mellor, about the middle of the last century, and yet there exist some uncertain traditions that assign to it a much higher antiquity; and it is not improbable that the stones found in the High Peak tempted the researches of lapidaries from very remote periods, until the real value of those stones were correctly ascertained. The present lapidaries and jewellers are Mr. F. Severne and Mr. E. Simpson. The articles manufactured by them are esteemed little inferior to the best workmanship of London. They employ about one hundred hands, and the wages are from 12s. to 22s. per week.

A district like Derbyshire, abounding thus in the useful ores of lead and iron, with other natural productions, would necessarily have had some intercourse of trade in very early times. It would be absurd to endeavour to trace any certain vestiges of such commerce, any further than to point out the probability that the mines of Derbyshire were known to the traders of Belgium previously to the Roman invasion, while the pigs of lead, impressed with latin inscriptions, which have been discovered in the mining districts, sufficiently prove that this species of wealth had become an object of attention to the Roman government.—The conveyance of heavy articles must have been attended with considerable difficulty, but it appears plainly by Doomsday Book that the Trent had been navigable long before the Conquest, and it may be inferred that water carriage was not wholly unknown in the remotest periods.

There can be no doubt that those who wrought the mines obtained their sustenance from the southern districts of the county, and hence would originate a trade in corn and other provisions. This intercourse continued many centuries, and Camden describes the town of Derby in his time, as dependent for its prosperity upon dealers who purchased corn, which they sold again to the more northern people.—The business of malting was carried on in Derbyshire at a very ancient period. The art and trade of brewing seems also to have been understood at an early era, and as the word *ale* may be fairly derived from the Danish *oel*, it does not seem unlikely that some kind of beverage from fermented corn, was introduced into this county by that people, who for some time held possession of Derby. It cannot be affirmed that the malt-trade was carried on very extensively in this county before the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and we observe that *Deering*, in his History of Nottingham, mentions that town as having enjoyed the malting and malt-liquor trade for several ages without any competitor in the midland part of the realm. Mr. Woolley, however observes, in his manuscript history, under the date 1712, “the principal trade of this town, (Derby) is that of malting, with which they supply a great part of Cheshire, Staffordshire and Lancashire, by which many good estates have been raised; as also by the trade of a baker, this town supplying most of the Peak country with bread of hard corn, they having none but oats among themselves. This town is famous for very good ale, which the brewers send to London and other parts to good advantage.

The woollen manufactories were established at very early periods in this and the neighbouring county of Nottingham, as appears by a Charter granted by king John in the year 1199, which conferred on the burgesses of Derby and Nottingham the exclusive privilege of dying cloth. This rather proves the antiquity of the dyers' trade in these two towns, than of the manufactures. A proclamation was made in 17th Edward III. to carry into effect a previous resolution of parliament, expressly for the protection of the wool-trade of Derby, which ordains that no person whether native or foreigner shall purchase wool at a lower price than 9½ marks per sack, that being the price established in the county of Derby. This shows that the wool of this county was considered sufficiently important to take the lead in fixing the general price of that article, or that Derby had the reputation of being the staple town for the disposal of native wool. It is remarkable that about the period of this proclamation, the conquest of Calais, where a mart for the wool of Flanders had long existed, had introduced much foreign wool, and thus diminished the price of the home-grown commodity. Edward perceived the advantages of this intercourse, and notwithstanding this protecting edict, he incorporated a company of wool merchants, under the name of the merchants of the staple, and ordained that the price fixed by them at Calais should be the regulating value. This company maintained its station and extended the home and foreign wool trade with much advantage to the country, keeping up a continual correspondence with agents in Derby and Nottingham, until the loss of Calais, under Queen Mary, when that channel of prosperity to this town gradually declined.

Wool in Derbyshire is sold either by the stone of 14 lbs. or by the tod of 28 lbs.

There are no fairs expressly for the sale of the wools of this county, though some persons have at times advocated such an establishment, and formerly the July fair at Chapel-en-le-Frith was noted for the sale of this article. It is customary for the wool-staplers to go from farm to farm. The wool of the woodland sheep has been sold by Mr. Charles Greaves of Rowlee, as high as 42s. per tod; and the wool of the small forest-breed, sells for half as much more as the new Leicestershire wool. Mr. W. B. Thomas of Chesterfield, interested himself, earnestly, in introducing the Merino breed into this county, on his farms at Boythorpe, Brampton and Baslow; and in 1810, George the Third honoured his patriotic endeavours, by presenting him with two fine Merino ewes.* In 1812, Mr. Thomas clipped three hundred and eighty-six fleeces, which sold for £340. 7s. (besides £22. 5s. 6d. for lambs' wool) averaging nearly 17s. 3d. for the wool of each sheep through the whole flock.

By the charter of Grants of Queen Mary in 1555, there appears to have been three fulling-mills on the river Derwent, which stood on the flats, where the old silk mill was afterwards erected; and the name of the "Full-street," still points out the particular part of the banks of the river, where the fullers carried on their branch of the wool-manufacture. Fulling-mills are now in use at Glossop, Simond-ley and other places.

It is within the last century that the manufacture of woollen cloth has been practised in this county on an extensive scale, but there are at present numerous establishments for the various processes of yarn-spinning, weaving and cloth-dressing; and in that part of Glossop-vale which borders upon Yorkshire, broad and narrow cloths are fabricated equal to those of any other district in England. This vale, romantically situated, contains the cloth-works of Chunal, Hayfield and Simond-ley.—Worsted-spinning for the hosiers is carried on at Litton, Lea-wood, Melbourn and Tideswell, and at St. Werburgh's in Derby there are three mills for this operation.—Blanket and carpet weaving have been undertaken in this county, but we believe not with the success expected by the enterprising speculators. Fustians and stuffs are made at Ollerset in Glossop-dale, at Tideswell and at Woodthorpe.

There are manufactories of linen in Derbyshire, but the growth of flax has not been so successfully attended to, as in the opinion of many intelligent persons it might have been. The cultivation of this useful plant has, however, not been wholly neglected, and in the moist meadows amid the moor-lands of Scarsdale, that cultivation has been generally successful. There are flax spinning mills at Kelstedge, Toad-hole, in Darley, Charlesworth, Matlock, &c. and the linen-thread or yarn is woven into sheeting, checks and similar fabrics at Belper, Kelstedge, New Brampton, Chesterfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Wirksworth, Creswell in Whitwell, &c.

Hemp is not cultivated in any part of this county. There are however numerous rope-walks and rope and twine mills. The entrance into the Peak Cavern at Castleton is celebrated for its rope and small cord makers, whose rude appearance and movements in the gloom of the terrific archway, are appropriate to the scene. At Clown, there is a manufactory for the weaving of sacking, sail-cloths, hop-bags and other coarse articles.

Stockings were in former times, generally, if not entirely made of worsted, and were knitted by hand; but for many years past, stockings intended for sale are frame-woven. In Derbyshire very few, if any, worsted stockings are made on the frame; and the framework-knitters of this county may be divided into two branches; namely, those who work in silk and those who use cotton only. In the silk branch there are eight hundred and fifty persons employed; in the cotton, not fewer than *six thousand, five hundred*.—The stocking-frame was invented towards the close of the sixteenth century, by Mr. William Lea, M. A. of St. John's, Cambridge. He was born at Woodborough, a village about seven miles from Nottingham. It is related that he became enamoured with a lovely stocking knitter, who instructed and employed young girls in the same business. She rejected his addresses, and her admirer, in revenge of his slighted affections, conceived the design of inventing a machine that should render the hand-knitting of stockings a profitless employment. He produced the stocking-frame in 1589, and taught his brother and some of his nearest relatives the use of it. Having for some years practised this new art, at Calverton, a village about five miles from Nottingham, he proceeded to London, and solicited the protection and encouragement of the court. This was either at the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth or early in that of James I.; but though he and his brother are said to have made a pair of stockings in the presence of the sovereign,

* "In order to excite attention to the progress and advantages of breeding Merino sheep, Mr. Thomas has invited the agriculturists of the county to be annually present at his sheep-shearing, when he exhibits the live animals in their several stages of growth, their wool, their mutton; and cloth also, both for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, manufactured from the wool grown on his own farms. In Mr. Thomas's family, no other habit or broad-cloth, but this of his own growth is worn; and many competent judges have pronounced this cloth to be equal in quality to the best that can be made from imported Spanish piles." See *Farey's Derbyshire*.

his invention was discouraged, upon the grounds that it would tend to deprive hundreds of the industrious poor of their usual means of maintenance. The value of such improvements, by which the productions of industry might be increased, was not then understood in this country, and France was the place where the aid of machinery in various species of manufacture was beginning to be sought after. There Mr. Lea, at the invitation of the illustrious Henry IV. went with nine workmen, and settled at Rouen in Normandy. The murder of that monarch, and the intestine troubles of the kingdom destroyed the expectations of Mr. Lea, who ended his days at Paris; a victim, it is said, to disappointment and grief. Seven of the workmen returned to England, and under the direction of a person named Aston, who had considerably improved upon the original invention, the foundation of the manufacture was laid in England.—The two workmen who remained in France attempted in vain to obtain encouragement; and endeavours were made with very little success to introduce the framework-knitting into Italy and Holland. The art, in the mean time, began to flourish in this country, and during the Protectorate, the framework-knitters petitioned Oliver Cromwell, to be incorporated by charter. In this petition, which is composed with much intelligence and spirit, they style themselves “the promoters and inventors of the art, and mystery or trade of framework-knitting, or making of silk stockings, or other work in a frame or engine.”—They wrought (as appears by the petition) generally, if not entirely in silk, that material being “the best and richest of all others in use and wearing, and most crediting the artisans, and of the greatest advantage unto this State and Commonwealth, yielding several payments to the use of the State before it passes out of the hands of the traders therein, and increasing merchandise by both the ways of importation and exportation of the self-same material, imported raw at cheap rates; exported ready wrought at the utmost extent of value: so that the distance of those valuations is totally clear gain to this Commonwealth, and esteemed upwards of six parts in seven of the whole quantity of this material in the highest value thereof, wrought up by this manufacture: which has vindicated that old proverbial aspersion:—*the stranger buys of the Englishman the case of the fox for a groat, and sells him the tail again for a shilling.*—And may now invent and retort upon them:—*The Englishman buys silk of the stranger for twenty marks, and sells him the same again for one hundred pounds.*”—Cromwell did not grant the prayer of their petition, but they obtained a charter from Charles II. soon after the Restoration, by which the exercise of their manufacture was restricted to a company, with a jurisdiction extending ten miles round London. In process of time, this company established commissioners in some county towns, where they compelled the country framework-knitters to purchase their freedom; but a spirited Nottingham artisan determined to try the question in a court of law. In this process, the company was cast, and the stocking manufacture has, since that occurrence, continued to be entirely open. Since the dissolution of the company, the manufacture of stockings gradually declined in London and spread itself into various parts of the country. At Leicester, in particular, it flourished greatly during the early part of the last century, but the finest work was made at Nottingham and Derby. Some framework-knitters established themselves at Towcester in Northamptonshire, and at Godalming in Surrey.

This manufacture, which had been introduced into the town and county some time in the eighteenth century, acquired additional celebrity by the ingenious discovery of Messrs. Jedediah Strutt and William Woollatt, who, in the year 1758, produced a machine for making ribbed stockings. This was termed the Derby rib. From an imperfect idea furnished by a common workman named Roper, these ingenious gentlemen brought this important improvement to perfection, and obtained a patent, which gave them the exclusive use of it during a term of fourteen years. A kind of ribbed-work had been introduced in the knitting of stockings, even before the invention of the stocking-frame, and it has been asserted that a pair of ribbed stockings had been made by a man named Wright, at Ilkeston, in the year 1730, and by an old stocking-maker of Dale Abbey. The following account of the invention is from the late William Strutt, esq. F. R. S. “It was Jedediah Strutt, my father, who invented the Derby rib machine in the year 1758, or thereabouts. About that time he settled in Derby for the purpose of carrying on the manufacture of ribbed stockings, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Woollatt, who was then a hosier in that place, and which partnership continued until the death of my father, in the year 1797. A great part of the time during which the patent was in force, Mr. Samuel Need of Nottingham was a partner, under the firm of Need, Strutt and Woollatt. The patent-right was tried twice in Westminster-hall: first, with the hosiers of Derby, and afterwards with those of Nottingham; from which time it was enjoyed quietly to the end of the term.”—This improvement has suggested others, and from it has arisen the art of making open-work mittens and various fanciful articles.

The stocking frame invented by the Rev. William Lea or Lee, of Calverton, in 1589, was very simple, with jacks only, and was a *twelve-gage*: the improvement

introduced by Aston of Thoroton, who was originally a miller, consisted in applying the lead-sinkers, which are still in use. Needham, a London framework-knitter, placed the trucks on the solebar, and in 1714, another London workman, named Hardy, added the caster-back and hanging-bits; and thus may be said to have brought the stocking frame to all the perfection of which it is capable, for nothing that has subsequently been devised has added any power or facility to its operations. The Derby-rib-machine, applied to the stocking frame, is known among the framework-knitters as the one-and-one, and the two-and-one rib machine; the invention of which, by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, has been already mentioned.

The principle of the stocking frame was applied to the knitting of various articles in the course of the last century. In 1766, a person named Crane manufactured a rich brocade for waistcoats on a similar frame, and about two years afterwards he attempted vandyke-work, by appending a warp-machine to a plain stocking frame. In 1769, Mr. Robert Frost, who, we believe, is still living at Arnold near Nottingham, invented the figured oilet-hole machine, and in concert with Mr. Thomas Frost, now of Worcester, obtained patents for various inventions, which gradually led to the net and lace frames.

The first machine for making lace from a stocking frame was contrived in 1777; and the invention of it was disputed by Mr. Robert Frost, and a poor operative of Nottingham, of the name of Holmes. This was superseded by the point-net machine, the offspring of the ingenuity of Mr. John Lindley, senior; at whose death, Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Chapel-bar, having improved upon the principle, took out a patent. This subsequently was further improved by Mr. Hiram Flint, but it has been almost wholly superseded by the warp and bobbin net. This last was the invention, chiefly, of Mr. James Tarratt, about the year 1783; that ingenious man was very lately resident in the Charter-house, in London. The bobbin and carriage, for making bobbin-nets, is an important invention, and has been claimed by various persons, among whom is Mr. John Lindley, resident at Loughborough. The other claimants were George Whitmore of Nottingham, who died greatly distressed in a London hospital, and Robert Brown, also of Nottingham, who some time before his death fell into a state of melancholy, occasioned by his pecuniary embarrassments and the failure of his fishing-net and upright warp machines. The bobbin and carriage machine was first worked, about the year 1799. In 1807, Edward Whittaker of Nottingham made the bobbin and carriage to traverse, after the manner now in use, in the Loughborough and Levers' machines. He died at New Radford, in impoverished circumstances. The rack was applied to the lace machine by Handley of Nottingham, who was unfortunately poisoned with cantharides, administered to him in a frolic. In the succeeding years, the lace manufacture received numerous improvements, which it would be impossible to particularize with accuracy or distinctness in this compendious view of so interesting a subject: it will be sufficient to say, that Mr. William Morley, now of the firm of Boden and Morley, of Derby, introduced the straight-bolt bobbin-net and the circular-bolt bobbin-net machines, both of which are now in use. To the family of the Levers this manufacture is indebted for various improvements, and indeed the more recent inventions have chiefly consisted of ingenious methods of adapting the Levers' bobbin-net machine to a variety of purposes; and in 1826, Mr. William Crofts and Mr. John Bertie applied the Levers' machine to make breadths by what is termed a treble-turn-again, which superseded all other methods. Of the Messrs. Levers, the elder died some years ago at New Radford; his son, Mr. John Levers, resides at Rouen in Normandy; and his nephew, of the same name, lives at Nottingham. The plat-net machine still in use, was the invention of the unfortunate and misguided Jeremiah Brandreth, who was executed for treason at Derby, November 7, 1817.

The lace manufactories of Derbyshire are in number about forty, and they employ eight hundred persons, besides giving employment to between three and four thousand females who figure or run the net when it is taken from the loom. Messrs. Boden and Morley, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wigston work their machines by steam. In Derby alone there are one hundred and thirty-three lace machines, and the quantity produced is so immense, that the depression of the business seems to be the necessary consequence of over-production. A rack of net, which at the time of the first patentee sold at a guinea, may be now purchased for a shilling or eighteen pence.

Silk, it has been noticed, was used as the principal material in hosiery soon after the invention of the stocking frame, but it was not until the beginning of the eighteenth century that the manufacture of that elegant article by machinery upon an extensive scale was introduced into this country. The Italians had previously possessed the art of throwing silk by means of machinery, and the French excelled in the fabric of piece-goods. Attempts were made in England to rival these productions, but without success. A person named Crocket endeavoured to throw silk at Derby in the year 1702; but his machinery was imperfect, and it was not until 1715, that a young ingenious and enterprising mechanic, whose name was Lombe, resolved

to proceed to Italy and investigate personally the whole process. He encountered many dangers, but returned to England in 1717, with plans and drawings, and accompanied by two Italian workmen. He came immediately to Derby, and rented of the corporation a long swampy island in the Derwent for eight pounds per annum, and there erected THE SILK MILL, which was long esteemed a masterpiece of mechanical skill. While the mill was building, Mr. Lombe erected temporary machines (turned by hand) in the town hall, and other places, by which he was enabled to pay for the erection of the grand machine, as the work went on. In 1718 he obtained a patent for a term of fourteen years; but the Italians were enraged at his success, and he fell a victim to their vengeance, in the year 1722; it being supposed that a slow poison, administered to him by an artful woman from that country, occasioned his death at the early age of twenty-nine. One of the Italians who had accompanied Mr. Lombe from Italy, and whose name was Gartrevalli, remained at Derby for some time, and afterwards worked at a silk mill which had been established at Stockport, where he died in poverty.

Mr. John Lombe was succeeded by his brother William, a young man of a melancholy disposition, who committed suicide. The property then became the inheritance of Mr. Thomas Lombe, the cousin of the enterprising founder of it, and was conducted with much spirit and success; for about the year 1730, the works are said to have employed more than three hundred persons. In 1732, the patent expired, and the proprietor petitioned parliament for its renewal, alleging "that the works had been so long a time in perfecting, and the people in teaching, that there had been none to acquire emolument from the patent." The application was not successful, but a remunerating grant of £14,000. was voted to him, and a model of the works was ordered to be deposited in the Tower of London. The proprietor was also introduced at court, and had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him. He did not long enjoy this reward of wealth and honour. On the 3rd of January, 1739, he expired, leaving to his widow an accumulated property, valued at little less than £120,000. On the 20th of February, 1739, the lease of the silk mill was assigned from Lady Lombe to Richard Wilson, esq. and the whole of the works were in the following July transferred to that gentleman for the sum of £4000. These premises were occupied for many years by Mr. Swift, who made many important additions to the machinery. The lease expired in 1803; and the mill is now in the occupation of Mr. William Taylor; who has entirely renewed the works, with numerous important improvements. On March 14, 1826, a fire broke out in the upper part of the old mill and did very considerable damage.

In this preparatory sketch, we cannot pretend to describe this extraordinary combination of mechanism, except in a very cursory manner. The length of the building is one hundred and ten feet; its breadth thirty-nine feet; and its height fifty-five feet and a half. It contains five stories, besides the under-works, and is lighted by four hundred and sixty-eight windows. The whole of the rooms are filled with machinery constructed on the most modern principle. This elaborate machine (for *one only* it is) though occupying five apartments, is put in motion by a single water-wheel, twenty-three feet in diameter. All operations are performed here, from winding the raw silk to organzining or preparing it for the weavers.

Besides this original mill at Derby for the throwing of silk, there are twelve others in that town, and in the other parts of the county, at Glossop, Chesterfield, &c. there are five or six. In this branch of the silk trade, between two and three thousand hands are employed, a great proportion of whom are children and young women. The wages differ with respect to age, sex and capacity from 2s. or 3s. per week to about 20s.

The weaving of piece-goods in silk was first introduced into Derby by Mr. William Taylor, at his factory in Bag-lane, about eight or nine years ago. His example was followed by Messrs. Bridget and Son, and by Messrs. Ambrose Moore and Co. and now sarcenets, gros-de-napes and other rich silks are manufactured, in a style equal to those made by the weavers of Spitalfields. There are now about two hundred and twenty looms in work. The number of hands employed in this branch is about three hundred.

Messrs. James and C. S. Peet introduced the weaving of narrow piece-goods into Derby in 1823: they erected a large factory and fitted it up with looms and machinery, constructed with great ingenuity by Mr. Isaac Peet; to which they applied steam-power for the weaving of silk ferrets, gallons, doubles, &c. The Messrs. Peet are also considerable manufacturers of silk hose. The other ribbon weavers are Messrs. Smith, Bosley and Smith at Glossop, and Mr. Ralph Frost of Derby. The latter has erected a handsome mill on the banks of the Derwent. The number of hands employed in this manufacture amount to upwards of four hundred.

The rapid rise of the cotton manufacture in this country is a subject of astonishment to other nations; and has been justly termed one of the greatest triumphs of enterprise aided by mechanical genius. Long after the middle of the last century,

the cotton manufacture was in its infancy; it "now forms the principal support and bulwark of the country, affording an advantageous field for the accumulation and employment of millions upon millions of capital, and of thousands upon thousands of workmen."* The manufacture of cotton was probably introduced into England in the early part of the seventeenth century, but down to the comparatively late period of 1773, the weft only was cotton, and the manufacturers were dispersed in cottages throughout the country. They continued to labour under the disadvantage of importing linen-yarn for the warp or longitudinal threads of the fabric, while no additional supplies of cotton-yarn could be procured for weft, but by facilitating the processes of carding and spinning. The desired improvements originated with an illiterate, but most ingenious and inventive mechanic, named James Hargraves, a carpenter at Blackburn in Lancashire. He adapted the stock cards, used in the woollen manufacture, to the carding of cotton. The carding-machine soon succeeded Hargraves' invention; and was brought into use by Mr. Peel, the grandfather of the present Sir Robert Peel, M. P. about the year 1762. Sir Richard Arkwright added some improvements to the carding-engine, but spinning by hand still continued to be an operation too tedious to fulfil the expectations of enterprising men, and in 1767, Hargraves constructed a machine called a spinning-jenny, which enabled a spinner to spin *eight* threads with the same facility that one had previously been spun; and the machine was subsequently brought to such perfection as to enable a little girl to work no fewer than from *eighty to one hundred and twenty* spindles. Hargraves thus opened the way to those splendid inventions and discoveries that have created and sustained a vast current of public and individual wealth beyond any thing recorded in the history of the world; but to himself, his inventions were productive of bankruptcy and ruin, and, to the indelible disgrace of his age and country, he was suffered to end his days, even after the merit of his inventions had been universally acknowledged, in the workhouse at Nottingham.

Still the *jenny* was applicable only to the spinning of cotton for weft, being unable to give to the yarn that degree of firmness and hardness which is required in the longitudinal threads or warp. This deficiency was supplied by the invention of the *spinning machine*, constructed by Sir Richard Arkwright. That extraordinary individual was born at Preston in Lancashire, in 1732. He was the youngest of thirteen children and was bred to the trade of a barber. In very early life he turned his attention to mechanism; but he followed his original trade until he was thirty-five years of age, at Bolton-le-Moors in the county of Lancaster. About that period he became an itinerant hair-dealer, and formed an acquaintance with a clock-maker at Warrington of the name of Kay, to whom he seems to have imparted his ideas, and in conjunction with whom he put together the first machine for spinning by means of rollers. It was some time before this ingenious man could procure the aid of capital. He applied in vain to a Mr. Atherton of Liverpool, but at length the celebrated Jedediah Strutt of Derby, who, by the invention of the Derby rib, was acquiring a fortune in the stocking manufacture, having seen Arkwright's inventions, entered into partnership with him. In 1768, the first mill, upon Arkwright's principle, was erected at Nottingham. This was driven by horses. A patent for spinning by rollers was obtained, and in 1771 a second factory, on a much larger scale, was built at Cromford in this county; the machinery of which was turned by a water-wheel. Additional discoveries and improvements were made, and a fresh patent for the whole was taken out in 1775. The success which attended this invention excited the emulation of the Lancashire manufacturers, and in 1772 they attempted to set the first patent aside, on the ground that Sir Richard Arkwright was not the original inventor. This allegation was unsupported by evidence, and the action at law terminated in a verdict which confirmed the validity of the patent.—In 1781, Sir Richard Arkwright's second patent, obtained in 1775 was attacked, and a verdict was obtained against him, not on the ground of any prior invention, but because he had not given a *sufficiently distinct description* of the machinery in the specification. On another trial in 1785, a verdict was given in favour of Sir Richard Arkwright; but a third action followed in June of the same year, in which the patent was contested on the ground of a prior invention, as well as that of imperfect specification. In support of the former, a reed-maker, of Bolton, named Highs or Hayes, was, for the first time, brought forward, who asserted that he had invented a machine for spinning by rollers previously to 1763, and that he had employed Kay, the watchmaker at Warrington, to make a model of the machine. Kay was brought forward to prove that he had communicated that model to Arkwright. A verdict was given against the patent, and the court, at the latter end of the same year, refused to grant a new trial. There is, however, great improbability in the story told

* Edinburgh Review for June, 1827. An excellent article upon the British cotton manufacture, to which we are indebted for much of the substance of our brief abstract, respecting this important branch of trade.

by Higs and Kay; and it is difficult to suppose that if Higs was in reality the inventor, he would not have come forward on the first trial in 1772, but have remained sixteen years, a passive spectator of such astonishing success, accomplished by means of which he pretended to be the originator. The most intimate friends of Sir Richard Arkwright, and those best acquainted with his character, never entertained the slightest doubt with respect to the originality of the invention.

On the first introduction of the machines, upon Sir Richard Arkwright's principle, the factories containing them were subjected to the reiterated attacks of the labouring classes; and what was still more extraordinary, the manufacturers themselves displayed the greatest animosity towards these inventions, and unanimously refused to purchase the yarn made by them. In 1774, when Messrs. Strutt and Needham had established a manufacture of calicoes, the manufacturers of Lancashire opposed, without success, the encouragement intended by the legislature on these "fabrics made of cotton lately introduced," which the act pronounced to be "a lawful and laudable manufacture."—Yet, notwithstanding an opposition, in which litigation and mob-violence were frequently allied, Sir Richard Arkwright acquired a princely fortune; and on presenting an address to George the Third, in the year 1786, when he served the office of sheriff of Derbyshire, the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He had never enjoyed good health, and on the third of August, in the year 1792, he closed his truly useful life at Cromford, in the sixtieth year of his age.

The *mule-jenny*, so called from its being a compound of the jenny and the spinning frame, was invented by Mr. Samuel Crompton, of Bolton-le-Moors, in 1775. All sorts of wefts are now spun by this machine. The inventor of this machine perfected it gradually, and took out no patent to secure him a reward for his labour. In 1812, he applied to parliament for a remuneration, and it was shown that upwards of four millions of spindles on his principle were used in buildings and machinery valued at from three to four millions sterling. Parliament voted him the very inadequate sum of £5000.—In 1792, Mr. William Kelly, of Glasgow, discovered a mode of working the *mule*, which had previously been a hand-machine, by mechanical power.

The power-loom, for the weaving of cotton, was the invention of the Rev. Mr. Cartwright, a clergyman of Kent, who took out a patent for his invention in 1787; and the progress of power-loom weaving was greatly aided by a beautiful machine for dressing the yarn used as warps, which is now called Ratchiffe's dressing machine, but was invented by Mr. Thomas Johnson of Bradbury.—There are now upwards of 50,000 power-looms in Great Britain. At the accession of George the Third, in 1760, the entire value of all the cotton goods, manufactured in Great Britain, was estimated to amount to £200,000 a year, and the number of persons employed was quite inconsiderable. But after the invention of the jenny and the spinning machine, the quantity of cotton imported, the value of goods manufactured, and the number of persons employed, increased in a geometrical proportion. The imports from 1771 to 1775, amounted on an average to 4,764,539 lbs. and from that period to the dissolution of Sir Richard Arkwright's second patent in 1785, the annual average imports had increased to 7,470,845 lbs. In 1824, Mr. Huskisson stated to the House of Commons, that the total value of the cotton goods annually manufactured in Great Britain amounted to the prodigious sum of 31½ millions; and we shall certainly not exceed the truth, if we estimate their present value at 40 millions.

We shall not attempt to trace the cotton manufactory of Derbyshire, earlier than the erection of the mill at Cromford, by Sir Richard Arkwright, in 1771. There are now two mills at Cromford and a third at Masson, which was also built by Sir Richard Arkwright. In these are employed about fifteen hundred persons, of which four-fifths are women and children. At Belper are the cotton mills of the Messrs. Strutt. There were formerly three mills upon the Derwent at this place, the first of which was erected by Mr. Jedediah Strutt, in the year 1776. Two of these are now standing, but the third was destroyed by fire in 1803. The principal of these mills is two hundred feet long, thirty feet wide and six stories high. At these mills about fifteen hundred hands are constantly employed. There are also three cotton mills at Millford, belonging to the same proprietors, where about five hundred persons are employed in the manufacture of cotton-thread. The Messrs. Evans employ between five and six hundred persons at Darley Abbey, near Derby. There are in the whole county at present about one hundred and twelve mills for the same manufacture, employing in the whole, not less than twenty thousand persons.

The parish of Glossop, situate amidst the most mountainous tracts of the High Peak, has become, within little more than forty years, one of the most important seats of manufacture within Derbyshire. Of the hundred and twelve cotton mills existing at present in this county, there are fifty-six in Glossop parish, without reckoning five other similar mills, upon or beyond the boundary rivers. In the hamlets connected with this parish, an immense number of manufactures and rising

trades of various descriptions are scattered. Calico-weaving is carried on in *eleven* of these hamlets, and calico-printing in *four*. In *seven* of these places, where in the year 1780 there were only a few hovels and here or there a farm-stead, there are now establishments for woollen cloth spinning, weaving and dressing; and throughout these hamlets, there are numerous factories for muslin, cambric and fustian weaving; for bleaching and dyeing; for hat-making; paper-making and tanning; besides smithies, and iron-works of every description. In the last quarter of the last century there was but one mill in the whole of this district, and that was employed in grinding the scanty crop of oats into meal for the food of a few agricultural inhabitants. —The late Samuel Oldknow, esq. was one of the earliest manufacturing settlers in this vicinity. He found a powerful stream coursing its way through a deep dell, and instantly perceived the advantages to be derived from it. He established himself near Mellor; and his example and success in business soon procured him many neighbours, until the banks of the Goyte and the Etherow became the busy scenes of industrious, enterprising and ingenious men.

The first mill built by Mr. Oldknow was upon the Arkwright principle, and he improved the fineness of the threads. Having accomplished this object in the spinning, he applied it to the weaving of British muslins, and constructed mills for that purpose, which he executed by the power-loom. Mr. Oldknow was ever active in public pursuits, and the Peak-Forest canal originated chiefly with him. Towards the close of his useful existence he occupied himself much in agricultural pursuits, and at his lamented death, which happened in September, 1828, he left the valley of Glossop improved in its agricultural produce, as well as enriched by manufacture; and it may be also said, that what he found a desert, he left, comparatively, a city and a garden.—The principal manufacturers now resident in that district will be seen by reference to Glover's Directory. Mr. J. Wood, and Messrs. J. and W. Sidebottom are considered as the most eminent power-loom manufacturers, which looms they employ in the fabric of calicoes and muslins. Calico printing is here carried on extensively: it is performed with cylindrical copper rollers, on which the figures are engraved. The process of this mode of printing is so rapid that pieces of twenty-eight yards are thrown off from each set of rollers in less than two minutes. This art was greatly improved by Mr. John Potts, of the house of Potts, Oliver and Potts. This gentleman was an artist himself, and having studied the different shades of colour produced upon the blue ware in the potteries, he was enabled to bring the art of calico-printing to a perfection of which previously it had not been supposed to be capable.

In a county which is rising so rapidly in manufacturing interest, the business of bleaching and that of dyeing become necessarily important. It appears indeed that Derbyshire was distinguished in very early times for its fullers and bleachers. There are bleaching-houses and grounds in about eighteen towns and villages. We have already mentioned those at Millford and Glossop. One of the most eminent in the county is that of Mr. John Garton, at Lumsdale near Matlock. Grass-bleaching is carried on by Messrs. Hewitt, Longson and Co. at New Brampton, and by Mr. Radford at Higham.

Of the other branches of industry in which the inhabitants of Derbyshire are chiefly employed, we must not omit mention of tape, ferrets and small-wares. Manufactories of this nature were introduced in the town of Derby about a quarter of a century ago, by Riley, Madeley, Hackett and Co. and the manufacture of tape is now carried on by different firms, which have all originated in the Haarlem works, in Derby. There are nine mills in the county, at which about nine hundred persons are employed.

The porcelain or china manufactory of Derby has placed the reputation of this country on a level with that of Saxony or France for the production of this elegant article; and superior to any other, for the finish and taste of the execution. This manufacture was introduced here about the year 1750, by Mr. W. Duesbury, who fabricated numerous elegant and costly articles, among which was an elegant dessert service, consisting of one hundred and twenty pieces, for his late Majesty, when Prince of Wales. The fineness of the material has subsequently been greatly increased, and much superiority in the colouring has been attained. The blue and gold had been brought to the highest degree of beauty, and now the green, in which alone this porcelain was surpassed by foreigners, is possessed of the highest degree of delicacy and lustre. The body of this elegant ware is fine clay, combined with fluxes, and is chiefly brought from Cornwall. The best kind is completely fusible. The biscuit figures are peculiar to this manufacture, and are in high estimation in almost every part of the globe. The urns, vases and ewers produced in this manufactory are from classical designs and are adorned with landscapes, portraits and figures by some very superior artists. Among the splendid services executed at the Derby china works, the following may be enumerated;—one for the Earl of Shrewsbury, embellished with fruit subjects, upon a rich ground of the chrome-green; another for the Duke of Devonshire, which was enriched with ori-

ginal views of Chatsworth, Hardwick, &c. Elegant services for Lord Muncaster and for Lord Ongley, were richly and tastefully embellished with historical designs. In 1819, a service consisting of numerous bowls and dishes, for the Persian ambassador, was executed in a style of superior splendour: the ground was gold, chased and inscribed with Persian characters.

Red earthenware is made at Alfreton, Church Gresley and at Ticknall. At Swadlingcote and Hartshorn, white and yellow ware is manufactured. Near Chesterfield there are extensive factories for white, brown and red ware; and in the same neighbourhood large water-pipes for drains are made. At Belper-gutter and Denby, there are two manufactories for stone ware, bottles, pitchers, &c.

The clock and watch manufactories of Derby employ about sixty persons. Messrs. Whitehurst and Son, who conduct an extensive business in this line, are relatives of the celebrated geologist, natural philosopher and able mechanic, Mr. John Whitehurst, F. R. S. That eminent man settled at Derby about the year 1740, where he made the clock and chimes of All Saints church and the clock of the Town Hall; on which account the corporation presented to him the freedom of the borough. He was subsequently appointed inspector of weights and measures in London, where he died in February, 1783, in his seventy-fifth year. The present Messrs. Whitehurst have made clocks for many of the halls belonging to the nobility and gentry of this and other counties, which are remarkable for their accuracy. They have also made a clock with chimes for Burton old church, and clocks for many churches in this and other counties which are universally admired. The watches of Messrs. Brookhouse, Woodward, Mr. Tunnicliff, and other manufacturers are highly esteemed, and have become articles of extensive exportation. The clock-brasses made at Ashbourn are in very high repute.

There is a curious and interesting mill for the manufacture of common screws, at Hartshorn, belonging to Messrs. Smith, Port, Wood and Co. It was originally a branch of a similar manufactory at Burton-upon-Trent. Numerous hands are employed, and many hundred gross are made per week, by means of engines and lathes, turned by a water-wheel. These screws are of various sizes, weighing from half an ounce to thirty pounds per gross. Many children are employed, and wages vary according to age and dexterity.

Among the remaining manufacturies, which are too numerous to particularize, it will suffice to name the paper-mills, the principal of which are at Darley Abbey, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Hayfield, Little Eaton and Matlock. These employ upwards of three hundred persons. Printing has been carried on in all its branches in Derby, Chesterfield, &c. for many years past; and at Derby, Messrs. Mozley and Son, have long been established as Wholesale Printers, and at the present time employ sixty-seven hands. There are also colour-mills, plaster of Paris mills, and mills for Roman cement. Hat-making is carried on at Lea-wood, at which place the government has, during many years, contracted for soldiers' military caps, helmets, &c. Mr. Walker is the proprietor of this establishment. Fine hats are also made at the same manufactory. Hat making is also an extensive business at Chesterfield, Matlock, Wirksworth, Alfreton, &c.—Tanners, fellmongers and leather-dressers are established in the principal towns.—Messrs. Cocker and Sons, at Hathersage, are celebrated as needle-makers.

Thus it will be seen that Derbyshire is entitled to take an elevated rank in the trade, wealth and industry of the kingdom. Some writers have placed it as the fourth amongst the counties of England with respect to manufacturies; and we may venture to assert, that its character is rising in national estimation. In agriculture it is upon an equality at least with the most favoured districts; and its cheeses in particular are sought for in other counties. The chief articles exported for sale beyond the limits of the county, appear to be cotton twist and stockings, silk-thread and stockings, calicoes and muslins, frame-lace, hats; coals, iron, edge-tools and implements, nails, lead, red and white lead, building-stone and marble, lime, gypsum, calamine, chert, fluor spar, coppers, grind and mill-stones, fire-clay, bricks, slate-stone; and, among other articles of agricultural produce, wool and cheese.—In aid of its transit trade or commerce, Derbyshire possesses the *Trent*, and the *Trent and Mersey* navigation; the Peak Forest, Cromford, Erewash, Chesterfield and Derby canals. There is now in progress the High Peak railway, which will extend from Cromford to Whaley Bridge on the Goyte, where it will meet the Peak Forest canal.—The *import* trade of the county may be considered as consisting chiefly of the raw material for its cotton and silk factories, of groceries and wines, and of other articles of foreign growth, with a few manufactured goods of the peculiar produce of other counties.

NOBLEMEN AND

RESIDENCE.	DISTANCE.	NAMES.
Bowbridge	3 miles NW of Derby	Robert Newton, esq.
Bowden Hall	near Chapel-en-le-Frith	James Hubbertson, esq.
Boylston Rectory	9 miles W of Derby	Rev. Thomas Gell
Bradborne Rectory	5 miles NE of Ashbourn	Rev. German Buckston
Bradley Hall	5 miles E of Ashbourn	Godfrey Meynell, esq.
Rectory ... ..	... ..	Rev. ——— Skynner
Brailsford	7 miles N of Derby	Edward Soresby Cox, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. A. Norman
Brampton	3 miles E of Chesterfield	Rev. William Peach
... ..	... ..	John Dixon, esq.
Hall	2 miles E of Chesterfield	William Melland, esq.
Brassington Hall	4 miles W of Wirksworth	William Charlton, esq.
Breadsall Priory	3 miles NE of Derby	Mrs. Darwin
Rectory	3 miles NE of Derby	Rev. Joseph Dewe
Brethby Hall	10 miles SW of Derby	Earl of Chesterfield
Bridge Hill	near Belper	George Benson Strutt, esq.
Brimington	near Chesterfield	John Richard Cox, esq.
... ..	... ..	Lucas Maynard, esq.
Brookfield Hall	4 miles NE of Castleton	James Holworthy, esq.
Brookhill Hall	2 miles NE of Alfreton	D'Ewes Cooke, esq.
Broughton House, Shardlow	7 miles S of Derby	James Sutton, esq.
Bubnell	4 miles E of Bakewell	Robert Barker, gent.
... ..	... ..	John Gardom, gent.
Burr House	Bakewell	John Barker, esq.
Bull House	5 miles SW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Lord Tamworth
Butterley Hall	5 miles S of Alfreton	William Jessop, esq.
Buxton	38 miles NW of Derby	Philip Heacock, esq.
... ..	... ..	George Goodwin, gent.
... ..	... ..	Rev. James Miller
Calke Abbey	10 miles S of Derby	Sir George Crewe, bart.
Carnfield Hall	1½ mile N of Alfreton	Sir John Eardley Wilmot, bart.
... ..	... ..	occupied by Joseph Wilson, esq.
Castle Fields	Derby	Henry Moore, esq.
Castleton	5 miles E of Chapel-en-le-Frith	Isaac Hall, esq.
Vicarage ... ..	... ..	Rev. Charles Cecil Bates
Catton Hall	7 miles NW of Burton	Rt. Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton,
... ..	... ..	M. P.
Cauldwell Hall	6 miles NW of Burton	John Evans, esq.
Cavendish Bridge	7 miles S of Derby	James Soresby, esq.
... ..	... ..	W. C. Flack, esq.
Chaddesden	1½ m. E of Derby	Rev. Richard Wilmot
Hall ... ..	... ..	Henry Sacheverel Wilmot, esq.
Chapel-en-le-Frith	40 miles NW of Derby	Rev. Samuel Grundy
Chapel Milton	2 miles N of Chapel-en-le-Frith	Rev. E. Glossop
Chatsworth House	5 miles SE of Bakewell	Duke of Devonshire
Chesterfield	24 miles N of Derby	Charles Dakeyne Gladwin, esq.
... ..	... ..	Richard Calton, esq.
... ..	... ..	Bernard Lucas Maynard, esq.
... ..	... ..	Edward Gilling Maynard, esq.
... ..	... ..	William Waller, esq.
... ..	... ..	Gilbert Crompton, esq.
... ..	... ..	Samuel Dutton, esq.
... ..	... ..	John Charge, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Thomas Field
... ..	... ..	Rev. Thomas Hill
Vicarage ... ..	... ..	Richard Leacroft, esq.
Cliff House	1 mile N of Matlock Bath	C. L. H. Masters, esq.
Codnor Castle	in ruins (site of)	A. N. E. Mosley, esq.
Coneygree Hall	5 miles W of Derby	Rt. Hon. Robert Wilmot Horton,
Colton in the Elms	8 miles SW of Burton	occupied by W. Worthington, esq.
... ..	... ..	— Johnson, esq. M. D.
Coxbench	5 miles N of Derby	Rev. Thomas Cornithwaite
Crich Vicarage	4 miles E of Wirksworth	Rev. H. Halworthy
Croxall Vicarage	9 miles W of Burton	Captain Wright
Cutthorpe Hall	2 miles S of Chesterfield	Rev. Charles Cotton
Dathbury and Trustley Rectory	9 miles W of Derby	Robert Holden, esq. occupied by
Darley Abbey	1 mile N of Derby	Mrs. Bateman
... ..	... ..	Rev. J. H. Dickenson
... ..	... ..	Rev. John Bateman
... ..	... ..	Allen Sacheverel Bateman, esq.
Hall ... ..	... ..	Walter Evans, esq.
in the Dale Hall	5 miles S of Bakewell	George Potter, esq.
Rectory... ..	... ..	Rev. Benjamin Lawrence
... ..	... ..	Rev. Solomon Saxton
Denby Old Hall	7 miles NE of Derby	Richard Dalton, esq.
Denby	126 miles N NW of London	
Abbot's Hill ... ..	... ..	R. F. Forester, esq. M. D.
Ashbourn Road ... ..	... ..	Samuel Rowland, esq.
Becket Well Lane ... ..	... ..	Rev. James Gawthorne
Bridge Gate ... ..	... ..	Thomas Bingham, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. John Chalinor
Castle Street ... ..	... ..	Rev. J. Bligh
Corn-Market ... ..	... ..	Rev. R. R. Ward
Elms ... ..	... ..	Rev. C. R. Hope

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE.	DISTANCE.	NAMES.
<i>Derby, Exeter House</i> ...	126 miles N NW of London	William Eaton Mousley, esq.
<i>Derby, Friar Gate</i> ...	...	Thomas Cox, esq.
...	...	Mrs. Hurt
...	...	Mrs. Heathcote
...	...	Richard Leaper, esq.
...	...	Thomas Mellor, esq.
...	...	Miss Richardson
...	...	Rev. Edward Higginson
...	...	Rev. John Wakefield
...	...	Rev. Joseph Pickford
...	...	Rev. Robert Simpson, F. R. S. &c.
...	...	Thomas Bent, esq. M. D.
<i>Derby, Friary</i> ...	...	Henry Mozley, esq.
<i>Derby, Full Street</i> ...	...	John Curzon, esq.
...	...	Rev. ——— Cantrill
<i>Derby, Greenhill House</i> ...	...	Charles Clarke, esq.
<i>Derby, Grove Cottage</i> ...	...	Rev. C. B. Woolley
<i>Derby, Iron Gate</i> ...	...	John Drewry, esq.
...	...	John Bell Crompton, esq.
<i>Derby, Kelleston Road</i> ...	...	Henry Cox, esq.
...	...	Rev. Edward Unwin
<i>Derby, Leylands</i> ...	...	William Newton, esq.
<i>Derby, Lodge Lane</i> ...	...	Rev. J. G. Howard
<i>Derby, London Street</i> ...	...	Robert Hope, esq.
<i>Derby, Market-Place</i> ...	...	John Cox, esq.
<i>Derby, North Parade</i> ...	...	John Buckston, esq.
<i>Derby, Osmaston Road</i> ...	...	John Byng, esq.
<i>Derby, ——— Street</i> ...	...	Richard Leacroft, esq.
<i>Derby, Queen Street</i> ...	...	John Barber, esq.
<i>Derby, St. Alkmund's Ch. Yd.</i> ...	...	Thomas Parker Bainbrigg, esq.
...	...	Rev. Charles Stead Hope
...	...	Joseph Bainbrigg, esq.
...	...	William Strutt, esq.
...	...	Edward Strutt, esq.
...	...	Samuel Evans, esq.
...	...	Thomas Haden, esq.
...	...	Edward Degge Sitwell, esq.
...	...	Joseph Strutt, esq.
<i>Derby, Tenant Street</i> ...	...	Miss Clay
...	...	James Simpson, esq.
<i>Derby, Warwick</i> ...	...	John Bingham, esq.
...	...	William Jeffry Lockett, esq.
...	...	William Lockett, esq.
...	...	Samuel Richardson Radford, esq.
...	...	Francis Jessopp, esq.
...	...	Samuel Fox, jun. esq.
...	...	Thomas Lowe, esq.
<i>Derby, Willow Row</i> ...	...	Rev. J. D. G. Pike
<i>Derby, Windmill Hill</i> ...	...	Mrs. Swinburne
<i>Derwent Hall</i> ...	in the parish of Hathersage	—— Rowbottom, gent.
<i>Doveridge Hall</i> ...	17 miles NW of Derby	Lord Waterpark
...	...	Hon. Colonel Cavendish
...	...	Hon. Henry Manners Cavendish
<i>Drakelow Hall</i> ...	13 miles SW of Derby	Sir Roger Gresley, bart.
<i>Draycott House</i> ...	6 miles E of Derby	Hugh Scott, esq.
<i>Dronfield</i> ...	6 miles N of Chesterfield	Mrs. Jane Cecil
...	...	Rev. Thomas Roscrow
...	...	Francis Broadhurst, esq.
...	...	George Bland, esq.
...	...	Thomas Milnes Smith, esq.
<i>Duffield</i> ...	4 miles N of Derby	Rev. William Spencer
...	...	Rev. William Barber
...	...	Rev. Evan Owen Jones
...	...	Samuel Webster, gent.
...	...	Mrs. Gifford
<i>Derby, Bank</i> ...	...	Rev. John Harrison
<i>Derby, Hall</i> ...	...	Sir Charles Colville, knight
<i>Derby, House</i> ...	4½ miles	Hon. Mr. Justice Balguy
<i>Durant Hall</i> ...	near Chesterfield	Adam Barker Slater, esq.
<i>Eccles House</i> ...	near Chapel-en-le-Frith	Thomas Goodman, esq.
<i>Eckington Rectory</i> ...	7 miles E of Chesterfield	Rev. A. C. Broomhead
<i>Edale</i> ...	near Castleton	Rev. John Champion
<i>Edensor Vicarage</i> ...	3 miles E of Bakewell	Rev. Richard Smith
<i>Edge Hill</i> ...	4 miles N of Derby	James Pickering Orde, esq.
<i>Edge Moor</i> ...	near Buxton	Rev. George Trevor Spencer
<i>Edinghall</i> ...	9 miles SW of Burton	Rev. George Evans
<i>Edlaston Rectory</i> ...	3 miles W of Ashbourn	Rev. Robert Greville
<i>Ednaston Lodge</i> ...	9 miles N of Derby	John Boden, esq.
<i>Egginton Hall</i> ...	8 miles SW of Derby	Sir Henry Every, bart.
<i>Derby, ——— Vicarage</i> ...	...	Rev. John Leigh
<i>Elvaston Hall</i> ...	4 miles SE of Derby	Earl of Harrington
<i>Derby, ——— Vicarage</i> ...	...	Rev. John Swaine
<i>Etwall</i> ...	6 miles W of Derby	Rev. John Chamberlayne
...	...	Philip Beacock, esq.

NOBLEMEN AND

RESIDENCE.	DISTANCE.	NAMES.
<i>Etwell</i>	6 miles W of Derby	William Beer, esq.
— <i>Hall</i> ... ..	... ..	Mrs. Green Cotton
— <i>Vicarage</i> ... ..	... ..	Rev. L. D. H. Cokburne
<i>Eyam</i>	5 miles NE of Bakewell	Thomas Bird, esq.
— <i>Rectory</i> ... ..	... ..	Rev. E. B. Bagshaw
<i>Fairfield</i>	1 mile E of Buxton	Rev. George Mounsey
<i>Farnah Hall</i>	6 miles NW of Derby	Hon. Nathaniel Curzon
<i>Fenny Bentley</i>	2½ miles N of Ashbourn	John Goodwin Johnson, esq.
<i>Ford Hall</i>	6 miles S of Chesterfield	Mrs. Mary Holland
<i>Foremark Hall</i>	7 miles SW of Derby	Sir Francis Burdett, bart.
<i>Foston Hall</i>	9 miles W of Derby	John Broadhurst, esq. occupied by Colouel Wood
<i>Gatehouse</i>	Wirksworth	Thomas Gell, esq.
<i>Clapwell Hall</i>	6 miles E of Chesterfield	Thomas Hallowes, esq.
<i>Glossop Hall</i>	12 m. NW of Chapel-en-le-Frith	Duke of Norfolk, in the occupation of Thomas Ellison, esq.
<i>Green Hall</i>	Belper	Jedediah Strutt, esq.
<i>Grove</i>	near Ashbourn	John Trelford Silvester, esq.
— <i>House</i>	near Derby	Thomas Bridgett, esq.
<i>Hackney Lane</i>	6 miles N of Wirksworth	John Gisborne, esq.
... ..	... ..	Peter Walthall, esq.
... ..	... ..	Benjamin Broomhead, esq.
... ..	... ..	Thomas Knowlton, esq.
... ..	... ..	James Milnes, esq.
<i>Haddon Hall</i>	2½ miles S of Bakewell	Duke of Rutland
<i>Hardwick Hall</i>	5 miles SE of Chesterfield	Duke of Devonshire
<i>Hartington Vicarage</i>	6 miles N of Ashbourn	Rev. Matthew Walter Ward
<i>Hartshorn</i>	10 miles N of Derby	Thomas Hassal, esq.
— <i>Rectory</i> ... ..	... ..	Rev. Francis Tunnicliff
<i>Hasland</i>	1 mile N of Chesterfield	Bernard Lucas, esq.
<i>Hassop</i>	3 miles NE of Bakewell	Rev. John Jones
— <i>Hall</i> ... ..	... ..	Earl of Newburgh
<i>Hathersage</i>	8 miles E of Chapel-en-le-Frith	Rev. George Jinks
— <i>Hall</i> ... ..	... ..	Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, esq.
— <i>Vicarage</i> ... ..	... ..	Rev. John Le Cornu
<i>Hayfield</i>	5 miles NW of Buxton	Rev. John Crowther
<i>Heanor</i>	8 miles NE of Derby	Rev. Richard Whinfield
<i>Heath</i>	5 miles E of Chesterfield	Rev. Joseph Ashbridge
<i>Higham</i>	5 miles N of Alfreton	Thomas Radford, esq.
<i>Highfields</i>	2 miles N of Chesterfield	W. B. Thomas, esq.
<i>Hilcote Hall</i>	5 miles NE of Alfreton	John Slater Wilkinson, esq.
<i>Hilltop</i>	Bakewell	John Barker, esq.
<i>Hilton Cottage</i>	7 miles W of Derby	John Simpson, esq. M. D.
<i>Holbrook</i>	6 miles N of Derby	Rev. John Carr
<i>Holme Hall</i>	Bakewell	Robert Birch, esq.
<i>Holmsfield</i>	8 miles N of Chesterfield	Rev. William Pashley
<i>Hope Vicarage</i>	6 miles E of Chapel-en-le-Frith	Rev. John Ibbotson
<i>Hopton Hall</i>	2 miles W of Wirksworth	Philip Gell, esq.
... ..	... ..	John Gell, esq.
<i>Hopwell Hall</i>	6 miles E of Derby	Thomas Pares, esq.
<i>Horridge House</i>	near Chapel-en-le-Frith	Walter Gisborne, esq.
<i>Ideridgehay</i>	5 miles S of Wirksworth	Robert Creswell, esq.
<i>Itam Hall</i>	4 miles N of Ashbourn	Jesse Watts Russell, esq. M. P.
<i>Ikkeston Vicarage</i>	9 miles NE of Derby	Rev. Richard Moxon
<i>Ingleby Hall</i>	6 miles S of Derby	Sir Francis Burdett, bart. occupied by William Smith, jun. gent.
<i>Ireton Wood</i>	5 miles S of Wirksworth	James Northage James, esq.
<i>Kedleston Hall</i>	4 miles NW of Derby	Lord Scarsdale
<i>Kilburn</i>	7 miles N of Derby	C. V. Hunter, esq.
— <i>Hall</i> ... ..	... ..	William Hunter Hunter, esq.
<i>Kings Newton</i>	7 miles S of Derby	Joseph Castrill, esq.
— <i>Hall</i> ... ..	... ..	Lord Melbourne, in the occupation of William Jemy, esq.
<i>Kirk Hallam</i>	5 miles NE of Derby	Rev. Thomas Wilkinson
— <i>Hill House</i>	Duffield	E. L. Ireland, esq.
— <i>Ireton Rectory</i>	2 miles S of Wirksworth	Rev. Henry Gordon
— <i>Langley</i>	5 miles NW of Derby	Thomas Goodall Copestake, esq.
— <i>Rectory</i> ... ..	... ..	Rev. Henry James Fielding
<i>Kniveton</i>	4 miles E of Ashbourn	Rev. Robert Hurd
<i>Langley Hall</i>	5½ miles N of Derby	Rev. Henry Peach
<i>Lea Hall</i>	4½ miles NE of Wirksworth	Thomas Hallowes, esq. occupied by Luke Alsop, esq.
— <i>Hurst</i>	4 miles E of Wirksworth	William Edward Nightingale, esq.
— <i>Wood</i>	2 miles NE of Cromford	John Alsop, esq.
<i>Leam Hall</i>	2 miles N of Stoney Middleton	Middleton Marmaduke Middleton, esq.
<i>Lees Hall</i>	2½ miles S of Glossop	Joseph Hadfield, esq.
<i>Lilies (The)</i>	7 miles NW of Derby	John Crompton, esq.
<i>Little Longstone</i>	4 miles NE of Bakewell	William Longson, esq.
<i>Littleover Hall</i>	2 miles W of Derby	Cockshutt Heathcote, esq. occupied by William Edwards, gent.
<i>Locko Hall</i>	5 miles E of Derby	Mrs. Lowe
<i>Longford Hall</i>	9 miles NW of Derby	Edward Coke, esq.
... ..	... ..	Thomas William Coke, esq.

GENTLEMEN'S RESIDENCES.

RESIDENCE.	DISTANCE.	NAMES.
<i>Longford Hall</i>	9 miles NW of Derby	Edward Coke, esq. Thomas William Coke, esq.
<i>Litchurch Lodge</i>	1 mile S of Derby	Walter Ruding, esq.
<i>Little Hallam</i>	1 mile E of Ilkeston	William Dodsley Flamsteed, esq.
<i>Long Eaton</i>	10 miles SE of Derby	John Chamberlayne Hopkin, esq.
<i>Longstone Hall</i>	3 miles NE of Bakewell	William Carleill, esq.
<i>Ludworth</i>	in Glossop Dale	John Wright, esq.
<i>Lullington Vicarage</i>	7 miles SW of Burton	Rev. Charles Edward Collins
<i>Mackworth Vicarage</i>	2½ miles NW of Derby	Rev. George Pickering
<i>Castle</i>	in ruins (site of)	Lord Searsdale
<i>Makeney Cottage</i>	2 miles S of Belper	Anthony Radford Strutt, esq.
<i>Mappleton</i>	near Ashbourn	Francis Goodwin, esq.
<i>Markcotton Hall</i>	1 mile NW of Derby	Francis Mundy, esq. M. P.
... ..	... ..	William Mundy, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Joseph Nodder
<i>Marsh Green Hall</i>	Ashover	Rev. John Williams
<i>Marston Montgomery</i>	12 miles W of Derby	Robert Charles Greaves, esq. M. D.
<i>Mathfield Hall</i>	2 miles W of Ashbourn	Edward Radford, esq.
<i>Matlock</i>	2 miles N of Cromford	Rev. Dr. Holkham, occupied by Rev. Henry Sim
<i>Rectory</i> ... ..	... ..	Samuel Simpson, esq.
... ..	... ..	Colonel Payne
... ..	... ..	Charles Clarke, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Richard Ward
... ..	... ..	Rev. ——— Wilson
<i>Measham Hall</i>	3 m. W of Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Joseph Jones, esq.
... ..	... ..	William Wootton Abney, esq.
... ..	... ..	Samuel Shore, esq.
<i>Meersbrook Hall</i>	3 miles S of Sheffield	Lord Melbourne, occupied by hon. George Lamb, M. P.
<i>Melbourn Hall</i>	8 miles S of Derby	Rev. John Middleton
... ..	... ..	Rev. Matthew Freeman
... ..	... ..	David Bridge, esq.
... ..	... ..	Richard Arkwright, esq.
... ..	... ..	Hon. and Rev. Frederic Curzon
... ..	... ..	Rev. John Bateman
... ..	... ..	Thomas Bateman, esq.
... ..	... ..	William Bateman, esq. F. A. S.
... ..	... ..	George Benson Strutt, esq. occu- pied by Hon. Edw. Gore, R. N.
... ..	... ..	Rev. William Sitwell
... ..	... ..	Rev. Richard Turbutt
... ..	... ..	John Smith, esq.
... ..	... ..	Hon. and Rev. David Curzon
... ..	... ..	Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon
... ..	... ..	Godfrey Booker, esq.
... ..	... ..	Mrs. Margaret Stoven
... ..	... ..	Abraham Hoskins, esq.
... ..	... ..	John Lees, esq.
... ..	... ..	Robert Chaplin, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Thomas Bingham
... ..	... ..	John Clay, esq.
... ..	... ..	William Clay, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Edward Walter Lowe
... ..	... ..	Rev. Henry Hunt Piper
... ..	... ..	William Webster, esq.
... ..	... ..	Samuel Shore, esq.
... ..	... ..	Robert Newton Shaw, esq. occu- pied by John Read, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Henry Pearson
... ..	... ..	John William Bagshaw, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Samuel Hey
... ..	... ..	Lord Searsdale, occupied by Wil- liam Brittlebank, esq.
... ..	... ..	Mrs. Turbutt
... ..	... ..	William Turbutt, esq.
... ..	... ..	H. F. Okeover, esq. occupied by Thomas Seykell Rawson, esq.
... ..	... ..	Rev. Henry Smith
... ..	... ..	Sir Robert Wilnot, bart. occupied by Samuel Fox, esq.
... ..	... ..	— Bright, esq. M. D.
... ..	... ..	Francis Hurt, jun. esq.
... ..	... ..	E. S. C. Pole, esq. occupied by Mrs. Pole
... ..	... ..	John White, esq.
... ..	... ..	occupied by Colonel Clowes
... ..	... ..	William Evans, esq. occupied by Rev. I. E. Carr
... ..	... ..	Cockshutt Heathcote, esq.
... ..	... ..	Mr. Briggs
... ..	... ..	Edmund Gould, esq.
... ..	... ..	John Siddon, esq.
... ..	... ..	John Cox, esq.

NOBLEMEN AND

RESIDENCE.	DISTANCE.	NAMES.
Quarndon Cottage	5 miles NW of Derby	W. B. Wayne, esq.
Radborne Hall	5 miles NW of Derby	E. Sacheverel Chandos Pole, esq.
— Rectory	...	Rev. Reginald Chandos Pole
Ravenstone Hall	5 miles S of Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Leonard Fosbrook, esq.
Remishaw Hall	6 miles E of Chesterfield	Sir George Sitwell, bart.
Repton	7 miles SW of Derby	Rev. Matthew Whitt
—	...	Rev. John Hare
—	...	Rev. John Pattinson
— Priory	8 miles SW of Derby	Sir Francis Burdett, bart. occupied by Rev. Dr. Sleath
Riddings House	2½ miles E of Alfreton	James Oakes, esq.
Ringwood Hall	5 miles E of Chesterfield	George Hodgkinson Barrow, esq.
Ripley	10 miles N of Derby	Robert Wood, esq.
Risley	7 miles E of Derby	John Michael Fellows, esq.
— Hall	...	Rev. Henry Lloyd Biden
— Rock House	2 miles N of Wirksworth	Rev. John Hancock Hall
Rollaston Hall	8½ miles W of Derby	Peter Arkwright, esq.
Romeley	in the parish of Bariborough	Sir Oswald Mosley, bart.
Rosliston	1 mile W of Burton	Rev. Thomas Hill
Sawley Vicarage	1½ mile N of Ashbourn	Thomas Hamp, esq.
Sharlow	9 miles S of Derby	Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.
— Hall	7 miles S of Derby	Rev. James Lowther Senhouse
Shirley Hall	8 miles E of Derby	Richard Roby Burgen, esq.
Shirebrook	near Pleasley	James Sutton, esq.
Shirland Hall	3 miles N of Alfreton	Edward Miller Mundy, esq.
— Rectory	...	Reynolds Sutton, esq.
Shirley Vicarage	5 miles S of Ashbourn	Thomas Radford, esq.
Smalley	6 miles NE of Derby	Rev. Thomas Greenfield
— Hall	...	Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley
Smisby Hall	2½ miles N of Ashby-de-la-Zouch	John Radford, esq.
—	...	Sir George Crewe, bart. occupied by Thomas Hassall, esq.
Snelston Hall	5 miles W of Ashbourn	John Harrison, esq.
Snitterton Hall	5 miles N of Wirksworth	Edmund Turnor, esq. occupied by Robert Sibery, gent.
South-gate House	1½ mile E of Barlborough	Henry Bowden, esq.
South-Normanton Vicarage	5 miles NE of Alfreton	Rev. Frederic Doveton
South Winfield	2½ miles W of Alfreton	Thomas Pearson, esq.
— Manor House	Manor House in ruins	Wingfield Halton, esq.
— Vicarage	...	Rev. Emanuel Halton
Spinkhill	near Barlborough	Rev. M. Tristram
Spondon	5 miles E of Derby	James Cade, esq.
—	...	Bryan Thomas Balguy, esq.
—	...	Roger Cox, esq.
—	...	Osborne, esq.
— Vicarage	...	John Dawes Mather, esq.
Stainsby House	7 miles NE of Derby	Rev. John Fleming St. John
Stanton-by-Bridge Rectory	6 miles S of Derby	E. S. W. Sitwell, esq.
— Dale	6 miles E of Derby	Rev. Whittaker
— Rectory	...	Lawrence Hall, gent.
— House	2 miles N of Winster	Rev. J. D. Wawn
— Woodhouse	4 miles S of Bakewell	William Pole Thornhill, esq.
Stapenhill	1 mile S of Burton	Duke of Rutland
—	...	Rev. De Voeux, occupied by the Rev. Joseph Clay
Staveley Hall	5 miles E of Chesterfield	The Duke of Devonshire, occupied by Rev. Francis Foxlow
— House	...	Henry Bukeley, esq.
— Rectory	...	Rev. Richard Smith, occupied by Rev. John Clarke
Stenson	4 miles SW of Derby	John Wilson, esq.
Stoke Hall	1 mile E of Stony Middleton	Hon. B. Simpson, Babworth, occupied by R. Arkwright, esq.
Stonecliffe Hall	5 miles S of Bakewell	Arthur Shipley Heathcote, esq.
Stony Middleton	5 miles E of Bakewell	James Ashton Shuttleworth, esq.
—	...	Rev. A. B. Greaves
—	...	Sir Thomas Denman, knt.
Stretton Rectory	5 miles SW of Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Rev. John Browne Cave
Stretton in the Fields Hall	...	Sir William Browne Cave, bart.
—	...	John Robert Browne Cave, esq.
Stubbing Edge	7 miles NE of Wirksworth	William Milnes, esq.
— Court	4 miles W of Chesterfield	C. D. Gladwin, esq. occupied by the Rt. Hon. J. Abercrombie, M. P.
Sturston House	near Ashbourn	John Trelford Sylvester, esq.
Sudbury Hall	15 miles W of Derby	Lord Veron
—	...	Hon. George John V. Vernon
— Vicarage	...	Rev. Frederick Anson
Sutton Hall	4 miles SE of Chesterfield	Richard Arkwright, jun. esq.
— Rectory	...	Rev. William Carlisle, occupied by the Rev. Robert Revill
— on the Hill	...	Rev. Ralph Heathcote
Swanwick Hall	2 miles S of Alfreton	Rev. John Wood
— Grange	...	John Cressy Hall, esq.
Swarkstone-Lows	5 miles S of Derby	William Smith, esq.

ROAD SKETCHES.

ROAD SKETCH, No 1.

JOURNEY from CAVENDISH BRIDGE to HANGING BRIDGE.

Note. *The Inns named in the following Road Sketches are only such as keep post horses. The hand points to the market towns, to the right and left of the road where the cross roads occur. R. and L. also mean right and left of the road.—The letter m. following the figures is an abbreviation for miles. The market-towns are printed in Roman capitals.*

			Objects worthy of notice.
Cavendish Bridge			
<i>Cross the Trent</i>			
Shardlow, 119½ m. from London	½		A handsome stone bridge. Extensive warehouses and wharfs. Broughton House. Shardlow Hall. One mile to the left, Aston Hall and Aston Lodge. Thurlston Lodge.
Elvaston	3½	4	Elvaston Hall, 4 miles south of Derby, on the banks of the Derwent, noted as the birth-place of Walter Blunt, honoured by Edward the Fourth with the title of Baron Mountjoy, whose family was remarkable for men of learning and virtue. Here the present Earl of Harrington has built a noble gothic mansion, and furnished it with a good collection of paintings and ancient armour; some superb furniture, and an excellent library of books.
Alvaston	½	4½	R. Alvaston Hall. L. Osmaston Hall.
<i>Cross the Canal</i>			
DERBY, 126 m. from London	3	7½	Derby, the capital of the county, is situate upon the banks of the Derwent upon ground of different heights, and is surrounded with gentle and pleasant eminences, from which flow the Markeaton and other brooks. Over the Derwent there is a handsome stone bridge, built on the model of the bridge at Versailles. There are numerous bridges over the Markeaton brook, within the limits of the borough, and the course of the Derwent is diversified by weirs and islands so as to render it extremely picturesque. Among the public buildings we may mention the Town Hall (lately erected) which is an elegant fabric of the Ionic order, designed by Matthew Habershon, esq. The New County Hall, by the same artist, is a commodious and well-constructed building. The county jail, situate on the south-west of the town, covers, with its buildings and courts, nearly four acres of land, and is surrounded with a high massy wall. Its Doric portico is one of the finest specimens of that order of architecture in England, and is greatly admired for its classical plainness and solidity. The whole was designed by George Goodwin, esq. and has been completed about four years. The Old County Jail, which is now converted into the Borough Jail, was erected in 1756, and is a very respectable building, with a bold strong front.—The Infirmary, which stands at the entrance of the town from the London road, is a handsome square building, with interior arrangements admirably adapted for the comfort and convenience of the unfortunate inmates. The great mechanical talent of the late William Strutt, esq. has contributed to the improvement of this benevolent institution. The late Mr. Charles Sylvester was the practical agent, and the combined efforts of those intelligent men have produced a very superior system of management and economy in the Derby Infirmary. The New Assembly Room is of stone, and stands on the north-east side of the market-place; the pediment is handsomely enriched with a bas-relief of musical instruments.—The Theatre is not very creditable to the dramatic taste of the town: its exterior is very humble, although within the building is neat and commodious.—There are seven churches, some of which are of great antiquity. The tower of All Saints is considered a fine and rich specimen of the lighter style of gothic architecture, and is celebrated for the chasteness of its proportions and the elegance of its tracery. The height of the tower is upwards of 170 feet, and there is a tradition that it was erected at the expense of the young unmarried inhabitants of the town, as the words "young men and maidens" remain perfectly legible on the northern side. The body of the church was built in the year 1725, after a design by the celebrated
King's Head			
Bell Inn			
New Inn			
to Nottingham, 16 m			
Mansfield, 22 m.			
Chesterfield, 24 m.			
Dronfield, 30 m.			
Alfreton, 13 m.			
Heanor, 8 m.			
Ilkeston, 10 m.			
Bolsover, 24 m.			
Ripley, 10 m.			
Sheffield, 36 m.			
Belper, 8 m.			
Cromford, 16 m.			
Matlock Bath, 17			
Bakewell, 26 m.			
Buxton, 38 m.			
Wirksworth, 13 m			
Winstar, 20 m.			
to Burton, 11 m.			
Lichfield, 24 m.			
Birmingham, 40 m			
Uttoxeter, 19 m.			
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 14 m.			
Loughborough, 17 m.			
Leicester, 28 m.			

ROAD SKETCHES.

	7		
to York, 90 m.			
Lincoln, 53 m.			
Gainsborough, 53 m.			
Hull, by Gainsborough,			
per steam packet, 103 m.			
Manchester, by Leek, 60,			
by Buxton, 56 m.			
Liverpool, 91 m.			
Lancaster, 109 m.			
Chester, 73 m.			
Bath, 129 m.			
Bristol, 127 m.			
Coventry, 42 m.			
Cambridge, 96 m.			
Canterbury, 182 m.			
Carlisle, 175 m.			
Norwich, 145 m.			
Oxford, 87 m.			
Peterborough, 61 m.			
Boston, 66 m.			
Brighton, 179 m.			
Edinburgh, 264 m.			
Mackworth - - -	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Langley - - -	2	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Brailesford - - -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	
Painter's Lane	4	19	
ASHBOURN, 139 m.			
from London - -	2	21	
Green Man			
to Belper, 12 m.			
Buxton, 20 m.			
Wirksworth, 9 m.			
Bakewell, 15 m.			
Matlock Bath, 12 m.			
to Cheadle, 12 m.			
Leek, 16 m.			
Hanging Bridge -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Objects worthy of notice.

Gibbs, and is a beautiful piece of Doric architecture, but certainly not in unison with the fine gothic tower. The interior is elegant and spacious, and is so particularly calculated for musical performances, that at the period of the triennial festival, Mr. Greatorex and other eminent professors have declared it to be the best musical chamber in England. The east end is separated from the part of the church appropriated to divine service by a rich open-work of iron, and contains the vestry, the chancel, and the monument room of the House of Cavendish: in this is the splendid mural monument of the Countess of Shrewsbury.—St. John's Church is a very recent erection. It is in the embellished style of pointed gothic, with elegant minarets and turrets; designed by G. Goodwin, esq. and built by Mr. Thomas Cooper; opened for divine service, Nov. 1828. Derby was distinguished in ancient times for its religious houses. A monastery, dedicated to St. Helen, stood near the upper part of Bridge-Gate. On the north-west side of Nun's Green, anciently called King's Mead, was a small nunnery of Benedictines, dedicated to St. Mary-de-Pratis." The priory of Dominicans or Black Friars, stood on the south side of that spacious entrance into the town called Friar-Gate. A cell of Cluniac Monks, dedicated to St. James, was situate near the brook on the north of St. James's lane.—One of the most considerable charities in the town is the Devonshire Almshouse, in Full-Street, founded by the Countess of Shrewsbury in the reign of Elizabeth. Another Almshouse, for the widows of clergymen, was endowed by Edward Large, of Derby, in the year 1716.—There is also a free grammar school; and recently several Sunday schools have been instituted, besides schools upon the plan of Lancaster and Bell. Within a few years a Mechanics' Institution has been founded, under the care of Messrs. W. and J. Strutt, which is rising in utility.—The Philosophical Society possesses an elegant library with mathematical and philosophical apparatus, and a fine collection of fossils. The Permanent Library is a useful establishment, affording many advantages to the reading-classes of society in the town.—Respecting the famous Silk Mill, and the silk trade now extensively carried on in all its departments, as well as the cotton, the hosiery, the iron-works, &c. we refer the reader to the Introductory part of this work. The markets are held on Wednesday, Friday (principal) and Saturday, and a cattle market every Tuesday fortnight. The borough contains 4,800 houses, and about 22,500 inhabitants.

R. Markeaton Hall. Keddleston Hall.

L. Radborne Hall. Bowbridge.

R. Meynell Langley Hall, and Langley Hall.

R. Ednaston Lodge. Painter's-lane House.

Ashbourn. The situation of this town is remarkably beautiful; it stands in a rich valley, through which the river Dove rolls its pellucid waters, and when seen from the Derby road, appears as if embosomed by hills, and conveys a pleasing idea of retirement and social happiness. The church is a cruciform structure, with a square tower in the centre, surmounted by a lofty and richly ornamented octagonal spire; it is supposed to have been built about the middle of the 13th century, and contains several handsome monuments well worthy of inspection. Here is also a good free grammar-school, that was founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, besides other charitable institutions. The inhabitants derive their chief support from agriculture and the manufacture of cotton, beside which, they have the benefit of a market on Saturday, and numerous fairs. This town contains 470 houses, and about 2,500 inhabitants.

Ashbourn Hall, the seat of Sir William Boothby, bart. was from remote antiquity the seat of the *Cokaines*, one of the most eminent Derbyshire families. The mansion does not possess much external architectural beauty, but within every part is disposed with taste and elegance. Many of the paintings are valuable. The library contains a choice collection of classic and polite literature. The situation is low, but the park and gardens have been laid out with great taste and elegance.

R. Okcover Hall, Ham Hall. L. Snelston Hall.

Dove Dale. The vale through which the Dove winds its course is a romantic glen. On the left, or Derbyshire border, the rocks are more bare of vegetation than on the right, or Staffordshire side, where they are partially covered with a fine hanging wood, which from its various combinations with the surrounding objects, presents a succession of beautiful and romantic views, diversified by the varying forms of the rocks, and the inconstant current of the Dove, the motion and appearance of which is perpetually changing. The rugged, dissimilar, and frequently grotesque and fanciful appearance of the rocks, distinguishes the scenery of this valley from, perhaps, every other in the kingdom.

ROAD SKETCHES.

ROAD SKETCH, No. 2.

JOURNEY from MONK'S BRIDGE to SHEFFIELD, through Derby, Ripley, Alfreton, Chesterfield and Dronfield, 47½ miles.

		<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
Monk's Bridge		The <i>Ikenild Street</i> , or Roman Road, passed over Monk's Bridge. In the civil wars a battle was fought here.
<i>Cross the Grand Trunk Canal and the river Dove and enter Derbyshire</i>		L. Egginton Hall. R. Bladen Wood House and Newton Solney.
Littleover - - -	6	Repton is a pleasant village situate on the south bank of the Trent, and celebrated as being the seat of the Mercian kings and for its ancient priory. The church is universally admired for its elegant spire steeple. Sir John Port, knight, founded an excellent free grammar school at this place. The village contains about 2,000 inhabitants.
DERBY, 126 m. from London - - -	3 9	L. Park Hill and Coneygree House.
Little Chester - -	1 10	R. Pastures House, and Twyford Hall.
<i>To Mansfield, 21 m. ↗</i>		<i>Foremark Hall.</i> This seat occupies a pleasant and very eligible situation, and is the property of Sir Francis Burdett, bart. into whose family it passed, by marriage with the Fraunceys, about the year 1607. The present mansion stands on the site of a more ancient structure; it is an elegant stone building, having a double flight of steps on its north and south fronts; the only difference between which is, that the former is decorated with a handsome portico: the interior consists of a spacious hall, running through the building, having on its sides various noble apartments, and a fine wide oak staircase, that leads to the bed-rooms, &c. The grounds are characterized by a fine undulating surface; they contain a number of plantations and majestic oaks, besides which, here are some spacious lawns, studded with noble timber, from whence the prospects are extremely delightful, including a fine view of the silver winding Trent.
<i>Cross the Derby canal</i>		
Little Eaton - - -	2½ 12½	<i>Bretby Park</i> is the residence of the Earl of Chesterfield. The mansion, a noble modern gothic structure, embattled, and surrounding a spacious quadrangular court, is situate on a fine elevation in the centre of a deer park, enriched with fine groves of chestnut, beech and other timber, and a variety of beautiful scenery unequalled for its extent. The portion of the house which is finished is most elegantly and tastefully fitted up, and splendidly furnished. Here once stood an ancient castle, and more recently a magnificent old mansion, which the late Earl pulled down in his youth through the persuasion of an artful steward. This structure was furnished with rich tapestry and fine paintings, and was surrounded with gardens, disposed after the plan of Versailles, in the old grand style, with terraces, statues, and fountains. Its demolition was afterwards sincerely regretted by the late Earl, who laid the foundation of the present fabric. In the civil wars, the old hall was garrisoned for the king, and Sir John Gell took it by storm and drove the loyalists from it.
<i>Commencement of iron railway to Denby collieries</i>		
Coxbench - - -	1½ 14	<i>Derby</i> , Description of, See Road Sketch, No. 1.
<i>To Horsley, 1 m. ↗</i>		<i>Little Chester</i> , formerly a Roman station.
<i>↖ To Holbrook, 1 m.</i>		R. Darley Abbey, cotton mills, &c.
Kilburn Turnpike -	2 16	Coxbench Hall. R. Horsley church and ruins of the castle, the ancient seat of the Byron family, and Stainsby House.
<i>↖ To Belper, 3 m.</i>		L. Denby Old Hall, where the celebrated astronomer Flamsteed was born. R. Kilburn Hall.
Smithy Houses - -	1 17	Ripley is a small market-town, with a neat plain new church, and contains 1,700 inhabitants.
RIPLEY, 136 m. from London - - -	2 19	The Butterley Company have extensive iron works at this place. Here was cast the iron work for the bridge over the river Thames at Vauxhall.
<i>↖ To Belper, 4 m.</i>		R. Swanwick Hall and Swanwick Grange.
<i>to Matlock, 10 m.</i>		<i>Alfreton</i> , a market-town, 13 miles N of Derby and 139 N by W of London, contains a rude ancient church, having an embattled tower with pinnacles, and 5,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in the manufacture of stockings, brown earthenware, and in the neighbouring collieries and iron works. The weekly market is held on Friday. Alfreton Hall has long been the residence of the Morewood family. In the hamlet of Greenhill Lane, in this parish, an urn containing about seven hundred Roman coins, was found by a labouring man, while repairing a fence. On the right Carnfield Hall; south Swanwick Hall; east Riddings Hall, and Brookhill Hall.
<i>to Nottingham, 14 m. ↗</i>		R. Hardwick Hall, Sutton Hall and Bolsover Castle.
Butterley - - -	1 20	L. Ogston Hall and Ford House.
<i>Cross the tunnel of the Cromford Canal, 1¼ m. long</i>		L. Wingerworth Hall, Stubbing Court, and Walton Lodge.
Swanwick - - -	1 21	
ALFRETON, 142 m. from London - -	2 23	
Angel Inn		
George Inn		
<i>to Wirksworth, 10 m.</i>		
<i>↖ Matlock, 10 m.</i>		
<i>to Mansfield, 9½ m.</i>		
<i>↖ Nottingham, 16 m.</i>		
Shirland - - -	2 25	
Higham - - -	1 26	
Stretton - - -	1 27	
<i>to Mansfield, 9½ m. ↗</i>		
<i>↖ to Matlock, 6½ m.</i>		
Clay Cross - - -	2 29	
Tupton - - -	1 30	
<i>↖ to Bakewell, 13 m.</i>		
<i>to Mansfield, 12 m. ↗</i>		

ROAD SKETCHES.

			<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
CHESTERFIELD , 150 m. from London	5	30 35	<p><i>Chesterfield</i>, a borough and market-town of considerable antiquity, is particularly distinguished in our national annals as the scene of a severe battle, which was fought in the reign of Henry III. between the forces of Henry, the king's nephew, and those of Robert de Ferrers, last Earl of Derby, in which the former were victorious. Here likewise a severe conflict took place in the civil wars, when the Parliamentary troops were defeated by the Earl of Newcastle. The town is large and of considerable trading importance, but irregularly built, and situate on a rising ground on the west side of the river Rother. The church is a spacious and handsome structure, built in the form of a cross; it contains some noble monuments for the Foljambe family, and it is by no means destitute of architectural beauty, but is more particularly remarkable for the curious construction of its spire, which is 250 feet high; it is built of oak and covered with lead, the volutes running spirally round the spire, present to the eye at the same time a projecting and an hollow side, which gives it a leaning appearance in whatever direction it is approached. The town is lighted with gas; has commodious baths, a neat town hall, a free grammar school, and several charitable institutions. It has a well supplied market on Saturday, but the inhabitants derive their chief support from the manufacture of cotton, lace, stockings, earthenware, and from the bleaching grounds, iron founderies, and other works in the neighbourhood. The borough contains 5,500 inhabitants. The Chesterfield canal, communicating with the Trent and the Humber, was completed in 1777, at an expense of £160,000. <i>Whittington</i> is celebrated as being the meeting place of the Revolutionists in 1688.</p> <p><i>Dronfield</i> is a small neat market-town, pleasantly situate in a valley, and remarkable for its salubrity, which has occasioned it to be made the place of residence of many respectable families. The church is a handsome building, having a tower at the west end terminated by a spire; and but few parochial churches possess a finer chancel. In the latter are some curious monumental brasses, and some stone stalls worthy of notice. Henry Fanshaw, esq. Remembrancer of the Exchequer, founded an excellent free school at this place, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The market, now discontinued, was formerly held on Thursday. The town contains 267 houses and 1,600 inhabitants, who are chiefly supported by agriculture.</p> <p>R. Norton Hall, The Oaks, Meersbrook Hall.</p>
Angel Inn			
Commercial Inn			
↳ to Worksop, 16 m.			
↳ Bolsover, 6 m.			
↳ Mansfield, 12 m.			
↳ Bakewell, 12 m.			
↳ Winster, 12 m.			
↳ Dronfield, 6 m.			
↳ Matlock B. 10 m.			
↳ Wirksworth, 13 m.			
Whittington Moor -	1½	36½	
DRONFIELD , 156 m. from London -	4	40½	
Little Norton -	2	42½	
Heeley -	3½	45	
<i>Cross the river Sheaf and enter Yorkshire</i>			
SHEFFIELD -	2½	47½	

ROAD SKETCH, No 3.

JOURNEY from DERBY to CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH, through Wirksworth, Matlock and Bakewell, by Kedleston Park, N. by W. 43 miles.

DERBY , 126 m. from London			<i>Derby</i> . See description of, in Road Sketch, No. 1.
King's Head, &c.			At <i>Quarndon</i> there is a strong chalybeate spring, much frequented during the summer months, celebrated in former times for curing the leprosy.
Quarndon -	3		<i>Kedleston Hall</i> , the very magnificent seat of Lord Searsdale, is of modern erection, comprising a centre, and two pavilions, connected by corridors of the Doric order with the main building. The principal front, facing the north, has a double flight of steps in the centre; it stands on a gentle elevation, is 560 feet in extent, and has a uniform allusion to classic models. The grand hall is Grecian, and the ceiling is supported by 20 columns of alabaster; the saloon is reckoned one of the most beautiful apartments of its kind in Europe. The collection of paintings belonging to this truly splendid seat, is not only very extensive, but comprises many valuable works by the most eminent masters. The park lodge, designed from the arch of Octavia, gives admission to the grounds, that are about five miles in circumference, and display some very flourishing plantations, besides a grove of venerable oaks, many of which are of enormous magnitude. Within the park there is a celebrated mineral spring. The house may be seen from eleven to two o'clock every day, Sundays excepted.
Kedleston Inn -	½	3½	<i>Wirksworth</i> is a town of considerable antiquity, situate near the southern extremity of the mining district, in a low valley almost surrounded by hills. Here the features of the country begin to assume a more bold and prominent appearance. The church is a gothic building, apparently of the 14th century, and contains several curious monuments. In the church-yard is a grammar-school, founded by Anthony Gell, of Hopton,
↳ to Kedleston Hall, 1 m.			
Weston Underwood	2½	6	
↳ to Ashbourn, 7½ m.			
Cross-o'-the-Hands -	2½	8½	
↳ to Ashbourn, 7 m. ↳ ↳ to Belper, 4½ m.			
Itheridgehay -	2	10½	
<i>Cross the Ecclesbourne</i>			
WIRKSWORTH , 139 m. from London -	3½	14	
Red Lion Inn			
↳ to Ashbourn, 9 m.			

ROAD SKETCHES.

		14	
<p>to <i>Belper</i>, 6 m. } <i>Alfreton</i>, 10 m. } ↗</p> <p>Pass under the High Peak railway at the Steeple Houses</p> <p>CROMFORD, 142 m. from London - Greyhound Inn</p> <p>to <i>Derby</i>, 16 m. } <i>Alfreton</i>, 9 m. } ↗</p> <p>↖ to <i>Burton</i> by <i>New-</i> <i>haven</i>, 19 m.</p> <p>Matlock Bath - New Bath Old Bath Hotel</p> <p><i>Cross the river Derwent</i></p> <p>Matlock Village - ↖ to <i>Winster</i>, 4 m. Hackney Lane -</p> <p>Darley Dale - - ↖ to <i>Winster</i>, 3 m. to <i>Chesterfield</i>, 9 m. ↗ <i>Cross the Derwent</i></p> <p>Rowsley - - Peacock Inn</p>	<p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1½</p> <p>1½</p> <p>1</p> <p>2½</p>	<p>16</p> <p>17</p> <p>18½</p> <p>20</p> <p>21</p> <p>23½</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Objects worthy of notice.</i></p> <p>in the time of Queen Elizabeth. The same Anthony Gell founded an hospital at Wirksworth for six poor men, and endowed it with £20. per annum. The Moot Hall is a handsome stone structure. In this building all causes respecting the lead-mines within the wapentake are tried; and here is deposited the ancient brass dish, which is the standard that others are made from to measure the lead ore. The weekly market is held on Tuesday. This town contains about 4000 inhabitants, who derive their chief support from the working of the lead mines, the manufacturing of hats, the weaving of gingham, cheeks and calicoes, and the spinning of cotton.</p> <p><i>L.</i> 2 miles, Hopton Hall, residence of Philip Gell, esq.</p> <p><i>L.</i> 2½ miles, Alderwasley Hall, residence of F. Hurt, esq.</p> <p><i>Cromford</i>, an improving market town. Market on Saturday. There are three cotton mills, built by the celebrated Sir R. Arkwright. The neat chapel was opened on the 4th of June, 1797. On the left of the road stands an Almshouse, called the Bead-house, founded in 1651, for six poor widows, by Dame Mary Talbot. Here the Cromford canal commences, which causes a great traffic in coals, corn, &c. to be carried on. About a mile south of the town the Cromford and High Peak rail-way forms a junction with the canal, and runs 33 miles NW. to Whaley bridge, where it joins the Peak Forest canal. Scarthin rock: through one end of this rock the turpique road was made, by blasting the limestone. This town contains 1,500 inhabitants.</p> <p><i>Rock House</i> is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the vale of the Derwent. The residence of P. Arkwright, esq.</p> <p><i>Willersley Castle</i> was built by Sir Richard Arkwright, and was consumed by fire shortly before his death. The present building, and Cromford chapel were completed by his son, Richard Arkwright, esq. the present resident at the castle. This elegant edifice stands on the side of a fine eminence, at the foot of which the Derwent flows with much picturesque beauty. The interior is furnished in a very elegant manner; it is decorated with a few good paintings, among which is a sublime view of Ilswater lake, by Wright, which is considered one of his best productions: and also a full-length portrait of the meritorious founder of the family, by the same artist. The grounds possess a very romantic character, exhibiting a variety of rock scenery intermingled with wood; the late and present owners are said to have planted upwards of 50,000 trees annually for more than seven years upon these elevated grounds. The gardens are large and laid out with taste. The public are admitted three days in each week.</p> <p><i>Matlock Bath</i> is situate in a deep valley on the side of the Derwent, and is one of the most romantic spots in the county. The New Bath is a commodious Inn kept by Mr. Saxton; and the Old Bath, by Mrs. Cummings. There are also the Hotel-Baths, and various convenient and elegant lodging houses. The Heights of Abraham is a bold and commanding elevation. The High Tor is by far the most striking object in this dale, on account of its superior magnitude: its perpendicular height above the surface of the water is 350 feet. The famous caverns of this place are the Rutland, the Cumberland, the Devonshire, the Fluor and many others. On the parade is Mr. Mawe's valuable museum, containing elegant vases, chimney-pieces, tables and a variety of ornamental articles formed of marble, spar and alabaster; and also a very interesting collection of shells, fossils, &c.</p> <p><i>Matlock Village</i>, distant about a mile and a half from the baths, is chiefly inhabited by persons employed in the neighbouring mines, and in the manufacture of cotton.</p> <p><i>Darley Dale</i> is romantic and beautiful; the hills are in some places covered with wood; and in others their steep acclivities are cultivated, while their summits are crested with broken rock.</p> <p><i>Darley Dale</i> is a small rural village. Its church yard is remarkable for its yew tree, which is 33 feet in circumference. On the left hand, beyond the river Derwent, is seen embosomed in trees, Stanton Woodhouse, the fishing seat of His Grace the Duke of Rutland.</p> <p><i>Rowsley</i>, a small, rural farming village.</p> <p><i>Haddon Hall</i>, an ancient baronial mansion belonging to the Duke of Rutland, is a complete and interesting specimen of ancient castellated mansions. It was the principal seat of the family until the beginning of the last century. This venerable hall consists of buildings, erected at different periods, surrounding two quadrangular courts. The tower over the gateway is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edward III.; the chapel in that of Henry VI.; and the long gallery in the reign of Elizabeth. Over the door are the arms of</p>

		23½	<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
BAKEWELL, 152 m. from London - Rutland Arms Inn	3½	27	Vernon, of Fuleo de Pembridge, Lord of Tong in Shropshire, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Richard Vernon. Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, was so much distinguished for his magnificent splendour and hospitality, that he acquired the name of the King of the Peak. He died in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and his great possessions descended to his two daughters, one of whom was married to Sir John Manners. Hence Haddon Hall became the possession of the Rutland family. The chapel is enriched with painted windows, one of which bears the date of 1427 in stamed glass. Here is a Roman altar, which is preserved with great attention, but the inscription on it has rather given occasion to learned disputes than been satisfactorily explained. <i>Bakewell</i> is pleasantly situated on the romantic river Wye, which is well stocked with trout and grayling; and those visitors who take up their residence at the Rutland Arms, an excellent inn, built by the Duke of Rutland, have the privilege of angling in this part of the river. Great improvements have been made in this town by the noble Duke, and a capacious bath has been established, under the superintendance of Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. The church is very ancient, and is built in the form of a cross, and at the west end there is an ornamented Saxon arch, apparently of a much older date than the edifice itself. Within the church is a stone font of great antiquity. On the east side of the church stands an ancient stone cross, which is conjectured to be about eight hundred years old. The ornaments and the various devices sculptured on the four sides of this relique are much worn and defaced. There are some very fine old monuments in the church. <i>Bakewell</i> was more important in ancient times than at present; it was distinguished by Edward the Elder, who surrounded it with fortifications. The market is held on Friday. The trade and manufacture of the town is not considerable, and chiefly consists in cotton and lead. The town contains 300 houses and 2,000 inhabitants.
↳ to Buxton, 12 m. to Sheffield, 17 m. } Chesterfield, 12 m. } ↳			
Ashford-in-the-Water Devonshire Arms Inn Cross the river Wye	2	29	<i>Ashford-in-the-Water</i> has long been celebrated for its marbles, which are cut and polished at the mills originally erected by the late Mr. Henry Watson of Bakewell, who obtained a patent to secure to himself the advantages of his skill. The inhabitants are employed at these marble works, and in cotton spinning or in agriculture. This village is on the banks of the Wye, and at the Devonshire Arms Inn visitors enjoy the same privilege of angling as at Bakewell.
Little Longstone - Wardlow -	1 2	30 32	<i>Little Longstone</i> , a small pleasant village affording artists many charming subjects for the pencil. <i>Monsal Dale</i> , on the left is remarkable for the softened beauty with which it embanks the Wye. In this dale are the extensive mills of Mr. Newton, the minstrel of the Peak, one of the few existing friends of the late Miss Seward, the celebrated poetess. The rocky scenery from Chee Tor to Cressbrook is magnificent.
↳ to Chesterfield, 14¼ m. Castleton, 4½ m. } ↳ Sheffield, 16½ m. }			
TIDESWELL, 160 m. from London - George Inn	2	34	<i>Tideswell</i> , half a mile from the road, ranks among the market-towns of the county, yet, with the exception of the church, has but a humble appearance. The spot where the well ebbed and flowed, from which it derived its name, has been long choked up. The church is a fine gothic edifice, in the form of a cross. It is spacious, light and beautiful. The tower is extremely remarkable, being surmounted with smaller octagonal towers at each corner. The chancel contains the monuments of Bishop Pursglove, and Sampson Meverill, a celebrated warrior in the time of Henry VI. There is the ruin of a chapel or oratory much older than the church, on the road towards Middleton. Cotton spinning, calico weaving, and working the lead mines form the chief occupations of the inhabitants. The market is held on Wednesday. The town contains 500 houses, and about 5,000 inhabitants.
↳ to Buxton, 7 m. Peak Forest - Sparrow Pit -	3½ 2	37½ 39½	<i>Elden Hole</i> is a vast natural chasm, about a mile on the road, near the village of Peak Forest, and is esteemed one of the wonders of the Peak. <i>Sparrow-Pit</i> is a village, and at the distance of a mile is Bar Moor Clough, the situation of that natural curiosity called the <i>Ebbing and Flowing Well</i> , one of the reputed wonders of Derbyshire. This well lies in a field by the road side, about 1 mile from Perry Foot.
Cross the Peak Forest canal to Sheffield, through } Castleton, 19 m. } ↳ Huddersfield, 28 m. }			
CHAPEL-EN-LE- FRITH, 167 m. from London - Royal Oak Inn King's Head Inn	2	41½	<i>Chapel-en-le-Frith</i> is a neat, but small market-town, standing on the acclivity of an eminence which rises in the centre of a large hollow, formed by the mountains in this part of the county. The church was erected at the beginning of the fourteenth century. This town contains three thousand five hundred inhabitants who subsist chiefly by the manufacture of cotton thread, calicoes, paper, &c. The market is held on Thursday.
↳ to Buxton, 6 m. ↳ Macclesfield, 10 m.			
Whaley Bridge - Cross the river Goyte and enter Cheshire	3½	45	

ROAD SKETCH, No. 4.

JOURNEY from DERBY to WHALEY BRIDGE, through Belper, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Bakewell and Buxton, 43 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

DERBY, 126 m. from London							
Allstree	- -	2					
Duffield	- -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$				
↳ to Wirksworth, 9 m.							
Millford	- -	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$				
<i>Cross the Derwent</i>							
BELPER, 134 m. from London		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8				
Red Lion Inn							
Swan Inn							
George Inn							
↳ to Nottingham, 14 m.							
Ripley, 4 m.	↳						
Alfreton, 7 m.	↳						
↳ to Wirksworth, 6 m.							
Ashbourn, 12 m.							
Amber Toll-gate		2	10				
↳ to Chesterfield, 14 m.							
Ripley, 3 m.	↳						
Alfreton, 6 m.	↳						
Watstandwell Bridge		3	13				
<i>Cross the Derwent</i>							
↳ to Wirksworth, 4 m.							
↳ to Crich, 2 m.							
Alfreton, 7 m.	↳						
CROMFORD, 142 m. from London		3	16				
Greyhound Inn							
↳ to Alfreton, 9 m.	↳						
↳ to Buxton by Newhaven, 19 m.							
Matlock Bath	- -	1	17				
New Bath							
Old Bath							
Hotel							
<i>Cross the river Derwent</i>							
Matlock Village	- -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$				
↳ to Winstar, 4 m.							
Hackney Lane	- -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	20				
Darley	- -	1	21				
↳ to Winstar, 3 m.							
↳ to Chesterfield, 9 m.	↳						
<i>Cross the Derwent</i>							
Rowsley	- -	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Peacock Inn							
BAKEWELL, 152 m. from London		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	27				
Rutland Arms Inn							
Ashford-in-the-Water		2	29				

Objects worthy of notice.

L. Allestree Hall, the residence of William Evans, esq. Duffield is a large and respectable village. In the church there are some curious monuments.

L. Duffield Hall, Sir Charles Colville, knight; and the residences of the Hon. Mr. Justice Balfour, and D. P. Orde, esq. Millford Bridge and Mills. In this place are the bleaching mills, iron founderies and cotton mills belonging to Messrs. Strutt.

Belper, formerly an inconsiderable village, has become an important market-town containing about 9,000 inhabitants; for this rise in population and respectability it is indebted to the extensive cotton works of Messrs. Strutt, of which we have already spoken in the Introduction. The new church is an elegant edifice, and was opened a few years ago; the architect who furnished the design was Mr. Habershon. A portion of the population is employed in the manufacture of nails, which was the original trade of the place. The market is held on Saturday.

L. Bridge Hill, the seat of George Benson Strutt, esq.

R. The residence of Jedediah Strutt, esq.

L. Iron forge.

Alderwasley Hall is situated on the left bank of the Derwent, on a very commanding site, surrounded by 700 acres of fine hanging woods, in the centre of a deer park and overlooking the rich vale of the Derwent. From Alport hill, in this township, it is said that the Wrekin, in Shropshire, may be seen.

R. Crich obelisk, from which extensive views are obtained. From Cromford to Ashford-in-the-Water, see Road Sketch, No. 5.

At Rowsley Bridge there is a road that leads to Chatsworth. Chatsworth, the superb mansion of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, has been reckoned one of the wonders of the Peak. It is situated in a spacious valley, near the foot of a lofty mountain, covered with wood, on the highest part of which is the hunting-tower. The present magnificent building was erected on the site of a more ancient structure, by the first Duke of Devonshire. The architect was William Talman, comptroller of the works to William III. It is composed of four nearly equal sides, with an open quadrangular court within. The whole has recently been much enlarged and improved, under the direction of Sir Jeffry Wyatville, architect to his Majesty. In Chatsworth park many delightful views occur, which are chiefly terminated by the moorland scenery of Derbyshire.—The interior of the quadrangular court is richly ornamented. Two sides of this court have open balconies, with stone balustrades and busts, representing the most distinguished persons in the reign of Queen Anne. There are also military trophies executed from the designs of G. Gibbon, the celebrated carver in wood, by Mr. Samuel Watson, a native of the Peak, who attained uncommon excellence in sculpturing ornaments in bas-relief. The middle of the court is occupied with the statue of Arion, seated on the back of a dolphin. The flight of steps which connects the hall with the grand staircase passes between rocks of alabaster. The paintings are numerous and by the first masters. Among the sculptures are the busts of the late C. J. Fox, and the Duke of Devonshire by Nolckens; and also an elegant whole-length figure of Mary Queen of Scots, by Westmacott. Chatsworth also abounds with exquisite carving in wood, the work of the famous G. Gibbon. The ancient mansion was for some time the residence, or rather the prison, of Mary Queen of Scots, in remembrance of which a suite of apartments are still called by her name; and near the bridge, by the side of the Derwent, there are the remains of an old building called the Bower of Mary Queen of Scots.—The celebrated philosopher Hobbes resided at Chatsworth under the patronage of the Cavendish family, and died at Hardwick at the age of 92; in the year 1679. The park is nearly eleven miles in circumference.

R. Ashford Hall, the residence of William Ashby Ashby, esq.

L. Marble mills, and the black marble mines. One mile from Ashford, leave Monsal Dale on the R. and pass through Tadдингton Dale.

		29	<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
Taddington - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	A very high hill, on the side of which the road is carried along a fearful eminence into the dale below. Chee Tor lies about a mile lower down the river than Topley Pike. <i>Pig Tor</i> , a high barren rock on the right of the river. <i>Lover's Leap</i> a jutting rock, situate in a picturesque ravine, amongst wild and romantic scenery.
Topley Pike - - -	2	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pig Tor - - -	2	36 $\frac{1}{2}$	
BUXTON, 164m. from London - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	33	<i>Buxton.</i> This place has been celebrated from the earliest period for its hot baths; and there is reason to believe that the Romans, who were always attached to bathing, made it a place of resort. Whatever may be the real effects of the mineral waters, the place has risen in public estimation. It is surrounded by hills, and though the neighbourhood is not inviting, yet such is the prevalence of fashionable taste, that this town has become a spot frequented by fashion and rank during the summer and autumnal months. The Crescent was erected by the late Duke of Devonshire, from the designs of Mr. Carr. In completing the Crescent, with the stables, the Duke expended not less than £120,000. In this elegant pile of buildings, are the Centre, the Great Hotel, and St. Anne's Hotel; besides various elegant lodging houses, a theatre, an assembly-room and a news room. The baths are six in number, one for ladies, another for gentlemen, and three private ones for persons of distinction, besides a cold bath. There is also a bath for the poor, who meet with great attention and aid, to which the charitable contributions of the respectable visitors are rendered subservient. The temperature of the water, as it rises at the baths, is about 82 degrees of Fahrenheit. At St. Anne's well, where it is drank, it is somewhat cooler: there both hot and cold water is obtained from springs scarcely twelve inches asunder. Buxton church is a neat and chaste specimen of doric architecture. This town contains 190 houses and 1,100 inhabitants. <i>Pool's Hole</i> , <i>Axe Edge</i> , the limestone huts and other curiosities are to be seen in the immediate neighbourhood.
Centre Hotel			
Crescent Hotel			
Great Hotel			
The Angel			
Hall			
George			
Grove			
Eagle			
Shakspeare			
to Tideswell, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ↗			
to Leek, 12 m.			
↙ to Macclesfield, 10 m.			
↙ to Manchester, 24 m.			
to Congleton, 16 m.			
White Hall - - -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	40 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Shallcross Mill - -	3	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	
to Chapel-en-le-Frith, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. ↗			

ROAD SKETCH, No. 5.

JOURNEY from MANSFIELD to WHALEY-BRIDGE, through Chesterfield, Stony Middleton, Tideswell and Chapel-en-le-Frith.

MANSFIELD, 138 m. from London			<i>Pleasley.</i> Rather more than half a mile from this small village there is a dell that displays the most romantic scenery imaginable, and leads to an extensive range of cotton works, called Pleasley Forge, which are situate on the rivulet that divides the counties of Nottingham and Derby; though this enchanting spot has not been generally noticed, yet it exhibits all the picturesque beauty and sublime effect of Dovedale and Matlock, and cannot fail to receive the admiration of the traveller. <i>Hardwick Hall</i> , a seat of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. This far-famed and very interesting mansion stands on a bold eminence in a fine deer park, well stocked with majestic timber; it is of stone, with a lofty tower at each corner, and a spacious court in front, surrounded by a high wall. The building was erected in the latter part of the 16th century, and forms an excellent specimen of those houses which have so frequently been termed Elizabethan: the apartments are lofty and large, but defective in point of elegance of proportions: many of them are hung with arras, and the majority of the chimneys are sufficiently capacious for a hall or kitchen: the great gallery, chiefly remarkable for its extent, ranges along the whole of the east front, and is 195 feet long. In this mansion the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots passed several years of her captivity, and many of the apartments derive great interest from the furniture and other articles preserved in remembrance of that injured princess; those occupied by her are situate on the second floor, and remain almost exactly as she left them; and the bed and chairs in one of the rooms were embroidered by her own fair but ill-fated hand. This venerable seat is enriched with a valuable collection of paintings, one of which is a portrait of the above queen, taken in the tenth year of her imprisonment; she is attired in black, her cheek is faded, her lips are thin, her eyes hollow, and the picture appears to represent the spectre of herself, the shadow of beauty! Near to the hall are the ruins of the ancient castle or hall, which contained one of the best proportioned rooms in the kingdom.
to Newark, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. } ↗			
Worksop, 12 m. } ↗			
↙ to Alfrton, 9 m.			
↙ to Matlock, 16 m.			
Pleasley, Derbyshire	3		
to Stony Houghton, } ↗			
1 m. thence to Bol-sover, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. } ↗			
Glapwell - - -	2	5	<i>R. Glapwell Hall</i> , the seat of Thomas Hallows, esq.

		5	<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
London to BOLSOVER, 145½ m.			<p><i>Bolsover</i> is a small decayed market-town, situate on the brow of a steep hill overlooking a great extent of country, and contains 210 houses and 1,300 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in agriculture. In the church is a monument to the memory of Sir Charles Cavendish, with a long and remarkable inscription, expressive of his virtues: several persons of this noble family are buried here. This town, at the period of the Norman Survey, belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a castle near the spot, now occupied by the present mansion, which was erected about the year 1613 by Sir Charles Cavendish, and is a square, lofty and embattled fabric of brown stone, having a tower at each angle, that at the north-east being much higher and larger than the others. A flight of steps, on the east side, leads through a passage to the hall (the roof of which is supported on stone pillars) and thence, to the only room designed for habitation on this floor; this apartment has an arched ceiling, sustained by a pillar in the centre, round which is a plain circular dining-table. Most of the upper rooms are small and not numerous, the stairs and ceilings are of stone, and the floors of plaster. William, first Duke of Newcastle, son and successor to Sir Charles, was a very distinguished supporter of the royal cause, and is said to have suffered a greater deprivation of fortune, in its defence, than any other person, his losses being computed at nearly £950,000. This nobleman gave a superb entertainment in this mansion to Charles the First and his queen, in the year 1633. All the neighbouring gentry were invited to partake in the festival, which was conducted in such a magnificent style that the expenses amounted to nearly £15,000. The scenery and speeches were devised by Ben Jonson. On this occasion the Duke relinquished his seat at Welbeck, to the sovereign and his court, and resided himself at Bolsover.</p> <p>The Duchess, in her <i>Life of the Duke</i>, observes, that, "When Charles the First went into Scotland to be crowned, he took his way through Nottinghamshire, and lying at Worksop manor, two miles distant from Welbeck, the Marquess invited his majesty thither to dinner, which the king accepted. This entertainment cost between 4 and £5,000, and his majesty liked it so well, that he sent my lord word that the queen was resolved to make a progress into the northern parts, desiring him to prepare the like entertainment, which he did with all possible care and industry, sparing nothing which might add splendour to the feast, which both their majesties were to honour with their presence."—It is probable that this splendid entertainment was held in the magnificent building to the west of the old fabric, erected by the Duke, which is now in ruins. The dimensions of the gallery was 220 feet in length and 28 feet wide. In the front of this building was a fine terrace, from which a flight of steps led to the entrance. At the south end of the garden is a very curious decayed fountain, standing in an octagon reservoir, six feet deep, and ornamented with satyrs, masks, birds and other figures. On the pedestal is a figure of Venus in alabaster, represented holding wet drapery, and in the action of stepping out of a bath. Bolsover castle was an important station during the civil wars.</p>
Heath - - -	2	7	<p><i>Sutton Hall</i>, about four miles north of Hardwick, has been the seat of several affluent and distinguished families. In the time of Henry III. it belonged to the family of <i>Harestone</i>, whose heir-general married to a Grey, of a younger branch of the Lords Grey of Codnor Castle. The heir general of Grey carried it, in marriage, to the Leaks, one of whom was created, by Charles I. Baron D'Eincourt, and Earl of Scarsdale. After the death of the last Earl of Scarsdale, it was sold to several land-jobbers, who re-sold it to Godfrey Clarke, esq. of Chilcote; it afterwards passed under the will of Godfrey Bagnall Clarke, esq. to Thomas Kimmersley, esq. Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Joseph Pryce Clarke, esq. married Walter, Earl of Ormond, and brought the estate to that family. The present Marquess has sold this and his other Derbyshire estates within these few years. Sutton Hall and estate was purchased by Richard Arkwright, esq. for £217,000. The mansion is a noble building, situate on a fine elevation, overlooking a large deer-park, and commanding extensive views over the surrounding country.</p>
Hasland - - -	4	11	<p>Hasland Hall. <i>Chesterfield</i>, see notice of, Road Sketch, No. 2. In Brampton Church there are some curious monuments. L. Chatsworth House, see description of, Road Sketch, No. 4.</p>
CHESTERFIELD, 150 m. from London Angel Inn Commercial Inn	1	12	<p><i>Hassop Hall</i> is situate in a pleasant valley. It was garrisoned for the king in 1643 by Colonel Eyre, a brave officer, who distinguished himself in an eminent manner at the siege of Newark. A good portrait of this gentleman adorns one of the rooms of the present mansion. The gardens are ex-</p>

to Bakewell, 12 m.	}	12	
Winstan, 12 m.			
Dronfield, 6 m.			
Matlock B. 10 m.			
Wirksworth, 13 m.			
Ashgate - -	2½	14½	
Brampton - -	3¼	15	
Baslow - -	5	20	
to Bakerwell, 4 m.			
Calver - -	1	21	
Cross the Derwent			
Stony Middleton -	2	23	
Moon Inn			
Wardlow - -	3	26	
TIDESWELL, 160 m.			
from London -	2½	28½	
to Buxton, 7 m.			
Peak Forest - -	3½	32	
Sparrow Pit - -	2	34	
CHAPEL-EN-LE-			
FRITH - -	2	36	
Royal Oak Inn			
King's Head Inn			
Whaley Bridge -	3½	39½	
Cross the river Goyte and enter Cheshire			

Objects worthy of notice.

cellent, and contain a valuable collection of exotic plants. The late Earl of Newburgh built a neat Roman Catholic chapel near to the hall. The altar is of Italian marble, of the chastest workmanship; the painting of our Saviour on the cross, over the altar-piece, is an exquisite picture. The village is pleasantly situate on a gentle slope, overlooking some well-cultivated vales, and screened from the northern blasts by a chain of hills that rise high above it. The cottages are surrounded by laburnums, laurels, evergreens, rose-trees and flowers, which perfume the air with their fragrance, the whole possessing an appearance of cleanliness, comfort and social happiness.

Cotton Mills and lime quarries.

Stony Middleton. This village is romantically situate at the entrance of Middleton Dale. The cottages are scattered amongst the rocks in a very picturesque manner, one rising above another from the base to the summit of the mountain. The church is a modern octagon structure and exhibits nothing particularly worthy of notice. Two neat stone buildings occupy the site of a very ancient bath, supposed to have been originally established by the Romans when they occupied a station at Brough. These baths have been fitted up in a very handsome manner by the present worthy proprietor, Thomas Denman, esq. M. P. common sergeant of London, who liberally permits them to be open for the accommodation of the public. The rock scenery in Middleton Dale is of a bold and striking character. The inhabitants in this village are about 700, whose chief support is derived from the lead mines, agriculture and lime burning.

Passing through Middleton, a high perpendicular rock, called the Lover's Leap, marks the first grand opening into the Dale. From the summit of this fearful precipice, about the year 1760, a love-stricken damsel of the name of Baddeley threw herself into the chasm below; and, incredible as it may appear, she sustained but little injury from the desperate attempt: her face was a little disfigured, and her body bruised, by the brambles and the rocky projections that interrupted her fall; but she was enabled to walk to her home with very little assistance. Her bonnet, cap and handkerchief were left on the summit of the rock, and some fragments of her torn garments, that waved in the few bushes through which she had passed, marked the course of her descent: she therefore returned to her dwelling shorn of part of her habiliments. Her marvellous escape made a serious impression on her mind, and gave a new turn to her feelings: her fit of love subsided; and she ever afterwards lived, in a very exemplary manner, in the vicinity of the place which had been the scene of her folly; and she died unmarried.

The crags which form one side of Middleton Dale are boldly featured, and the parts are broad and massy. Half way from their base they are much broken, and present many smaller projections and recesses; then commences a lofty range of perpendicular rock, the different strata of which are defined by lines running horizontally athwart its sides. The regular tower and turret-like forms which the stony heights in this dale assume, have, in many places, so much the effect of an old castellated building, that, viewed from the road below, the eye sometimes doubts whether it contemplates the works of nature or of art.

Stoke Hall is indisputably one of the most delightful residences in the north of Derbyshire; and though not sufficiently capacious for the purposes of magnificence and splendour, it might be selected as a fit and happy home for the comforts and elegances of life. Its architecture is neat and simple—neither poor for want of ornament, nor gaudy with profusion; and it stands on a graceful eminence near the brink of the river Derwent, embosomed in some of the most charming wood-scenery in Derbyshire. The river, as it passes the grounds of Stoke, is a fine stream; black with shadow, it glides majestically along. This beautiful place is the property of the Hon. Bridgeman Simpson, and is at present occupied by Robert Arkwright, esq.

Tideswell, see description of, Road Sketch, No. 5.

Elden Hole, another of the Peak wonders, lies about 5 miles S. E. of Castleton.

L. Ebbing and Flowing Well, one of the seven wonders of the Peak.

Railway to Peak Forest canal.

Chapel-en-le-Frith, see description of, Road Sketch, No. 5.

L. Bank Hall.

Five miles to the right of Chapel-en-le-Frith is Castleton, situate in a beautiful valley. This village is celebrated for its mines, cavern, castle and rock scenery.

ROAD SKETCH, No. 6.

JOURNEY from DERBY to UTTOXETER, 19 miles.

				<i>Objects worthy of notice.</i>
DERBY				
Mickleover - -	3			Rectory, Hon. and Rev. Frederic Curzon.
Etwall - -	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$		R. Radborne Hall, the seat of E. S. C. Pole, esq. Etwall Hall, Mrs. Green Cotton.
Hilton - -	2	7 $\frac{3}{4}$		Alms Houses, endowed by Sir John Port. Several beautiful monuments in the church of the Port family.
Foston - - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$		Hilton Cottage, William Simpson, esq. M. D.
Aston - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{3}{4}$		Foston Hall, John Broadhurst, esq. occupied by Colonel Wood.
Sudbury - - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$		L. Ruins of Tutbury Castle. <i>Sudbury Hall</i> , the seat of Lord Vernon, is a well-proportioned brick structure, with two wings; it contains several elegantly decorated apartments, and a large gallery that runs through the house, all of which are adorned with good paintings. In the garden, at a short distance from the mansion, stands the church, an ancient fabric that forms a fine picturesque object from being luxuriantly mantled with ivy: it contains a number of monuments of the Vernon family, whose remains have regularly been deposited here for the last two centuries.
Doveridge - -	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{3}{4}$		<i>Doveridge Hall</i> . Among the many beauties of this county, whether of nature or of art, few exceed those of the mansion and estate bearing this name, about three miles from Sudbury; which has long been the family mansion of a younger branch of the Cavendish family, placed on an eminence on the banks of the river Dove, and abounding in fine timber, with the grounds most tastefully planned, it is an object of constant admiration to every visitor of this romantic neighbourhood. This house is of great extent, and combines grandeur with convenience. The seat of Lord Waterpark.
<i>Cross the river Dove</i>				
UTTOXETER	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	19		

ROAD SKETCH, No. 7.

JOURNEY from SHEFFIELD to BUXTON.

Little Sheffield -	1 $\frac{1}{4}$			
Bents Green - -	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$		
Ringing-Low Turnpike - -	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	5		Leam Hall is the seat of Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, esq. Longshaw, the shooting seat of the Duke of Rutland.
Grindleford Bridge, Derbyshire -	5	10		Stoke Hall, the residence of Robert Arkwright, esq. is noticed in Road Sketch, No. 5.
<i>Cross the river Derwent</i>				
↪ to Bakewell, by Calver and Hassop, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
Stony Middleton -	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{4}$		<i>Stony Middleton</i> , the seat of Thomas Denman, esq. Common Sergeant of London, and M. P. for Nottingham, see notice of, Road Sketch, No. 5.
Wardlow Turnpike	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{3}{4}$		
↪ to Bakewell, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
Division of the Road to Sheffield, by Huck-	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	17 $\frac{1}{2}$		
love, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
Chapel-en-le-				
Frith, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ m.				
↪ { to Bakewell, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ m.				
↪ { Chesterfield, by Stony Middleton, 16m.				
TIDESWELL - -	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	18		<i>Tideswell</i> , see notice of, Road Sketch, No. 5.
Hargate Wall - -	2	20		
Fairfield - - -	4	24		
BUXTON - - -	1	25		<i>Buxton</i> , see history of, page 1. and notice of, Road Sketch, No. 4.
MANCHESTER	23	48		

ROAD SKETCH, No. 8.

JOURNEY from LICHFIELD to SHEFFIELD, through Ashbourn, Winster and Bakewell.

{ to Bath, 107½ m. Walsall, 10 m. Rugeley, 7 m. Abbots Bromley, 12 m.					
	↪				
Cross the Grand Trunk Canal					
Kings Bromley -	5½				
Yoxall Bridge -	1	6½			
Cross the river Trent Yoxall - -	1	7½			
Over Needwood Forest, to					
Forest Church -	3	10½			
¾ m. further, ↪ to Abbots Bromley, 5m. to Burton-upon- } Trent, 7m. } ↪					
Draycott - -	3½	14			
½ m. before Draycott, ↪ to Uttoxeter, 6¼ m. Cross the river Dove and enter Derbyshire					
Sudbury - -	2	16			
to Derby, 13½ m. ↪ ↪ to Uttoxeter, 5½ m.					
Cubley - -	3½	19½			
Clifton - -	3½	23			
ASHBOURN - -	1	24			
Sandy-Brook - -	1	25			
Woodheaves - -	2	27			
Bradbourne Toll-bar	1½	28½			
Grange Mill - -	5	33½			
↪ to Wirksworth, 5 m. to Newhaven, 5 m. ↪					
WINSTER - -	3	36½			
Stanton Toll-gate -	2½	39			
BAKEWELL - -	4	43			
to Wirksworth, 12¾ m. ↪ ↪ to Leek, 18¼ m. ↪ } Tideswell, 7¾ m.					
Hassop - -	3	46			
to Chesterfield, by } Baslow, 10m. } ↪					
Calver - -	1¾	47¾			
A little farther, to Chesterfield, 10 m. ↪ ↪ to Tideswell, 6 m.					
Grindleford Bridge	2¼	50			
↪ to Tideswell, 7 m. by Hucklow and Stony Middleton, 8 m.					
Cross the river Derwent and enter the High Moors					
Ringing-Low Turn- pike - -	5	55			
↪ } to Chapel-en-le- Frith, 15 m.					
SHEFFIELD - -	5	60			

Objects worthy of notice.

Lichfield is a pleasant and very ancient city, more celebrated for being the residence of numerous clergy than for its manufacture.

Lichfield Cathedral is a large and beautiful gothic building, universally admired. The exquisite sculpture, by Chantrey, of Mr. Robinson's two children, is considered to be the master-piece of that celebrated artist.

Yoxall Lodge, the seat of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne.

L. Sudbury Hall, the seat of Lord Vernon, see notice of, Road Sketch, No. 6.

Doveridge Hall, two miles farther, is the seat of Lord Waterpark. See notice of, Road Sketch, No. 6.

Ashbourn, see Road Sketch, No. 1.

Sandy-brook Hall, the seat of Sir Matthew Blakiston, bart.

At Woodheaves are extensive cotton mills.

About a mile to the left of Woodheaves is Tissington Hall, the seat of Sir Henry Fitz Herbert, bart.

L. Parwich Hall, the property of William Evans, esq. M. P. is occupied by the Rev. J. E. Carr.

Winster, an ancient decayed market-town, chiefly supported by mining and agriculture: weaving and lace-running gives employment to a small portion of the inhabitants.

L. Mock Beggar Hall, a curious group of gritstone rocks.

R. Stanton House, the seat of Bache Thornhill, esq.

R. Haddon Hall, the seat of the Duke of Rutland.

Bakewell, see history of, page 70. and notice of, Road Sketch, No. 5.

L. Hassop Hall, the seat of the Earl of Newburgh.

At Calver there are extensive lime-quarries and kilns, and a handsome cotton mill.

L. Stoke Hall, the property of the Hon. Bridgeman Simpson, is occupied by Robert Arkwright, esq.

R. Longshaw, the shooting seat of the Duke of Rutland.

L. Leam Hall, the seat of Marmaduke Middleton Middleton, esq.

ROAD SKETCH, No. 9.

JOURNEY from SHEFFIELD to MANCHESTER.

			Objects worthy of notice.
Little Sheffield -	1 1/4		<i>Sheffield</i> is the third market-town in the county of York in number of inhabitants, and celebrated for its hardware manufactures.
↪ to Worksop, 19 1/2 m. to Huddersfield, 26 1/4 m. } ↪ Barnsley, 13 1/2 m. }			
Bents Green -	2	3 1/4	
Ringing-Low Turnpike -	1 3/4	5	
↪ to Bakewell, 11 1/2 m.			
Hathersage -	4	9	Hathersage is a pleasant village, celebrated for the manufacture of needles and buttons. Hathersage Hall is the seat of Ashton Ashton Shuttleworth, esq.
Cross the river Derwent			L. Brough, formerly a Roman Station.
Hope -	4 1/2	13 1/2	Hope is a small pleasant market-town.
Castleton -	1 1/2	15	Castleton, seated in a deep valley, is celebrated for its ancient castle and mines; the cavern; the shivering mountain, called Mam Tor; the beautiful fluor spar; the Speedwell level; the encampment on Mam Tor, &c. see History of, page 57.
↪ } to Tideswell Buxton			
Sparrow Pit -	4	19	
Cross the Peak Forest Canal			
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH -	2	21	Chapel-en-le-Frith, a small market-town, see Road Sketch, No 5. Near to Chapel-en-le-Frith is the celebrated Ebbing and Flowing well.
↪ to Buxton, 6 m.			L. Bank Hall, the seat of John Frith, esq.
Whaley Bridge -	3 1/2	24 1/2	Taxall Lodge, the seat of G. W. Newton, esq.
Cross the river Goyte and enter Cheshire			Lyme Park, the seat of Thomas Legh, esq.
Dishley -	3 1/4	27 3/4	
Hoo Lane -	1 3/4	29 1/2	
Bullock Smithy -	1 3/4	31 1/4	
↪ to Macclesfield, 9 1/4 m.			
STOCKPORT -	2 3/4	34	Stockport is a large market-town, supported chiefly by the cotton trade.
to Barnsley, 33 m. } ↪ Huddersfield, 28 m. }			
Cross the river Mersey and enter Lancashire			
Heaton Norris -	1 1/2	35 1/2	<i>Manchester</i> is the second town in the kingdom in number of inhabitants, and is celebrated for its manufacture of cotton goods, in which the majority of the people is employed. It is the centre of a great manufacturing district: and by its close connexion with Liverpool, by means of the new rail-road, has become one of the most distinguished towns of the empire. It is the chief mart in the world for the articles manufactured in the surrounding populous towns.
Levensholme -	1 1/4	36 3/4	
Ardwick Green -	2	38 3/4	
↪ to Congleton, 23 3/4 m. Cross the Canal			
MANCHESTER	2	40 3/4	

Index of the Distance between the principal Towns in the County of Derby.

Distance from Manchester.		Distance from London.
51	Alfreton	142
46	Ashbourn	159
54	Bakewell	152
51	Belper	154
55	Bolsover	145
24	Buxton	159
25	Castleton	162
18	Chapel-en-le-Frith	163
48	Chesterfield	150
59	Derby	126
42	Matlock Bath	145
45	Wirksworth	159

The Names of the respective Towns are on the Top and Side, and the square where both meet gives the distance.

THE
PEAK GUIDE.

BUXTON.

BUXTON, a celebrated watering-place, is situate near the N. W. extremity of the ^{Bawkestanee} county, in a deep hollow or valley on the banks of the romantic river Wye; long. $1^{\circ} 50' W.$; lat. $53^{\circ} 5' N.$; 34 m. N. N. W. from Derby, by way of Ashbourn; 38 m. by way of Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell (by the new road which passes along the banks of the river Derwent, through a valley of great picturesque beauty, considered by most travellers one of the finest drives in England) 25 m. S. from Manchester, 6 m. S. W. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 7 m. N. W. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. W. from Bakewell, 21 m. N. from Ashbourn, 24 m. W. from Chesterfield, and 160 m. N. N. W. from London. It is a market-town, township and parochial chapelry, partly in the parish of Hope, but principally in the parish of Bakewell, in the constabulary of Chelmorton and hundred of High Peak. In 1821, the number of houses, which are chiefly built of stone and washed over, were 184, occupied by 188 families, and 1036 inhabitants. Of the 188 families, 115 were returned as being engaged in agricultural pursuits, 57 in trade and handicraft, 16 professionally, &c.

The principal dependence of the inhabitants is more upon the crowds who assemble here during the bathing season than on any regular employment. It is computed that the public and private lodging-houses will accommodate from twelve to fifteen hundred persons at one time, besides the resident inhabitants. Several shops for the manufacture and sale of fluor spar and marble ornaments are established in the town, and the elegant repository of Mr. Hall, for these articles, and that of Messrs. Bright and Sons, for hardware and jewellery, attract the visitors.

The diamonds procured in the neighbourhood may be seen here in great variety. They are made up in handsome ornaments, such as rings, brooches, and various articles of jewellery.

There is a weekly market, on Saturday, for corn and provisions; and four fairs during the year, held on February 3rd, April 1st, May 2nd, and September 8th, for sheep, cattle, horses and pedlery, obtained by grant in 1813.

The township of Buxton is bounded by Chelmorton on the south, Hartington Upper Quarter and Fairfield west, and Fairfield to Topley Pike, in Taddington, south-east. The Wye divides the townships of Buxton and Fairfield, and part of the offices belonging to the Crescent stand in the latter.

The township includes Cowdale, King's Sterndale, and Staden, and consists of 748 a. 3 r. 28 p. of old enclosed, and 977 a. 3 r. 25 p. of newly enclosed land; the enclosure, under an Act of Parliament, was completed in 1774. The land is chiefly lime-

stone, and principally meadow and pasture. The tithes of hay, corn, wool and lamb, belong to the Duke of Devonshire, who re-lets them, and the occupiers compound with the takers. The land is divided among 19 resident and 7 non-resident proprietors; the principal of whom are His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who owns nearly the whole of the buildings in the town, and upwards of 1000 acres of land in the township; George Goodwin, esq. Samuel Barker and Thomas Buxton, gents. Messrs. William and Ralph Birch, William, Joseph, and George Swann, John Bennet, William Cotterell, Robert Nall, sen. and jun. Joseph and John Turner, George Hobson, John Ward, George Wood, Joseph Vernon, Thomas Cooper, William Dawson, — Ensor, — Turner, — Farmer, Mrs. Pott, and Mrs. Ann Finney. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £5810. 4s. 2d. The average of five years parochial expenses, including poor, county rate, constables' accounts, and the repairs of the by-ways, is £505. and the church rate about £42. per annum. The parishioners join Middlewich House of Industry, where the paupers are sent at a cost of 2s. per week each. There are two men's clubs, one endowed parochial school, one Sunday school at the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, maintained by the voluntary contributions of the society, one Calvinist chapel, three bridges, two across the Wye, and one across Hogshaw brook, which are repaired at the expense of the county, and fifteen inns in the township.

Buxton is parcel of the king's manor of the High Peak, on lease to the Duke of Devonshire. His Grace holds a court annually.

Antiquarians have disagreed as to the derivation of the name. Dr. Jones, one of the earliest writers concerning Buxton, conjectures the name to be derived from the stags, or bucks, taking soyle there when wounded, whence it was called, by the foresters, Buckstand. And as the place formed a part of the king's great forest of the Peak (*Picus*) which was certainly well stocked with deer of various kinds, the conjecture is ingenious. Mr. Gough traces the name from *boc*, and *corit*; that is, the warm springs among rocks; and Dr. Pearson thinks the name may have originated from the German bockstein, or the English stein-bock, or wild goat. The pronunciation of the word Bockstein certainly comes nearer the name as written in Doomsday Survey, viz. Bawkestanas.—These are the vague conjectures of antiquarians. They would have found a more simple derivation from the Saxon word, which gives us the word *bucket*, and from which a basket of linen carried to be washed was called the *bucketing-basket*. The *Buck* or *Bucking Stanes*, meant simply rocks that were frequented, as they are now, for the purposes of *bathing*.

The antiquity of this now fashionable watering-place has been clearly proved by the most renowned antiquarians. That its warm springs were known to the Romans, is evident from various concurring circumstances. Several ancient roads concentrate at this place, particularly two great military roads—the one connecting Manchester with Little Chester, and the other running from Middlewich and Congleton to Brough, near Hope, in the Peak, and thence to York and Aldborough. The latter, called the *Bathway*, or *Bathomgate*, was traced by the late Dr. Pegge; the former is known in different parts of its course by the appellation of *High Street*, *Street Fields*, *Street Lane*, &c. Dr. Gale, as appears from a manuscript of his, quoted in Gough's *Additions to the Britannia*, by Camden, placed the *Aquis of Ravennas* at Buxton. Specimens of Roman workmanship have been discovered here. Bishop Gibson mentions a Roman wall cemented with red plaster, close by St. Anne's well, where are the ruins of the *ancient bath*. This wall was taken down in 1709, when Sir Thomas Delves, a Cheshire gentleman, in memory of a cure he had received by virtue of the waters, erected a small stone alcove over the well. Some capacious leaden cisterns, and various articles, apparently Roman, were discovered in digging the foundation. In 1781, at the time the building of the Crescent commenced, the shape and dimensions of the ancient bath were found to be thirty feet from east to west, and fifteen in a contrary direction. The spring was situate at the west end, and at the east there was a flood-gate to let out the water; this bath was about seven yards from the present bath-room. The wall was built with limestone, covered on the outside with a strong cement; the floor consisted of a composition of lime mixed with coarse sand satura-

ted with blood ; near one end a cavity was formed in the floor resembling the figure of a boat.

Though the remote appropriation of the Buxton waters is apparent from the above circumstances, neither the Saxon or Monkish annalists furnish any testimony, as to their having been in use in the middle ages. It seems probable, however, notwithstanding the wild, bleak, barren region in which it is situate, that they never were entirely deserted ; though we have no certain record of their having obtained a high degree of reputation prior to the sixteenth century, when Dr. Jones, an eminent physician, living at King's Mead, in Derby, gave them celebrity by publishing a treatise on the beneficial qualities of the Buxton waters. It appears, when this curious work, entitled, "*Buckstone's Bathes Benefite*," issued from the press, in 1572, the waters were then in high repute, and the place of considerable resort. The first convenient house for the reception of visitants was erected a short time previous to this publication, by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called *The Hall*, a part of which belonged to the old fabric. This, in the verbose manner of that age, Dr. Jones described as follows :

"Joyninge to the chiefe spring betwene the river and the bathe, is a very goodly house, foure square, foure stories hie, so well compacte with houses of office beneath, and above, and round about, with a great chambre and other goodly lodgings to the number of thirty : that it is and will be a bewty to beholde, and very notable for the honorable and worshipfull that shall neede to repaire thither, as also for other. Yea, the porest shall have lodgings and beds hard by for their uses only. The bathes also so beautified with seats round about ; defended from the ambeynt ayre : and chimneys for fyre, to ayre your garments in the bathes syde, and other necessaryes most decent. And truly I suppose that if there were for the sicke, a sanctuarie during their abode there, for all causes saving sacriledge, treason, murther, burglary, rape, and robbing by the hyeway syde, with also a lycence for the sicke to eat flesh at all tymes, and a Fryday market weekely, and two fayres yeerely, it should be to the posterities, not only commodiouse, but also to the prince, great honour and gayne." It seems that the hall and baths had not long been constructed, and that other improvements were then in contemplation. Dr. Jones speaks of a "phiscion," (probably himself) to be "placed there continually, that might not only counsaile therein, how the better to use God's benefyte, but also adapt their bodies making artificiall bathes, by using thereof as the case shall requyre, with many other profitable devyses, having all things for that use or any other, in a redinesse for all the degrees as before it be longe it shall be scene of the noble Earle's own performing." To the gentlemen, Dr. Jones recommends as exercise, bowling, shooting at butts, and tossing the wind ball. "The ladies, gentlewomen, wyves, and maydes, maye, in one of the galleries walke ; and if the weather be not agreeable to their expectacion they may have in the ende of a bench eleven holes made, into the whiche to trowle pummetes or bowles of leade, bigge, litle, or meane, or also of copper, tyune, woode, eyther violent or softe, after their owne discretion, the pastyme Troule in Madaue is termed. Lykewise men feeble, the same may also practise in another gallery of the newe buyldinges." *Buckstone's Bathes Benefyte*, which cureth most grievous diseases.

This building occasioned the waters to be much more resorted to than heretofore by all ranks of people. Mary, Queen of Scots, being at that time in the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Elizabeth his Countess, the Earl, by the permission of Queen Elizabeth, reluctantly obtained, visited Buxton four times with his illustrious prisoner.* In one of these visits this heroic and ill-fated princess applied to Buxton, Caesar's verses upon Filtria, with some alteration.

"Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebrare nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi, posthæ non adeunda, vale."

Buxton, whose fame thy milk-warm waters tell,
Whom I, perhaps, no more shall see, farewell.

* Her first journey to Buxton appears to have been in the year 1573 : Lord Shrewsbury, speaking of his application for permission to repair to Buxton wells for her health, speaks thus, in a letter to Sir Francis Walsingham. "Whereas she hath put her Majestie in mynde of hur journey to Buxton well, and you refarre to my consideracion the convenyence and metenes thereof, and what nedes she hath of that bane ; and if hur jorney theddar be nedeful and fytt, then howe it may be done convenyently ; and thereof I do sartely hur Majestie, I can saye lyttell of the state of hur body : she semes more helthfull now, and all the last yere past, than before : she hath very myche used banyng wt yerbes nowe of late, as she hath done other yers : what nedes she hath of Buxton well I knowe not further than I have here wrytt ; my L. Tresorar knowth Buxton and the contrary therabout ; therfor I refarre the fytnes of hur jorney theddar to his L.'s consideracion, and my L. L. and others of the councill, as shall ples the Q.'s Majestie to direct : I shall carry and kepe hur safely here and there alyke." *Lodge's Illustration of British History*, vol. ii. p. 109.

The following instructions from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Shrewsbury, will show how loth the Queen was to give her permission, and with what caution her first visit (and of course equal caution was observed in all subsequent visits) was conducted. "Her Majesty is pleased, that if your L. shall think you may wt out perill conduct the Q. of Scots to ye well of Buckston, accordyng to her most earnest desyre your L. shall so doo, usyng such care and respect for hir person, to contynew in your chardg, as hytherto your L. hath honorably, happily, and avisably doone ; and whau your L. shall deternyn to remove wt the sayd Q. thytthar, it

We find the queen's favourite ministers, Leicester and Burleigh,* among the noble visitors at Buxton.

Buxton now became a place of considerable resort for all classes, both for health and pleasure, and it was found necessary to increase the buildings for their accommodation. We find, by the legislative enactments in the 39th of Elizabeth, that the itinerant migrations of the poor were restrained, and they were more closely confined to their parishes. In a clause in this Act it is provided, that, the poor, who, from disease or infirmity, might have occasion to resort to Bath or Buxton, should have relief from their several parishes, and a pass from two magistrates, fixing the period of their return: this provision clearly shows the high estimation in which the Buxton waters were held at this period, and evinces a solicitude to guard against vagrancy and begging, that appears to have been prevalent at that time.

The antiquity of the baths at Buxton we have already mentioned; and it seems probable that they were not deserted during the Saxon and Norman periods of history. There is, however, no record of their having obtained any high degree of reputation until the sixteenth century. Shortly previous to the publication of Dr. Jones, which we have already mentioned, a convenient house for the reception of visitants

wer good yt as little forknollegd abroad as may conveniently be gyven; and nevertheless, yt for ye tyme yt she shall be ther, yt all others, being strangers from your L. company, be forbydden to come thither during ye tyme of ye sayd Queene's abode there. And this I wryte because her Maty, was very unwylling yt she should go thither, imaginyng yt hir desyre was rather to be the more sene of strangers resortyng thither, or for ye acherching of some furdre enterprise to escape; but on the other part I told hir Maty, if in vyer dede hir sicknes wer to be relived thereby, hir Maty, cold not in honor deny hir to have ye naturall remedy thereof; and for hir savety, I knew your L. wold have sufficient care and regard; and so hir Maty commanded me to wryte to your L. yt yow might conduct hir thither, and also to have good respect to hir." Aug. 10, 1575. *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 111. The Queen of Scots was at Buxton again in 1576. *Ibid.* ii. p. 140.

In a letter to Lord Burleigh, without date, which was written after her second visit to Buxton, alluding to some false reports which had been made to the Queen, the Earl of Shrewsbury says, "Touching the doubtfullnes her Mate should have of me in gyvynge the Scotess Q. lybarte to be sene and saluted; suerly, my L. the reporters thereof to her Mate hathe done me grete wronge: In dede at her fyrst beynge there, ther hapenid a pore lame erpell to be in the lowar unknowne to all my pepell that garded the plase, and whau she herd that there was women in the she desired some good gentywoman to gyve her a smoke; wherupon they putt one of ther smokes out of a hole in the walle to her, and so soone as it came to my knolge, I was bothe offended wt her, and my pepell for takeyng any lettarr unto her; and after that tyme I toke such ordar as no pore pepell cam unto the house during that tyme; nether at the seconde tyme was ther any stranger at Buxton (but my one pepell that sawe her, for that I gave such charge to the contrey about, none should come in to behold her." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 247.

In 1580, we find that the Earl of Shrewsbury went to Buxton a third time with his charge. The Earl, in a letter to Lord Burleigh, dated Aug. 9, 1580, says, "I cam heddard to Buxton wt my charge, the 28 of July. She hadde a harde begynnege of her journey; for whan she shuld have taken her horse, she started asyde, and therwith she fell and hurte hir baeke, wch she still complains off, notwithstanding she applies the bathe ons or twyse a daye. I doo strictly observe hur Maties commandment, wrytten to me by yor L. in restreyninge all resorte to this plase; nether dothe she see, norr is seene to any more than to hur owne pepell and suche as I appoynt to attende: she hathe nott come forthe of the house synce hur cumynge, nor shall nott before hur departynge." *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 259. The remainder of this letter complains of an abatement of the allowance for the Queen of Scots' provision, by which it seems that, besides the many inconveniences and distresses which attended his odious and burdensome office, he was incurring a considerable pecuniary loss. It appears that the Earl of Shrewsbury was at Buxton again with his illustrious charge in 1582, (*Ibid.* ii. p. 271.) and this seems to have been the Queen of Scots' last visit to Buxton.

We find that in 1576, the Queen so ordered her progress, that she might remain twenty-one days within sufficient distance of Buxton for the Earl of Leicester to have the Buxton waters brought to him daily, the physicians having resolved that wheresoever the Earl of Leicester was, "he must drynke and use Buxton's water twenty dayes together." (*Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 150.) In 1577, the Queen writes a letter of thanks to the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, for accommodating the Earl of Leicester with lodgings at Buxton, discharging his diet, and presenting him with a very rare present.

* It appears that Lord Burleigh had been at Buxton (probably more than once) before 1575. (See *Lodge*, vol. ii. p. 102.) He was there again in 1575, when Queen Elizabeth became jealous of him (though her favourite and trusty minister) as favouring the Queen of Scots, and supposed that the reason of his going thither was, that he might the more readily hold intelligence with her by means of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury, *Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 151. In 1577, he went again to Buxton with the Queen's permission.

Among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, is a letter from Lord Burleigh to the Earl of Sussex, Lord Chamberlain, who, it appears, had recently been at Buxton, the letter being dated "From Buxton in your chamber," July 31, 1577. The following is an extract: "Your Lordship, I think, desyret to heere of my estate, which is this; I eum hither on Sunday last at night, took a small solutive on Monday; began on Tuesday, yesterday I drynk of the water to the quantity of 5 pynnts at 6 draughts; this day I have added two draughts, and I drynk 4 pynnts, and to-morrow am determyned to drynk 5 pynnts, and mixt with sugar I fynd it potable with pleasure even as whey. I meane not to bath these 8 dayes, but wyll contynew drynking 10 dayes. Here are in company, Mr. Roger Maniers, for whose company I hartly thank your Lordship, Sir William Fitzwilliam, Thomas Cecil, my Lady Harrington, Mr. Edmunds, with sondry others. The wether is dry, but yet cold with wynds."

By a letter from the Earl of Sussex, dated Aug. 7, 1582, it appears that the Buxton water was by some drank in still larger quantities than Lord Burleigh used it. "The water," says he, "I have drunken liberally, begynnyng with three pynnts, and soe increasinge daily a pynnt I come to 8 pynnts, and from thens descendinge daily a pynnt till I shall azeyne reterne to 5 pynnts, wch wil be on Thursdye next, and then I make an ende." *Lodge's Illustrations*, vol. ii. p. 282.

had been erected by the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the site of the building now called the Hall. In 1670, a new and enlarged edifice was erected on the same spot, by William, the third Earl of Devonshire. This building has subsequently been greatly improved, and is now one of the principal hotels for the reception of company. Within it are the baths.—The baths, tepid by nature, are six in number: one public and two private for gentlemen, and the same for ladies. There is also the charity bath.—The new hot baths were constructed upon a plan devised by the late Mr. Charles Sylvester, under the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. These baths are lined with Italian marble and porcelain tiles, and the water, naturally in temperament 78° Fahrenheit, may be raised to any degree of heat, by the action of steam.—The waters of Buxton are considered to be of particular service in cases of bilious cholice; and are said to restore the tone of the stomach after diarrhoeas and dysenteries, and to have been found of great use in the cure of diabetes. They are also celebrated for the cure of rheumatic complaints; and in cases of paralysis, they have been preferred to those of Bath. The waters are considerably lower in temperament than those of Bath, but are higher than those of Matlock or Bristol. The almost invariable temperature of the water, as it rises in the baths, is 82° Fahrenheit, but sometimes, according to the observations of Dr. Pearson, it has been a quarter of a degree lower. From the analysis of that gentleman, who was one of the earliest and most successful enquirers into the chemical character of these waters, there are $15\frac{3}{4}$ grains of sediment in one gallon, viz. carbonate of lime, 11.5 *grs.*; sulphate of lime, 2.5 *grs.*; muriate of soda, 1.75 *grs.*

Medicinally, these waters seem entitled to the appellation of a mild, saline mineral: they are perfectly pellucid, and owing, very probably, to the presence of azotic gas, they are devoid of that vapid taste, so observable in common water, when heated to the same temperature.*

The able and intelligent surgeon to the Buxton-Bath Charity (Mr. T. J. Page) to whose excellent observations on the Buxton waters we are much indebted, states, that “the more obvious effects of these waters are those of a mild stimulant and tonic; increasing, in a remarkable degree, the strength and energy of the nervous system. Their salutary effects on the digestive organs are not less conspicuous; restoring tone to the debilitated stomach, and often regulating the action of the intestinal canal and urinary organs, after every other means have failed.” The same gentleman interdicts the use of them “during the actual existence of any undue determination of blood to particular organs; during the existence of all febrile and inflammatory action; and in all visceral obstruction.” In the “Observations on Buxton Waters” by Dr. Denman, we find these waters considered as more actively remedial than they have been by other persons esteemed to be. He, however, dissuades from the use of them in all inflammatory and feverish complaints, and limits the quantity to be taken, in cases where the use of them may be efficacious, to a moderate portion. “In common,” he observes, “two glasses, each of the size of the third of a pint, are as much as ought to be drunk before breakfast, at the distance of forty minutes between each; and one or two of the same glasses between breakfast and dinner will be quite sufficient.” With respect to bathing, he recommends for invalids, the time between breakfast and dinner as the most proper; and directs that the prescribed or usual exercise, should be taken before going into the bath; the water never to be drunk immediately previous to bathing.—Mr. Page gives the following five rules, with respect to bathing: 1st. To go into the bath about the middle of the day; 2nd. To go into the bath when the body is warm; 3rd. To go in with the feet

* Dr. Leigh in his Natural History, says, “the water is hot, sulphurous, and saline, yet not fetid, but very palatable, because the sulphur is not united with any vitriolic particles, and but very few saline. It tinges not silver, nor is it purgative, by reason its saline particles are dispersed in such small proportions. These waters being drunk create a good appetite, open obstructions, and if mixed with the chalybeate waters there, would answer all the intentions of the Bath waters in Somersetshire, and St. Vincent’s near Bristol, which is so famous for curing diabetes, and bloody urine. This bath is of a temperate heat, and though by reverberation it might be brought to any higher degree, its own natural heat is more agreeable to the constitution of those parts, and may be used where hotter cannot. It is of good effect in scorbutic rheumatisms, distempers of the nerves, and most diseases of the body. Multitudes of people of all ages and degrees flock hither in the summer, to obtain a cure of their diseases by bathing in them.”

first ; 4th. To remain in the water, at first, but a very short time ; and 5th. To bathe on alternate days, or to miss every third day. Persons who resort to the Duke's houses have the exclusive privilege of bathing before nine o'clock.

The following lines are by the celebrated Cotton :

" At Buxton is a spring with healing streams,
Not tho' close housed from the sun's warm beams :
So fair a Nymph, and so extremely bright,
The teeming earth did never bring to light :
She does not rush into the world with noise,
Like Neptune's ruder sort of roaring boys,
But boils and simmers up, as if the heat
That warms her waves, that motion did beget.
But where's the wonder? for it is well known,
Warm and clear fountains in the Peak are none ;
Tho' the whole province with them so abound,
That every Yeoman has them in his ground.
Take then the wonder of this famous place,
This tepid Fountain a twin Sister has
Of the same beauty and complexion,
That bubbling six foot off join both in one,

But yet so cold withal, that who will stride,
When bathing, cross the bath but half so wide,
Shall in one body (which is strange) endure,
At once an ague and a calenture :
Yet, for the patients, they're as proper still
To cool the hot, and to inflame the chill.
Hither the sick, the lame, and barren come,
And hence go healthful, sound, and fruitful home.
Saint Anne the Pilgrim helps, when he can get
Nought but his pains from yellow *Somerset*.
Nor is our Saint, tho' sweetly humble, shut
Within coarse walls of an indecent hut ;
But in the centre of a Palace springs,
A mansion proud enough for Saxon kings,
Built by a Lord, and by his son of late
Made more commodious, and of greater state."

St. Anne's Well is a chaste little building, of the Grecian order, in front of the south-west wing of the Crescent. Here the water is usually taken ; it is conveyed by a pipe into a white Italian-marble basin ; the well-women, who are always in attendance, serve it out to the visitants. Close by this building is a double pump, from which both cold and warm water is obtained ; this was formerly regarded as one of the wonders of the Peak, but later discoveries amongst the wonders of nature, have, with the great progress of science, lessened the importance of them.

Centuries ago, the chapel of St. Anne, the tutelary saint of these hot springs, was hung round with the crutches of those who had come infirm and lame to try the sanative powers of these waters, and had returned "leaping and rejoicing." A zeal for reform destroyed these reliques, which were supposed to have a tendency to perpetuate error and delusions. The following letter, addressed to lord Cromwell, in the reign of Henry VIII. is an interesting and curious document as connected with the history of Buxton, and illustrative of the complacent subserviency of some of the principal families in that reign.

" Right Honourable and my inespecial Good Lord.

" According to my bounden duty, and the tenor of your Lordship's letters lately to me directed, I have sent your Lordship by this bearer, my brother Francis Basset, the images of Saint Anne of Buckston, and Saint Andrew of Burton-upon-Trent, which images I did take from the places where they did stand, and brought them to my house within forty-eight hours after the contemplation of your said Lordship's letters, in as sober a manner as my little and rude will would serve me. And for that there should be no more idolatry and superstition there used, I did not only deface the tabernacles and places where they did stand, but also did take away crutches, shirts, and shifts, with wax offered, being things that allure and entice the ignorant to the said offering ; also giving the keepers of both places orders that no more offerings should be made in those places till the King's pleasure and your Lordship's be further known in that behalf.

" My Lord, I have locked up and sealed the baths and wells of Buckston, that none shall enter to wash there till your Lordship's pleasure be further known ; whereof I beseech your good Lordship that I may be ascertained again at your pleasure, and I shall not fail to execute your Lordship's commandments to the utmost of my little wit and power. And, my Lord, as touching the opinion of the people and the fond trust they did put in those images, and the vanity of the things, this bearer can tell your Lordship better at large than I can write, for he was with me at the doing of all this, and in all places, as knoweth good Jesus, whom ever have your Lordship in his precious keeping.

" Written at Langley with the rude and simple hand of your assured and faithful orator, and as one and ever at your commandment, next unto the King's, to the uttermost of his little power.

" WILLIAM BASSET, KNIGHT.

" To Lord Cromwell."

Buildings. The Crescent is a magnificent pile of building, erected about half a century ago, by the order of the Duke of Devonshire, from the design, and under the superintendance of John Carr, esq. an eminent provincial architect. The building is situate in a valley on the banks of the river Wye, and cannot be seen to advantage until you are close upon it ; its erection was dictated by a spirit of munificence, and it is executed in a style of grandeur as if designed for the residence of a prince. It consists of three stories ; the lowest one is a rusticated arcade, forming a beautiful

promenade, which extends the whole length of the front, and is 7 feet wide within the pillars, and 11 feet high. An elegant balustrade skirts the front and ends of the fabric: the span of which is $316\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The divisions between the windows over the piers of the arcade, are formed of fluted Doric pilasters, that support the architrave and cornice, the tryglyphs of the former, and the rich planceer of the latter have a striking effect. The termination above the cornice is formed by another balustrade, that extends the length of the building, in the centre of which are the Devonshire Arms, neatly carved in wood. In the space between the windows runs an enriched string-course. The span of the Crescent is 200 feet, and each wing measures 58 feet 3 inches. The floor of the arcade is raised considerably higher than the gravelled area, between which, communications are formed by several flights of steps. Each wing of the Crescent contains an hotel; that to the east being the Great Hotel, that to the west the St. Anne's Hotel; in the centre is the Centre Hotel, and one private lodging-house (which is the St. Anne's Hotel lodging-house) the lower front rooms of which are converted into shops. The assembly-room forms part of the Great Hotel; it is an elegant and well-proportioned apartment, with a rich projecting cornice, and various appropriate and beautiful ornaments; the length of this room is $75\frac{1}{2}$ feet, the width 30 feet, and the height 30 feet. The number of windows in the whole Crescent is 378. It is built with gritstone obtained near the spot, and faced with fine freestone, procured from a quarry about two miles distant.

The stables at the back of the Crescent, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire's Hotels, are supposed to be the handsomest in Europe, these constitute a fine range of buildings; their style of architecture happily corresponds with the grandeur of that noble edifice. They are situate on a gently rising ground, forming on the outside an irregular polygon, but having a circular area within, sixty yards in diameter; round this is a covered gallery, or ride, where the company take exercise on horseback when the weather renders shelter necessary; the ride, inside the circus, is 160 yards round; on one side of the stables is a spacious repository for carriages. These buildings, like the Crescent, were constructed at the charge of the Duke of Devonshire, who is said to have expended the sum of £120,000. in completing the whole.

The Hall Bank is a range of buildings on the hill opposite the Hall, and from their elevation may be esteemed the most pleasant in Buxton.

The Square is a plain substantial building, having an arcade which communicates with that of the Crescent, thus making a covered walk of considerable extent.

The new church is an elegant structure of freestone, of the Tuscan order, erected at the expense of the Duke of Devonshire, on a pleasant and convenient site, southwest of the Crescent. The east front has large columns, supporting a massive pediment, in the execution of which, very large blocks of stone have been used; the masonry is excellent, and the building has altogether an air of substantial grandeur; the interior is elegantly finished, and in a style that is extremely chaste. All the angles of the edifice are rusticated with large blocks of stone. The west end is ornamented with an elegant tower, and the whole building is very properly surrounded by a broad pavement that is brought close up to the wall. The church, dedicated to St. John, stands in the township of Fairfield, in the parish of Hope. It was opened for divine service on the 9th of August, 1812. By an Act of Parliament, 51 Geo. III. the patronage of this chapel, and that of Baslow, was given to the Duke of Devonshire; and in lieu of this patronage, lands, of the value of £95. per annum, and the patronage of the vicarage of Tutbury, in Staffordshire, are given to the vicar of Bakewell. In 1728, Mr. John Needham gave £200. in aid of Queen Anne's bounty. The living, a peculiar, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, valued in the king's books at £5. has been augmented by £400. subscribed, royal bounty £400. and by a parliamentary grant of £800. The Rev. George Trevor Spencer is the incumbent.

The old church at Buxton, a very mean building, is now converted into a school-room. It formerly contained a statue of St Anne, to whom, the superstition of former times attributed the miraculous power of performing all the cures that the medicinal qualities of the water had effected. This object of superstitious veneration was destroyed at the Reformation: since which time, the waters have been found to possess

all those healing powers that were attributed to the Saint. After the Reformation, the church was dedicated to St. John; the ostensible object of this change of the patron saint from St. Anne to St. John, was for the purpose of removing the superstition that clouded the minds of the lower classes of the community. The removal of the cause was certainly calculated to effect that intention, yet the change did not entirely eradicate the remembrance of St. Anne: so prone was human nature to superstition, that it still clung to its object, and the name of St. Anne was kept appended to the well. Although the name is continued, the superstition has long since vanished away.

Monumental Tablets in Buxton old Church, which is now converted into a school room.

To the memory of the Hon. Robert Hamilton Lindsay, who died 3rd November, 1801, aged 39 years.

William Wallace, of Liverpool, merchant, who died here November 2, 1788, in the 61th year of his age. His life was useful and honourable, and his death deeply lamented.

John Leedham, of Buxton, obt. 50th December, 1797, aged 45. He was a sincere friend and good companion.

William Cheetham, of Buxton, obt. 16th February, 1806, aged 67; Martha, his wife, 12th May, 1802, aged 60; and three of their children, William, Maria, and Harriet; William obt. 22nd June, 1780, aged 8; Maria, 5rd January, 1801, aged 19; and Harriet, 14th February, 1804, aged 22.

James Hall, of Buxton, obt. 21st May, 1808, aged 55; Mary Hall, his wife, obt. 15th January, 1815, aged 60.

Charities.

BUXTON SCHOOL.—On a brass plate in Buxton chapel there is the following inscription, bearing date in 1674.

Benefactors to the town of Buxton for the uses under expressed.

	£.	s.	d.
The Right Hon. William, Earl of Devonshire.....	50	0	0
Mr. Richard Holland, of the city of Bristol	100	0	0
Mr. Henry Wilshaw, £100. received only.....	80	0	0
Mr. Arthur Slack £40. Richard Shallcross, esq. £5.....	45	0	0
Mr. John Harrison £10. Mr. John Wilshaw £5.	15	0	0
Mr. Ralph Needham £5. Mr. Edward Lomas £1.....	6	0	0
Those of the chapelry of Buxton gave	4	0	0
	<u>£500</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

With which sum of £300. the donors above named have purchased £15. per annum in fee, clear of all charges, viz. £12. for the schoolmaster of the said town teaching Latin, English, and writing; £2. 10s. for repairing the highways from Buxton Butts, &c. and 10s. to be spent by the trustees.

The property of the charity consists of 35 a. 1 r. 4 p. of land, situate at Buxton and Hartington, now let for £64. 1s. 6d. and interest of £712. 11s. 8d. Navy 5 per cent. stock, now £748. 4s. 3d. New 4 per cents. making the whole income of the charity £94. per annum.

The Rev. George Mounsey was appointed master in 1817, and, with the assistance of an usher, who is nominated and paid by himself, instructs, on the National System, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, all the poor children (usually about 120) of the chapelry of Buxton, free.

Rev. Francis Gisborne left, by his will, in 1818, in the funds, £5. 10s. per annum, for clothing, to be distributed to the poor of the chapelry.

Buxton Bath Charity. The origin of this charity we are not enabled to trace. In the reign of Elizabeth, a similar institution seems to have had the support of the wealthy who visited the place at that period. It appears from Dr. Jones, "Buckstone's Bathes Benefite," already quoted, that, in 1572, there was a fixed rate to be paid by all persons resorting to the waters, towards a fund, one-half of which was for the physician, the other for the benefit of poor bathers. "Alway, provided the day of your coming thither be noted before you enter into the bathes, and the day of your departure, with the country of your habitation, condition, or calling, with the infirmities or cause you came for, in the registry booke, kept of the warden of the bathe, or the physician, that there shall be appointed, and the benefite you receyved, paying

fourpence for the recording, and every yeoman besides twelve pence, every gentleman, 3s.; every esquier, 3s. 4d.; every knight, 6s. 8d.; every lord and baron, 10s.; every viscount, 13s. 4d.; every erle, 20s.; every marques, 30s.; every duke, £3. 10s.; every archbishop, £5.; every bishop, 40s.; every judge, 20s.; every doctour and sergeant at lawe, 10s.; every chauncellor and utter-barrister, 6s. 8d.; every archdeacon, prebendary, and canon 5s.; every minister, 12d.; every dueches, 40s.; every marquesses, 20s.; every countes, 13s. 4d.; every barones, 10s.; every lady, 6s. 8d.; every gentlewoman, 2s.; and all for the treasure of the bathe, to the use of the poore, that only for help do come thither, the one halfe; the other to the physician, for his residence."

The annual reports of this valuable and well-conducted charity, now lying before us, for three successive years, is a convincing proof of the extent and utility of this benevolent and unostentatious institution; established for the relief of the poor, resorting to Buxton for the benefit of the bath waters. This charity is principally supported by a trifling contribution from the visitors; whenever any new comers arrive, either at the inns or the principal lodging houses, immediately after dinner, a subscription-book is introduced, in which those who are charitably disposed insert their names, and pay 1s. each towards the relief of those who suffer the double affliction of pain and poverty.

This little donation, as Mr. Rhodes justly observes, "blesseth him that takes, and those who give; it purchases the gratifying privilege of recommending a person to the charity." On his or her admission, a letter (post paid) to the Secretary of the charity, stating the nature of the complaint, age, character, and circumstances of the patient, receives a reply from the Secretary. Other patients are admitted on bringing a certificate from the minister of their parish and medical attendant, vouching for their being proper objects of charity. The sums received from the one shilling subscription, from private donations, and from the handsome collections made after two sermons preached for the benefit of the establishment during the season, are considerable.

By the provision of this valuable institution every invalid, duly recommended, has the advantage of medical advice, medicine, and the use of a bath, which is exclusively appropriated to this purpose; together with an allowance of 5s. weekly for three weeks, if standing in need of such pecuniary aid. A charity, conducted on such liberal principles, and furnished with such abundant evidence of its utility, possesses strong claims to the support of the wealthy part of the public.

Extract from the Annual Reports of Receipts and Expenditure of the Charity.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1826, to the 5rd of September, 1827.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1826	251	5 11	Expended in allowance to 454 patients ...	315	0 0
Collected at the church	79	15 2	Printing, advertisements, &c.	16	16 3
A fine for an assault	5	0 0	Medicines	58	5 0
Private donations to the 5rd of Sept. 1827.	80	12 0	Incidental expenses	24	19 8
General subscriptions to ditto	202	2 0	Balance	216	4 2
One year's interest on Mrs. Downs's legacy, to Midsummer, 1827	5	0 0			
The late Miss Bower's legacy	4	10 0			
	£609	5 1		£609	5 1

It appears that eight hundred and fifteen patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 704; relieved, 40; no better, 13; remain on the books, 58; total, 814. Three hundred and sixty-one additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS,

From the 4th of September, 1827, to the 1st of September, 1828.

RECEIPTS.			DISBURSEMENTS.		
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.
Balance due from the Treasurer on the 4th of September, 1827.....	216	4 2	Expended in allowance to 414 patients.....	322	10 0
Collected at the Church.....	67	5 2	Printing, advertisements, &c.	22	7 2
Two fines	5	5 0	Medicines	37	16 0
Private donations to the 1st of Sept. 1828.	102	18 6	Incidental expenses.....	20	15 6
General Subscriptions to ditto.....	196	12 6	Balance	198	6 8
Subscription for life	10	0 0			
One year's interest on Mrs. Downs's legacy, to Midsummer, 1828	5	10 0			
	£601	15 4		£601	15 4

It appears that eight hundred and eight patients have been admitted within the above-mentioned period, of which were cured or much relieved, 686 ; relieved, 45 ; no better, 13 ; remain on the books, 64 ; total, 808. Three hundred and ninety-four additional patients received relief in medicine and the baths, but no pecuniary assistance.

Scenery.—Within the last half century, the neighbourhood of Buxton has been much improved by cultivation and plantations, judiciously arranged on the adjacent hills, by the command of the Dukes of Devonshire. The present noble Duke, following the example of his illustrious father, is continually adding to the rides, walks and plantations in the vicinity. The serpentine walk commences opposite the square, winding beautifully on each side of the Wye. The walks are well laid out, the cascades and bridges have a good effect, and the trees, which are shooting into beauty, render it a delightful spot. The more recent improvements on St. Anne's Cliffe were designed by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, and render that hill a highly ornamental pleasure ground, harmonizing with the classic architecture of Carr. A series of terrace walks, one above another, sweep in a circular direction, to agree with the convex form of the hill, and communicate with each other by flights of steps at each end and in the centre of the different walks. Numerous seats are placed on the walks for the accommodation of the company, and beautiful vases ornament the whole. If the exquisite taste and munificence of the present owner of Buxton is continued, this fashionable place will become, in a few years, equally celebrated for its sylvan scenery, as it is for the salubrity of its air and the efficacy of its waters. Half a century ago, Buxton was described as being situate amidst the most dreary and cheerless scenery in the Peak of Derbyshire ; and the country as exhibiting one wide extent of hopeless sterility. To the admirers of rock scenery, the neighbourhood of Buxton affords ample scope for the imitative powers of the most enthusiastic artist ; for the effusions of the most brilliant poetic fancy ; and for gratification to all who admire the beauties of nature in her wildest garb. To the mineralogist it offers many a rare and beautiful fossil ; but to the botanist it is a source of incalculable delight : for there is scarcely a plant indigenous in Britain which may not be found on the mountains or in the valleys. To the angler, the pellucid waters of the Wye and the Dove furnish the beautiful finny tribe of trout and grayling, so celebrated by Cotton and Walton. To the sportsman, during the shooting season, the extensive moors belonging to the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Derby, abounding with grouse, partridges, snipes, dotterell, plover, &c. have their attraction.

The Races at Buxton, we believe, are permanently fixed for the Wednesday and Thursday subsequent to the first Sunday after Trinity.

A subscription pack of harriers are kept in the neighbourhood, and the chase in this mountainous district forms a striking and pleasing contrast to those gentlemen who have followed this diversion in low countries. Thus it will appear that Buxton

is a place of resort for pleasure as well as for health. The amusements of Buxton generally commence in June and end in October. Besides those already noticed, we may add billiards, plays, assemblies, and the card-room. The balls are held in the Assembly-room, at the great Hotel, and are well attended. The dress balls are on Wednesday nights; the undress on Mondays and Fridays. An elegant card-room, adjoining the assembly-room, is open every night. The subscription to the ball and card-rooms is one guinea: but if a family subscribe, the charge is one guinea each for the two first, and half a guinea each for the rest of the family. The subscription to the news-room for the season is six shillings.

An excellent band of musicians attend regularly every season under Mr. Irving the master, who are clothed and paid by the Duke of Devonshire.

On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, a small theatre is opened, neatly fitted up, and frequented by a respectable company of comedians.

The Cavern, or Poole's Hole. The natural curiosities in this neighbourhood are numerous, and necessarily engage the attention of curious visitants. The Cavern, or Poole's Hole, is situate about a mile to the west of Buxton.

Mr. Cotton, in his Poem, gives the following description of Poole's Hole :

“ At an high mountain's foot, whose lofty crest
O'erlooks the marshy prospect of the west,
Poole's-Hole appears; so small an aperture,
That summer weeds do almost it obscure :
But such an one there is, so strait, that it
For Badgers, Wolves, and Foxes, seems more fit,
Than men who venture in, tho' t' don't appear
That they can find out any business there;
But having fifteen paces crept or more,
Thro' pointed stones and dirt, upon all four,
The gloomy grotto lets men upright rise
Altho' they be six times Golia's size.
There looking upward, your astonish'd sight
Beholds the glory of the sparkling light.
Th' enamell'd roof darts round about the place
Which from the candle has deriv'd its rays.
But here a roaring torrent bids you stand,
And climb a rock which lies on your right hand;
Upon whose precipice while you do crawl,
If you should slip you're ruin'd by the fall.
But in this path, while you on trembling go,
Your Guides, t' avert your trembling fears, do show
In the uneven rock, the uncouth shapes
Of Men and Lions, Horses, Dogs and Apes;
But each resembling so the fancy'd frame,
They any one or all may bear the name.
Farther, just in your way, a stone appears,
Which the resemblances of haycocks bears;
These the wise Natives call the founts. But there,
Descending from the roof, doth yet appear
A bright transparent cloud, which from above,
By those false lights, does downwards seem to move,
And this, forsooth, the *Bacon Filch* they call,
Not that it does resemble it at all;
For it is round, not flat. But I suppose,
Because it hangs in th' roof, like one of those,
And shines like salt, Peak bacon eaters came
At first to call it by that greasy name.
The next thing you arrive at is a stone,
In truth a very rare and pretty one,
With a turn'd foot, and moulding'd pedestal,
Spherical body, chrysal spire and bail:
This very aptly they *Poole's Lanthern* name,
Being like those in Admirals pooks that flame.
But moving forward o'er the glassy shore,
You hear the torrent now so loud to roar,
As if some noisy cataract were near,
Or the raging sea had got some channel there :
But when you come to t, the rill is not so wide
But that a modest maid may over stride:

The falling low with a precipitous wave,
Causes this dreadful echo in the cave.
Beyond this rill, and just before your eyes,
You see a great transparent pillar rise,
Of the same shining matter with the rest,
But such an one as Nature does contest,
Tho' working in the dark, in this brave piece,
With all the obelisks of ancient Greece ;
For all the art the chisel could apply,
N'er wrought such curious folds of drapery.
Of this the figure is, as men should crowd
A vast Colossus in a marble shroud :
And yet the plaits so soft and flowing are,
As finest folds from finest looms they were.
The Queen of Scots, thro' curiosity,
Took so much pains this horrid cave to see,
That she came up to this now famous stone,
And naming it, declared it her own,
Which ever since, so gloriously installed,
Has been the Queen of Scots her Pillar called.
Over the brook you're now obliged to stride,
And turn on th' left hand by this Pillar's side :
But from this place the way does rise so steep,
Craggy and wet, you'd hardly footing keep.
Having gone sev'n score paces up, or more,
On the right hand you find a kind of floor :
From whence, while down an hole you downwards
look,
And see a candle, the Guides left at the brook ;
You'll fancy, from that dreadful precipice,
A sparkle ascending from the black abyss.
From hence on th' rock you side, till come below,
Your Guides will then another candle show,
Left in the hole above, whose distant light
Seems a star, peeping thro' a sullen night :
And being now conducted almost back,
Before you'll be permitted leave to take
Of this infernal mansion, you must see
Where Master Pool and his bold Yeomanry
Took up their dark apartments; for they here
Do show his Hall, Parlour, and Bed Chamber,
Withdrawing-room and Closet, and with these
His Kitchen, and his other Offices,
And all contriv'd to justify a *Fable*
Which no man will believe, but th' silly rabble.
And now if you'll thro' th' narrow passage strain,
Then you shall see the cheerful day again.”

Poole's Hole is a cavern in the mass of limestone that ranges westward of Buxton. It is a remarkable cave, esteemed the sixth wonder of the Peak. An ancient tradition declares it to have derived its name from an outlaw, named Poole, who made it his residence. The entrance, at the foot of a high mountain called Coitmass, is as

mean and contracted, as that of the Peak cavern is awful and magnificent. Through a crevice, very low and confined, the curious visitant can proceed only in a stooping posture, to a lofty and spacious chamber, "from the roof and sides of which depend a quantity of *stalactite*, produced by droppings of water laden with calcareous matter. Part of this substance adheres to the roof, and forms gradually masses called *stalactites*, or (locally) *water-icicles*: another portion drops with the water to the ground, and attaching itself to the floor, is there deposited, and becomes the *stalagmite*, a lumpy mass of the same matter." These bodies are daily increasing, and it is curious to observe their diversity of figure, which by the aid of fancy may be thought closely to resemble the works of nature or of art. "In one place," says Mr. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, "we were shown a *petrified turtle*; in another, a *flitch of bacon*; in a third, *old Poole's saddle*; and still further on there are other calcareous incrustations, called *wool packs*, a *chair*, a *font*, a *pillion*, and the pillar of *Mary Queen of Scots*. That these names have been dealt out and appropriated in a very arbitrary manner, may easily be imagined. The whale, or ouzel, which Hamlet points out among the clouds to poor Polonius, was not more unlike in form and feature than these uncouth resemblances are to the objects they are said to represent." The mass called the *Flitch of Bacon* occurs about the middle of the cavern, which there contracts its dimensions for a short space, and then spreads out both in height and width as far as the astonishing mass of stalactite, denominated the *Queen of Scots' pillar*, from a tradition that the unfortunate *Mary* visited this cavern while she resided at Buxton, and penetrated thus far into its recesses. The remaining portion of this subterranean cavity contains few objects to compensate the labour and danger of exploring it. Mr. H. Moore was told by his guide, an aged woman, that no persons had been to the termination of the cave for many years. He therefore proceeded without the protection of his reverend directress, or due regard to her Cumæan admonitions. From the pillar he descended over disjointed rocks, and scrambled over the disordered masses of slippery crags. His intrepidity was rewarded by the discovery of the names of several who had been there before him. Thus, having satisfied his curiosity, he began to return.—

"Sed revocare gradum, superasque evadere ad auras,
Hoc opus, hic labor est."

But to recall your footsteps and regain
The upper air—here lye your toil and pain.

He found no passage in the direction which he expected would conduct him back: he tried another part, but without success: he then made a third effort, but still no road could he find: in several other attempts he was equally unsuccessful, and in the midst of these difficulties a drop of water from the roof struck the flame of his candle, and it nearly expired. Fortunately, his attendant Sybil was not altogether unmindful of his dangerous situation, when one false step amid the rude masses of broken rocks might have been fatal. She at once raised both her voice and her candle: the light flashed through the small opening by which he had entered, and passing, by her directions, through a narrow fissure, called the *Eye of St. Anthony's Needle*, he effected his return in safety.

The path by which visitors are conducted back to the entrance of the cavern, passes underneath a considerable portion of that by which they are at first conducted. In this passage there is a fine spring of water. The stalactites are here numerous, and appellations have been bestowed upon them, which if they ever had any appropriate conformity with their shapes, cannot long retain that conformity, since these shapes must be continually varying in form from the depositions left by the water, which constantly percolates through the roof and sides of the rock. The character of this cavern is very different from that of the Peak at Castleton. Its dimensions are variously stated; Pilkington says, the whole length is 560 yards; 460 to the *Queen of Scots' Pillar*, and 100 beyond it. Mr. Moore gives 2007 feet as the extent from the entrance to the extremity; while the writer in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, asserts that the extent of the cavern does not exceed 300 yards.

Elden Hole.—A perpendicular chasm in the fourth lime-stone stratum, connected below with extensive lateral cavities, in the Peak Forest township, is the third reputed wonder of the Peak. It is situate on the side of a hill about three miles from Castleton, on the road from Buxton, and at about 9 miles from the latter, and is called *Elden Hole*. So attached to the wonderful are many persons, who travel, not so much to admire and investigate natural objects, as to indulge their love of astonishment, that even in the nineteenth century there are some who very reluctantly relinquish their belief in the very extravagant narratives that have been related concerning this cavern. The unfathomable depth of caves, seas, and fens, has always been a favourite topic with the credulous and the ignorant: and this immense fissure was long thought to be bottomless. The philosopher Hobbes says, of an enormous piece of rock which he and his companions rolled to the mouth of the cavern, and then thrust it into the aperture,

“Ultima tum subicns, infandaque Tartara, centrum
Transit.”

The lowest deep descending, it broke through
Hell and the centre.

During the reign of Elizabeth, a poor man was hired by the famous Dudley, Earl of Leicester, to suffer himself to be let down by a rope into this cavern, and the event forms an amusing episode in Hobbes' Latin Poem, *De Mirabilibus Pevci*, which we shall give in the words of a translation made by a contemporary of the author.

“’Tis said great Dudley to this cave came down,
In great Eliza's reign, a peer well known.
He a poor peasant for a petty price
With rope around his middle does entice,
And pole in hand, like her, Sarissa hight,
And basket full of stones down to be let
And pendulous to lang l' th' midst o' th' cave;
'Thence casting stones, intelligence to have,
By list'ning, of the depth of this vast hole.
The trembling wretch descending, with his pole
Puts back the rocks, that else might on him rowl. }
By their rebounds, casts up a space immense,
Where every stroke does death to him dispense;
Fearing the thread, on which his life depends,
Some rogue might cut ere fate should give commands.
Then, when two hundred ells he had below
I' th' earth been mergel far as the rope would go,

And long hung up by it within the cave,
To th' Earl—who now impatient was to have
His answer—he's drawn up; but, whether fear
Immoderate distracted him, or 'twere
From the swift motion as the rope might wreathe,
Or *spectrums* from his dread, or hell beneath,
Frighted the wretch, or the soul's citadel
Were storm'd or taken by the imps of hell,
For certain 'twas he rav'd;—this his wild eyes,
His palecess, trembling, all things verifies.
While venting something none could understand,
Enthusiastic hints ne'er to be scann'd,
He ceas'd, and died, after eight days were gone.
But th' Earl inform'd, how far the cave went down,
Tremblingly from it hastes—not willing now,
Nor yet this way, down to the shades to go.”

But these two hundred ells are little to the calculation of the facetious poet, Charles Cotton, who gives the following account of the cavern, and of his unsuccessful attempt to fathom this fearful pit.

“Near Tideswell doth another Wonder lie,
Worthy the greatest curiosity,
Call'd *Elden-Hole*, but such a dreadful place,
As raiseth blushing in my Muse's face.
Betwixt a verdant mountain's falling flanks,
And within bounds of easy swelling banks,
That hem the Wonder in on either side:
A formidable scissure gapes so wide;
Steep, black, and full of Horror, that none dare
Look down into the Chasm but with fear.
This yawning mouth is thirty paces long,
Scarce half so wide, and lined thro' with strong
And upright walls of very solid stone;
A gulf, wide, steep, black, and a dreadful one.
Critical passengers usually sound
How deep this horrid pit goes under ground,
By tumbling down-stones, sought throughout the field,
As great as the officious Boors can wield.
When one's turn'd off, it, as it parts the air,
A kind of sighing makes, as if it were
Capable of the trembling passion Fear,
Till the first hit strikes the astonish'd ear
Like thunder, underground; thence it invades,
With louder thunders, those Tartarian shades,
Which groan forth horror at each pond'rous stroke,
Th' unnatural issue gives the Parent rock;

Whilst, as it strikes, the sound by turns we note,
When nearer, flat; sharper, when more remote,
As the hard walls on which it strikes are found,
Fit to reverberate the bellowing sound.
When, after falling long, it seems to hiss,
Like the old Serpent in the dark Abyss;
And thence ends our intelligence. How far
It travels further, no man can declare:
Tho' once a mercenary fool ('tis said) expos'd
His life for gold, to find what lies enclous'd
In this obscure vauity, and tell
Of stranger sights, than Theseus saw in Hell.
But the poor wretch paid for his thirst of gain,
For being errand up with a distemp'rd brain,
A faltering tongue, and a wild staring look,
He liv'd eight days, and then the world forsook.
How deep this gulf does travel under ground,
Tho' there have been attempts, was never found:
But I myself, with half the Peake surrounded,
Eight hundred, four score and four yards have
sounded;
And tho' of these fourseore return'd back wet,
The plummet drew, and found no bottom yet;
Tho' when I went to make a new essay,
I could not get the lead down half the way.”

This statement of Cotton's, while it proves his anxiety to be accurate, leaves the matter in uncertainty; but the lover of wonder seizes upon the more astonishing portion of this experiment, and Dr. Charles Leigh, who wrote in 1700, says, "Elden Hole is a terrible chasm, it was plummed eight hundred fathom by the ingenious Charles Cotton, esq. but no bottom was found;"—thus nearly doubling the first part of the essay, by converting Cotton's *yards* into *fathoms*, and omitting any mention of the fact, that on the second attempt, Cotton himself acknowledges that he "could not get the lead down half the way." It is thus that an attachment to the miraculous misleads mankind, not only in physics, but frequently in much more important concerns. Correctness in geological investigations is not to be expected from the followers of the muses, but there is something ingenious as well as ingenious in Cotton's lines that entitle them to respect, and it is not impossible but that, by the divergency of the plummet from its perpendicular descent, as well as from the probable subsequent falling in of a portion of the rock across the cavity, his statements may have been perfectly correct. The measurement made by the person quoted by Catcott, in the *Treatise on the Deluge*, inserted in the second number of the *Philosophical Transactions*, is still more extraordinary. He declares that he let down a line, *nine hundred and ninety-three yards*, without meeting a bottom. It would however be more absurd to refuse, absolutely, any belief in this statement, than to suppose that changes may have taken place in the floors of these cavernous depths.

In the year 1770, Mr. John Lloyd, F. R. S. an intrepid enquirer into the secrets of nature, descended into this chasm, and published an account of his enterprise in the sixty-first volume of the *Philosophical Transactions*. "He was let down by two ropes about forty fathoms long: for the first twenty yards, though he descended obliquely, he could assist himself with his hands and his feet; but below this, the rock projecting in large irregular crags, he found it very difficult to pass; and on descending ten yards more, he perceived that the rope by which he was suspended, was at least six yards from the perpendicular, from hence, the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length about six; the sides were very irregular, and the crags were covered with moss, being besides wet and dirty; within fourteen yards of the bottom, the rock opened on the east side, and he swung till he reached the floor of the cavern, which was at the depth of sixty-two yards from the mouth of the chasm; the light, however, which came from above, was sufficient for the reading of any print. Here he found the cavern to consist of two parts; that in which he alighted, was like an oven, the other, where he first began to swing, was a vast dome, shaped like the inside of a glass-house, and a small arched passage formed a communication between them; in this passage, the stones which had been thrown in at the top formed a slope, extending from the wall, at the west side of the first dome, almost to the bottom of the second cave or oven, so that the further end of the cave was lower by twenty-five yards than where he alighted. The diameter of this cavern he judged to be about fifty yards; the top he could not trace with his eye, but, had reason to believe, that it extended to a prodigious height; for, when he was nearly at the top of one of the incrustated rocks, which was an elevation of at least twenty yards, he could then see no enclosure of the dome.

"After climbing up a few loose stones, on the south side of the second cavern, he descended again through a small aperture into a little cave about four yards long, and two yards high, which was lined throughout with a kind of sparkling stalactites of a fine deep yellow colour, with some small stalactical drops hanging from the roof. He found a noble room of about ninety feet in height, of the same kind of incrustation, facing the first entrance; as he proceeded to the north, he came to a large stone, that was covered with the same substance, and under it he found a hole two yards deep, that was uniformly lined with it. From the edge of this hole sprung a rocky ascent, sloping like a buttress against the side of the cavern, and consisting of vast, solid, round masses, of the same substance and colour; he climbed up this ascent to the height of about sixty feet, and got some fine pieces of stalactites, which hung from the craggy sides of the cavern, that joined the projection he had ascended. He now descended with some difficulty and danger, and soon came to another kind of incrus-

tations, of a different kind and colour; these being much rougher, and not tinged with yellow, but brown. At the top of this he found a small cavern, opening into the side of the vault, wherein he saw vast drops of stalactites, hanging like icicles from every part of the roof, some of which were four or five feet long, and as thick as a man's body. The greater part of the walls of the large cavern was lined with incrustations of three kinds; the first was the deep yellow stalactites, the second was a thin coating, resembling a light-coloured varnish, this covered the limestone and reflected the light of the candles with great splendour; the third was a rough efflorescence, every shoot of which resembled a kind of rose-flower.

"He now returned through the arch, which separates the two vaults, re-ascending the slope of loose stones, which greatly lessened the magnificence of the entrance into the inner cavern. When he had again fastened the rope to his body, he gave the signal to be drawn up, which he found much more dangerous and difficult than being let down, on account of his weight drawing the rope between the fragments of the rocks, to which he adhered, and his body jarring against the sides, notwithstanding the defence he made with his hands: the rope also loosened the stones over his head, the fall of which he dreaded every moment, and if any of them had fallen, he must inevitably have perished. Being obliged to ascend with his face towards the rock on one side, he could not make any particular observations on the rocks that were behind, or on each side of him; he saw, however, under the projection of the rock where the passage first became narrow, the entrance of a cavern which seemed to penetrate a great way, but he could not get into it. A gentleman who lived near the spot, told Mr. Lloyd, after his return from this subterranean expedition, that there was formerly, in the floor of the great cavern, near to the large heap of stones, a second shaft, which had been covered by the miners, and was said to have gone down a vast depth, and to have had water at the bottom,—this was probably the direction that the plummet took which was let down by Mr. Cotton." This covering (says Mr. H. Moore) has now probably fallen in, for a large stone being thrown down the abyss, is heard for a length of time, that indicates a far greater depth than that which is mentioned by Mr. Lloyd; we see it bounding from rock to rock, and breaking into many pieces: by listening attentively, we hear those pieces strike the sides, with fainter and fainter sounds, until they gradually die away; so that we perceive no conclusion that can enable us to say—it has reached the bottom.

The writer in the *Beauties of England and Wales* states, that the depth was ascertained, in his presence, by a plumbing line, to be *sixty-seven yards and one foot*. This was corroborated by the assertions of three miners, who descended into this cavern in 1767. The occasion of their undertaking (according to the Rev. D. P. Davies) was the "discovery of two horses of a gentleman and lady without their riders, near the abyss. The country people imagined (and perhaps with reason) that the latter had been robbed, murdered, and thrown into Elden Hole; and let down some miners into it, in order to search for the bodies, but nothing was discovered to justify the report of the murder. About the year 1800, a similar circumstance of a man's horse, without its master, being discovered near Elden Hole, induced a body of miners to undertake a like expedition, but with as little success as their predecessors, and without making any additional discoveries. It is said, that some years ago, a cruel wretch confessed at the gallows, that he had robbed a traveller, and afterwards thrown him into this cavern."

The other natural curiosities in the neighbourhood, generally visited by the company, are *Axe-edge* hill, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. west, out of which issue four rivers, the *Dove*, the *Wye*, the *Dane* and the *Goyle*; the two first fall into the eastern estuary, the latter into the western. From this eminence may be seen on a clear day, the mountains of North Wales, and the light-house beyond Liverpool. *Kinder-Scout*, a mountain of still greater elevation, 10 m. north of Buxton, situate in the wildest district of the county, where there is an extraordinary waterfall that is the head of the river Sett. The *Marvel-stones*, 3 m. on the Chapel-en-le-Frith road. *Combes Moss*, about 3 m. N. W. on which are some ancient military works, consisting of two deep trenches, running parallel to each other to an extent of about 200 yards. That which lies near-

est to the edge of the hill is carried down the declivity by two traverses, and reaches nearly a quarter of a mile, and is much wider than the other. *Chee Tor*, 6 m. to the S. near the village of Wormhill, on the banks of the Wye, is a prodigious limestone rock, which rises perpendicularly from the river to the height of 360 feet; and in most places, except where the mountain-ash, ivies, brambles and hazels, have grown out of the fissures in its front, is quite naked. In some parts it considerably overhangs the river, and seems to threaten destruction to the spectator. Near the boldest projection of the Tor, a view admirably adapted to the pencil is presented. The views in *Chee-dale* and *Monsal-dale*, though of the same general character, are agreeably diversified. Rhodes, in his Peak Scenery, says, this secluded dell abounds in pictures; every change of place exhibits a new one, and every one that occurs is marked with a peculiar beauty. The other most interesting dales are *Dove-dale*, about 18 m. S. from Buxton. This dale has a peculiar character; its detached perpendicular rocks stamp it with an image entirely its own, and for this reason it affords the greater pleasure. No admirer of nature should neglect to visit *Dove-dale*; for on the whole, here are the most picturesque scenes any where to be met with. *Middleton-dale*, 10 m. E. from Buxton, through *Wye-dale* and *Millers-dale*, is a deep chasm, which in grandeur and beauty is inferior to few of the valleys described. *Castleton* is about 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, and is the scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Peverel of the Peak*; the ruined *Castle*, the magnificent Cavern, called *Peak's Hole*, the *Speedwell Mine*, *Mam Tor*, called the shivering mountain, and a variety of objects give peculiar attractions to this interesting neighbourhood. The *Ebbing and Flowing Well* is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Buxton, on the road to Castleton, at a place called *Barmoor Clough*. This natural phenomenon is worthy the attention of the curious visitor; it is situate near the turnpike road, at the foot of a steep hill, rising more than 100 feet to the west. In dry weather it flows about once an hour, and in wet four times. One mile from Buxton, in *Wye-dale*, is a narrow tremendous chasm: a steep and craggy precipice, known by the name of the *Lover's Leap*, in this dale, requires some firmness of mind to look down it without producing feelings of terror. A new road winds along the dale, by the side of the river Wye, to *Bakewell* and *Chatsworth*, in a most romantic manner. Here hill and dale, rock, wood and water are so harmonized, as to heighten the charms of this beautiful ride.—The natural features of the county, the ancient tumuli, Roman stations, druidical temples, rocking-stones, &c. are more fully described in the forthcoming History of the County.

A large quantity of lime is annually burnt in this township for agricultural purposes, principally for the Cheshire farmers; and when the new rail-road is completed the demand will be still greater. The hillocks produced by the ashes are excavated and formed into habitations for the work people.

An extensive circulating library, a news-room, and an assortment of Stationery are kept by the postmaster, Mr Moore.

To Philip Heacock, esq. the intelligent and respected Agent of the Duke of Devonshire, we are much indebted for his valuable communications relative to this portion of the County.



THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

CHATSWORTH.

CHATSWORTH is an extra-parochial hamlet in the parishes of Edensor and Chetelsvorde, Bakewell, in the hundred of High Peak, 2 m. S. of Baslow, 2 m. N. E. of Rowsley, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. from Bakewell, 9 m. W. from Chesterfield, 26 m. N. N. W. from Derby, and 10 m. N. by W. from Matlock; esteemed one of the seven wonders of the Peak, for its splendid palace, for nearly three centuries the principal country seat of the noble family of Cavendish, which has been celebrated by the poet, the historian and the tourist.

The following extract is from the Domesday Book.

In Chetesuorde and Langelie, Levenot and Chetel had ten ox-gangs of land to be taxed. Land to ten oxen. This belongs to Ednesoure. William Peverel has the custody of them by the king's order. Five villanes and two bordars have there two ploughs and one acre of meadow. Wood-pasture one mile long and one broad, and the like quantity of coppice-wood. Value in king Edward's time 20s. now 16s. D. B. 295.

At the time of the Norman Survey, the manor of Chatsworth belonged to the crown; and was placed under the custody of William de Peverel. It was for many generations the property of a family named Leche or Leech; one of whom, named John, was surgeon, or, as a medical attendant was termed at that period, *Leech* to the king, in the reign of Edward III. From this John Leech descended Sir Roger Leech, of Beaurepoir, or Belper, who was Lord High Treasurer of England in the time of Henry V. The brother of Sir Roger was Sir Philip Leech, who was treasurer for the wars of France. This distinguished knight was appointed to maintain a military post at the siege of Rouen. He was also governor of Monceaux and Newcastle, and was sent by the king on a commission with the Earl Marshal to the province of Maine. Raulf Leech was a captain in the van-guard of the king's army, which entered France the 16th of June, 1513; and Roger Leech was his *petty* captain. The male branch of this family became extinct about the middle of the sixteenth century; but previous to that occurrence, the manor of Chatsworth had been sold by Francis Leech or Leche, who had espoused the sister of the Countess of Shrewsbury, to the family of Agard, of whom it was purchased by Sir William Cavendish.

The extra-parochial hamlet of Chatsworth chiefly consists of the park, and comprises 1280 *a. l r.* including about 420 acres of wood. The park is stocked with Spanish and South-down sheep, cattle, and nearly 1500 fallow and brown deer. In the summer and autumn months ley cattle are taken into the park, at 2s. per head weekly. The circumference of the park is nearly eleven miles, and it is beautifully diversified with hill and dale, wood and water. Extensive plantations range in masses over the inequalities of the ground. The river Derwent winds with a serpentine course through the valley. Descending from the lodge at Edensor inn, the mansion appears to great advantage, amid a noble amphitheatre of wood. The foliage near the house is connected with the remote hills by a succession of forest scenery, until it terminates in the rude and barren mountains of the Peak. Many delightful views occur from various points, almost all of which terminate in the surrounding moorland scenery. We copy the following exquisite sketch from Rhodes's Peak Scenery.

"Immediately before us lay the river, across whose stream a stone butment or weir has been erected, which, damming up the water, expands it into breadth; it is thence precipitated over this interruption to its progress, where it forms a magnificent cascade. On a gently ascending ground, about half a mile higher up the river, stands Chatsworth, finely embosomed in

'Majestic woods, of every vigorous green:
Stage above stage, high waving o'er the hills.' Thomson.

"A little on the left is the bridge, backed with broad and ample foliage: cattle reposing in groups on the brink of the river, or cooling themselves in the stream, adorned the foreground; and the middle and remote distances, which are ornamented with a palace, a bridge, and towers and temples, disclose a scene as rich and as lovely as the fancy of Claude Lorraine ever portrayed when under the influence of his happiest inspirations. Yet the foreground had more of Berghem than Claude about it: the respective features which constitute the peculiar charm and excellence of these great masters, were most harmoniously combined; every part was in character, and the whole was faithful to nature."

The following sonnet, from the pen of Clio Rickman, written at Chatsworth, on an evening in October, may be introduced in this place.

"I always lov'd thee, and thy yellow garb,
October dear! and I have hailed thy reign
On many a lovely, many a distant plain,
But here, thou claim'st my warmest, best regard.
Not e'en the noble banks of silver Seine
Can rival Derwent's—where proud Chatsworth tow'rs
Reflect Sol's setting rays—as now yon chain
Of gold-tipp'd mountains crown her lawns and bowers.
Here countless beauties catch the ravish'd view,
Majestic scenes, all silent as the tomb;
Save where the murmuring of Derwent's wave,
To tenderest feelings the rapt soul subdue,
While shadowy forms seem gliding through the gloom
To visit those again they lov'd this side the grave."

Chatsworth House was begun on a much more moderate scale than the subsequent design by Sir William Cavendish, who, by his marriage with the celebrated heiress of Hardwick, became possessor of a large estate in this county. Before one wing of the intended fabric was raised, Sir William died, but his widow, who became Countess of Shrewsbury, completed the whole building in a style which entitled it to be ranked among the wonders of the Peak.

"Qualiter in mediis, quam non sperabitur, urbem
Attonitus Venetam navita cernit aquis;
Sic inprovisa, emergens è montibus imis
Attollit sese Devouinina Domus."

As to th' astonish'd seaman's startled sight
The city Venice midst the waves appears;
Unlooked for, thus, midst many a mountain's height
The Devonian Hall its towers uprears.

The poet, R. Cunningham, who, for eighteen years was curate of Eyam, composed various exquisite productions, and among the rest his verses upon Chatsworth have been highly esteemed. The following passage will be acceptable to our readers.

"But chief amidst thy proudly pendant groves,
Majestic Chatsworth! and thy fair domains,
The Muse with loitering step delighted roves,
Or thoughtful meditates her sylvan strains.

But fairer when the silver beams of night
With trembling lustre on thy stream repose.

"There in receding Scorpio's tranquil hour,
She loves, sweet Autumn! in thy train to hear
The red-breast, hid in golden foliage, pour,
Slow warbled requiems o'er the parting year.

"On Latmos thus, as Grecian bards have sung,
When Night's fair Queen forsook her starry road
And o'er Endymion's face enamour'd hung,
His sleeping form with silver radiance glow'd.

"Or wrapt in fancy's bright elysian dream,
She wanders, Derwent! where, with lingering pride,
The amber-tressed Naiads of thy stream
Through bending woods and vales luxuriant glide.

"And thus near fair Florentia's shining towers,
Her Arno's tide, immortalized in song,
Rolls from her silver urn through myrtle bowers,
And purple vineyards lucidly along.

"Fair, when the parting sun's mild golden light
A mellower radiance on thy bosom throws,

"Oh! could my verse immortalize thy name,
Derwent! thy praise in song should ever flow
With dulcet murmurs and increasing fame,
Like yellow Tiber, or resounding Po."

The ancient mansion appears to have been a quadrangular building with turrets, and when the widow of Barlow, Cavendish, and St. Lo, became, by her fourth marriage, Countess of Shrewsbury, and was with the Earl entrusted with the custody of Mary, Queen of Scots, this hall acquired particular interest, as being one of the prisons of that unfortunate princess. In 1570, the unhappy queen was removed to Chatsworth from Winfield, and then resided here for some months. It also appears that she was at Chatsworth in the years 1573, 1577, 1578 and 1581. In the month of October, 1570,

Sir William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burleigh, and Sir Walter Mildmay, visited Chatsworth, and remained there twenty days, being employed in certain negotiations between Mary and Queen Elizabeth. On the return of Sir William Cecil to court, he wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury, stating that the queen was willing that her unhappy prisoner should sometimes take the air on horseback in the Earl's company, to the distance of a mile or two. In this letter he says, "the Q's Mat^y is pleased y^t your L. shall, when yow see tymes mete, suffer y^t Quene to take y^e ayre about your howss on horsebacke, so your L. be in company; and not to pass from your howss above one or two myle except it be on y^e moores." But this indulgence was not long continued, and shortly after the Scottish queen was removed to Sheffield castle, which was her chief residence during the ensuing fourteen years. In 1577, Elizabeth wrote with her own hand to thank the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury for their hospitable entertainment of her favourite minister, the Earl of Leicester, at Chatsworth.

During the civil wars between the parliament and Charles I. the old hall at Chatsworth was occupied as a fortress occasionally by both parties. In 1643, it was garrisoned by forces under Sir John Gell, on the part of the parliament; and in the December of the same year, the Earl of Newcastle, having taken Winfield manor, made himself master of Chatsworth Hall, and placed a garrison in it for the king, under the command of Colonel Eyre. In September, 1645, it was held for the royal party by Colonel Shalcross, with a fresh garrison from Welbeck, and a skirmishing force of three hundred horse. It was then besieged by Major Mollanus with four hundred foot, but the siege was raised by the command of Colonel Gell, who ordered the Major and his forces to return to Derby.

The description of this building, as it appeared during the times of the Stuarts, by Cotton, will be appropriately inserted in this place.—

"On Derwent's Shore stands a stupendous Pile,
Like the proud Regent of the Briti-h Isle.
This palace, with wild prospects circled round,
Stands in the middle of a falling ground.
At a black mountain's foot, whose craggy brow
Secures from eastern tempests all below,
Under whose shelter trees and flowers grow,
With early blossoms maugre frost and snow;
Which elsewhere round a tyranny maintains,
And binds cramped nature long in chrysal chains.
The fabric's woule front faces the west;
Turning her fair broad shoulders to the east;
On the south side the stately gardens lye,
Where the seorn'd Peak rivals proud Italy.
And on the north several inferior plots
For servile use, scatter'd do lye, in spots.

"The outward gate stands near enough, to look
And see her oval front in th' chrysal brook;
But that she has better reflexion
From a large mirror, nearer, of her own.
For a fair lake, from wash of floods unmixt,
Before it lies an area spread betwixt,
Over this pond, opposite to the gate,
A bridge of curious structure, strength and state,
Invites you to pass over it, where dry
You trample may on shoals of wanton fry,
With which those breeding waters do abound,
And better carps are no where to be found.
A tower of antique model, the bridge foot
From the Peak-rabble does securely shut,
Which by stone stairs, delivers you below
Into the sweetest walks the world can show.
There wood and water, sun and shade contend,
Which shall the most delight, and most befriend;
There grass and gravel in one path you meet,
For ladies tend'rer, and men's harder feet.
Here into open lakes the sun may pry,
A privilege the closer groves deny,
Or if contem'rate winds do make them yield,
He then but chequers what he cannot giuld.
The ponds, which here in double order shine,
Are some of them so large, and all so fine,
That Neptune in his progress once did please
To frolick in these artificial seas;
Of which a noble monument we find,
His royal chariot which he left behind;

Whose wheels and body moor'd up with a chain,
Like Drake's old hulk, at Deptford, still remain.
No place on earth was ere discover'd yet,
For contemplation or delight so fit.

The groves, whose curled bows shade every lake
Do every where such waving landscape make
As painter's baffl'd art is far above,
Who waves and leaves could never yet make move.
Hither the warbling people of the air
From their remoter colonies repair,
And in these shades, now setting up their nests,
Like *Cæsar's Swiss*, burn their old native nests.
The muses too perch on the bending spires,
And in these thickets chant their charming laies;
No wonder then if the Heroick song
That here took birth and voice, do flourish long.

"To view from hence the glitt'ring pile above
(Which must at once wonder create, and love)
Environ'd round with Nature's shames and ills,
Black heaths, wild rocks, bleak crags and naked hills,
And the whole prospect so informe and rude,
Who is it, but must presently conclude
That this is Paradise, which seated stands
In midst of deserts, and of barren sands?
So a bright diamond would look, if set
In a vile socket of ignoble jet;

And such a face the new-born nature took,
When out of Chaos by the fiat shook.
Doubtless, if any where, there never yet
So brave a structure on such ground was set;
Which sure the foundress built to reconcile
This to the other members of the Isle,
And would therein first her own grandeur shew,
And then what Art could, spite of Nature, do.

"But let me lead you in, 'tis worth the pains
To examine what this princely house contains:
Which, if without so glorious to be seen,
Honour and virtue make it shine within.
The foreman's outward gate then leads into
A spacious court, whence open to the view
The noble front of the whole edifice,
To a surprising height is seen to rise.
Even with the gate-house, upon either hand,
A neat square turret in the corners stand;
On each side plats of ever-springing green,
With an ascending paved walk between.

In the green *plat*, which on the right hand lies,
 A fountain, of strange structure, high doth rise,
 Upon whose slender top, there is a vast
 Prodigious *bason*, like an Ocean plac'd;
 And without doubt, the *modle* of this piece
 Came from some other place, than *Rome*, or *Greece*,
 For such a *sea*, suspended in the air,
 I never saw in any place but there:
 Which, should it break or fall, I doubt we should
 Begin our reckoning from a second flood.
 The walks by stairs, raised fifteen steps high,
 Lands you upon a Terrass that doth lie
 Of goodly breadth along the building square,
 Well pav'd and fenc'd with rail and balister.
 From hence, in some three steps, the inner-gate
 Rises in greater beauty, art and state,
 And to the lodge admits, and three steps more
 Sets you upon a plain and level floor,

Which paves the inner court, wherein doth rise
 Another fountain of a fine device.
 Which large limb'd Heroes, with Majestic port,
 In their habiliments of war support.
 Hence cross the court, thro' a fine portico,
 Into the body of the house you go,
 But here I may not dare to go about,
 To give account of every thing throughout.
 The lofty Hall, Staircases, Galleries,
 Lodgings, Apartments, Closets, Offices,
 And Rooms of State: for should I undertake
 To shew what 'tis doth them so glorious make,
 The Pictures, Sculptures, Carving, Graving, Gilding,
 'Twould be as long in writing as in building:
 But that which crowns all this, and doth impart
 A Lustre far beyond the power of art,
 Is the great owner, He, whose noble mind
 For such a fortune only was design'd."

The new building at Chatsworth was projected by the celebrated fourth Earl (afterwards the first Duke) of Devonshire on his retirement from the court of James II. That nobleman, in order to keep his patriotic mind from dwelling too intensely upon the oppressions of his country, directed his attention to works of architectural taste and magnificence, and resolved to raise a structure worthy his wealth and rank. In this disposition he contracted (says Kennet) with workmen to pull down "the south side of that good old seat, and to rebuild it on a plan he gave to them, for a front to his gardens, so fair and august, that it looked like a model only of what might be done in after ages. When he had finished this part he meant to go no further; till seeing public affairs in a happier settlement, for a testimony of ease and joy, he undertook the east side of the quadrangle, and raised it entirely new, in conformity to the south, and seemed then content to say, that he had gone half way through and would leave the rest for his heir. In this resolution he stopped about seven years, and then reassumed courage, and began to lay the foundations for two other sides to complete the noble square, and these last, as far as uniformity admits, do exceed the others, by a west front of most excellent strength and elegance, and a capital on the north side, that is of singular ornament and service. And though such a vast pile (of materials entirely new) required a prodigious expense, yet the building was his least charge, if regard be had to his gardens, water-works, statues, pictures, and other the finest pieces of art and of nature that could be obtained abroad or at home."

It appears from the auditor's account and from a book of the artists' and tradesmen's receipts, which are now in the possession of the Duke of Devonshire, that the south front of the present magnificent mansion was begun to be rebuilt on the 12th of April, 1687, under the direction of Mr. William Talman, an architect of some celebrity, the latter end of the seventeenth century. The great hall and staircase were covered in about the middle of April, 1690. In May, 1692, the works were surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren,* at which time upwards of £9000. appears to have been expended. In 1693, Mr. Talman was paid £600. in advance for building the east front and the north-east corner, which was finished in 1700, and in that year the old west front was pulled down. The whole of the building was completed soon after the year 1706, which was about 20 years from its commencement. Mr. Talman received upwards of £13,000. for his contract.

Artists employed at Chatsworth House.

Architect—William Talman, a native of Wiltshire, who was comptroller of the works in the reign of William III. Chatsworth House remains a splendid monument of the architectural talent of the builder, who, from this specimen of his skill, was evidently a man of superior attainments in his profession.

Painters—Laguerre and Ricard, who were engaged in January, 1689. These two persons were much employed by Verrio, and it is not improbable that they were sent over by him previous to his own coming. They were paid £190. for their labours at

* It is the impression of many that Sir Christopher Wren built two of the fronts of Chatsworth House.

Chatsworth. Verrio himself did not arrive until November in the following year. He received £90. in advance for ceilings to be executed at Chatsworth. Lord Orford considered the altar-piece at Chatsworth chapel to be Verrio's master-piece: the subject is the incredulity of St. Thomas. In September, 1692, Verrio had finished the great chamber, stair-case, and altar-piece. He was paid £469. for his work.—A Monsieur Huyd was also employed, who appears to have been one of Verrio's assistants. Mr. Highmore, serjeant-painter to William III. was also employed; and a painter of the name of Price.

Sir James Thornhill was also engaged, but probably at a somewhat later period, and when he was induced by the paintings of Verrio and Laguerre to enter into their style. He painted the Fall of Phaeton on the back staircase, and in the adjoining antechamber, he represented on the ceiling the assembly of the gods. His large picture of the rape of the Sabine women covers nearly one side of the same apartment. Perseus and Andromeda, a large painting which occupies a place in the antechamber of the Duke's dressing room, is by this artist.

Ironworker—Monsieur Tijou, a French smith, whose daughter was the wife of Laguerre: he executed the iron balustrades, and received £528. for his work.

Plumber—Mr. Cock, of London, delivered a bill for work done of nearly £1000. from which a deduction was made of £236. for overcharge.

Carvers in stone—Caius Gabriel Cibber, father of the celebrated author and comedian Colley Cibber, was engaged in 1687. Two sphinxes on large bases, with ornaments, which are much praised by Lord Orford, were the work of this artist. He carved several door cases with rich foliage, and many ornaments. On each side of the altar is a statue by him, Faith and Hope. It appears from Cibber's receipts that he was employed, in 1688, to make the statues of Pallas, Apollo, and a Triton, for which he had £100. In 1690, Cibber made figures for the new fountain, supposed to have been the four sea horses. He received in the whole £310.*—J. T. Geeraers-lius assisted Cibber, and made a sea nymph and other figures, on his own account.—Augustine Harris was engaged in 1688: he made seven statues for the garden, for which he was paid £44. 18s. 6d.—In 1694, Nost was engaged, and made a statue of Ceres, for which he was paid £30. and two years afterwards, he was paid fifty guineas for a marble figure and a bas-relief.—In 1696, Davies was paid £24. for a stone statue, and in the year following £130. for three bas reliefs and three heads.—A Mr. Auriol was also employed.—Lanscroun carved the festoons in the gallery, for which he received £42. and a Monsieur Nedauld executed the ornaments of the great frieze for the west front. He carved twenty-two heads for the galleries in the inner courts, and six vases; and for these and similar ornaments he was paid between three and four hundred pounds.—Mr. Samuel Watson was also much employed, as will be seen from the heads of several bills hereafter inserted.

Carvers in wood.—With respect to the general opinion that most of the wood carving at Chatsworth was executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, we shall not offer an opinion of our own, but extract the following portion of a note from Lysons.

“It has been of late years universally supposed, that most of the carving in wood at Chatsworth was the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons; but we do not find the least trace of his having been employed there at all. We find, indeed, in the auditor's account, an item of the sum of £14. 15s. paid to Henry Lobb, the carpenter, for cases which conveyed some carved work, statues, and pictures from London: and it is possible that this carved work might have been from the hand of Gibbons; but we find no memorandum of any money paid for such a purchase. It may be supposed that the principal contractor for the carving might have employed the chisel of

* In a volume of the Artists' Receipts, now at Hardwicke, is the following memorandum of Cibber's prices, in his own hand; he says, that the rates he had at my Lord Kingston's were: “For two figures in the pediment, each of them having four ton of stone in them, £70. for one, and for both £140.; for one round statue, having a boy upon its shoulder, £80.; for four statues which were not wrought round, £42. 10s. 0d. per statue; for two dogs, £8. a piece; for 12 Cæsar's heads, £5. per head; my Lord did after this pay for my board, and wine for me and my man. And then I did two sphinxes at £10. a piece, having in them but three-fourths of a ton. For two statues as big as the life, I had £55. a piece, and all charges borne, and at this rate I shall endeavour to serve a nobleman in freestone.”

Gibbons in London. If none of the carving at Chatsworth be the work of Gibbons (and the presumption is certainly against it, whilst there is no proof for it) the consequence is, that the art of carving exquisitely in wood was not confined to so few hands as generally hath been supposed. The name of Thomas Young, who was certainly during three years the principal carver in wood, is not mentioned by Lord Orford, nor those of Lobb, Davies, or Lanscroun: the latter, or a person of that name, is mentioned as a painter. The slight mention that is made of Watson is erroneous. It is remarkable that no writer, before Lord Orford published his *Anecdotes of Painting*, &c. ever spoke of the works of Gibbons at Chatsworth. Dr. Leigh, who gave a particular description of Chatsworth in 1700, soon after all the principal apartments were finished, speaks of the works of Verrio, but makes no mention of Gibbons; nor does Dr. Kennet, when describing Chatsworth in his *Memoirs of the Family of Cavendish*. J. Mackey, who published a *Tour through England* (the result of actual observation) in 1724, quotes Leigh, and makes no mention of Gibbons, which seems to intimate that the carving was not then shown as his work. It is no improbable supposition that Lord Orford, when he visited Chatsworth, seeing those exquisite productions of the chisel, so nearly resembling the well-known works of this artist at Windsor and elsewhere, concluded that they must be the work of Gibbons, of which, indeed, there appears then to have been a tradition. 'At Chatsworth,' (he observes, in the *Anecdotes of Painting*) 'are many ornaments by Gibbons, particularly in the chapel: in the great antechamber are several dead fowl over the chimney, finely executed; and over a closet-door a pen, not distinguishable from real feather.* When Gibbons had finished his works in that palace, he presented the Duke with a point cravat, a woodcock, and a medal with his own head, all preserved in a glass case in the gallery.'

The carvings in wood at Chatsworth are in the highest style of excellence: they consist in representations of dead game, fish, flowers, shells and trophies, variously composed and distributed. Whether they were in part or not the work of the eminent Gibbons, we may observe, with Horace Walpole, "that there is no instance of a man before Gibbons who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements with a free disorder natural to each species." It is certain that much of this beautiful carved work at Chatsworth was executed by Watson, who studied under Mr. C. Oakley, of London. Samuel Watson was a native of Heanor, in this county, and was engaged jointly with Lobb and Davies, to execute the ornaments of the state apartments. He was the friend and associate of Sir James Thornhill, who painted his portrait, which is now in the possession of Mr. White Watson, of Bakewell. It is stated that he was to have a third part of the work in the great chamber, the ornaments of which were carved in lime-tree, in conjunction with Young and Joel Lobb, and that the whole payment was £400. He received very liberal prices for all his works, as may be seen by certain items from the original accounts, with the inspection of which we have been favoured by Mr. White Watson, the grandson of this eminent carver, who is in possession of the drawings and designs from which the carvings were made. These are contained in a folio book, entitled *Designs, Agreements, and Bills of Carved Work executed at Chatsworth by Samuel Watson, from 1690 to 1712, &c. &c.*

"Sep. 9, 1692. Joel Lobb, William Davis, and Samuel Watson agreed with the Earl of Devonshire to execute in lime-tree, the carving in the great chamber, to be done equal to any thing of the kind before executed, for which they were to receive £400: this carving consists of flowers, wreaths, fish, dead game, cherubs, &c. &c."

The following agreement, upon a stamp, is among Mr. Samuel Watson's papers:

"September 2, 1701. An agreement made between His Grace the Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Hena, in the county of Derby, carver,

* On the authority of Mr. White Watson, (grandson of the Sculptor) who has shown the Proprietor of this Work the design, which remains in the pocket-book formerly belonging to his grandfather, we are enabled to state, that after Messrs. Watson, Davies, and Lobb had finished the carving in the great dining-room, they presented the Earl of Devonshire with the trophies over the two doorways in the south-west corner of the room; Watson doing that with the pen, which was called in Heanor and that neighbourhood, Watson's pen.

of the other. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and perform, the south front of Chatsworth, according to the several sorts of carved work, hereafter mentioned, and the west front of Chatsworth house, according to the several rates hereafter expressed and mentioned.

	£.	s.	d.	
For the column capitalls.....	4	10	0	a piece.
For the pillaster capitalls	5	0	0	ditto.
The ornaments in the Freeze over the windows	4	0	0	ditto.
The staggs heads in the key stone.....	1	5	0	ditto.
The serpents in a twisted knott.....	1	0	0	ditto.
The lions heads in the cornish	0	12	0	ditto.
For carving two curbs in the door case of the front	5	0	0	
For carving two curbs in the door case to the inner court, comprehending the work over the doors	4	0	0	

“ In witness whereof the parties above named have interchangeably set their hands.

(Signed)

“ DEVONSHIRE.”

“ Chatsworth, September 28, 1705.

“ Mem. It is this day agreed betweene His Grace y^e Duke of Devonshire of the one part, and Samuel Watson, of Henor, in the county of Derby, carver, of the other part. Witnesseth, that the said Samuel Watson doth hereby covenant, bargain, and agree to carve in stone six Corinthian capitalls for the north front of Chatsworth house, according to a designe approved on by His Grace, at the rate of five pounds a-piece, the stone to be ready masoned at his Grace’s charge. And the said Samuel Watson doth hereby further agree to carve the medillians and roses in the intabliture of the north front, every modillian and a rose at the rate of ten shillings both together, and to performe the worke after the best manner, according to y^e designe drawn by Mr. Archer. And it is further agreed that the said Samuel Watson shall doe and performe, after the best manner, y^e severall workes hereafter mentioned, according to the rates here expressed, viz. Work to be done for the head of the great cascade.

- Power shells for ye crowne of fower neeches, at 14s. a peece.
- Eight scrolls, 3 feet long by 1 foot, at 10s. each.
- Fower festoons between the scrolls, 3 feet long, 15s. each.
- Fower shells with leaves in the freeze, 2 feet 9 inches long, 14s. each.
- Fower shells with leaves outside the freeze, 2 feet long, 10s. each.
- The ornaments round the oval windows in the north front, 4 feet 5 inches high, 6 feet 8 inches long, 50s. a peece.
- All the mouldings in the intabliature of the north front, 8s. a foot.

(Signed)

“ DEVONSHIRE.”

Carving for the north front.

	£.	s.	d.
For carving six pelaster capitalls	30	0	0
For the arcatrave freeze and cornish, 731 feet of mouldings, carved at 8d. per foot running	24	7	4
For carving 45 medallions and roses	21	10	0
For carving 6 oval windows	15	0	0
For carving 6 lions heads	5	12	0
	<hr/>		
	£94	9	4

The following are the heads of several bills of carving done at Chatsworth for His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, by Samuel Watson.

	lb.	s.	d.
A bill of carving don in the cornish in the lower dining room in the west front.....	08	16	7
A bill for carving a peice of ornament for one side the great gallery chimney, in wood	02	10	0
A bill of carving in wood in the vper story in the west front, and in the lower dining-room, in stone, for the bovfett.....	67	08	9
A bill of carving in stone in the staircase in the west front	12	17	6
A bill of worke don in the chapell alter	05	07	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer	14	05	0
A bill of worke don for ye Vpholsterer	05	09	0
A bill for carving the survetor vnder ye midle part of ye west front, in stone	11	10	0
A bill for carving ye 2 door cases in the west front.....	13	04	6
A bill of worke done in the cornish, in the salloon room, in ye west front, in the staircase, & for ye cascade, & 6 forms for the garden.....	55	07	9
A bill of carving don ffor the north side of Chatsworth.....	94	09	4
The Coats of Armes, containing 220 foot, setting of what is plain below, at 5s. per foot	55	00	0
	542	5	5
Received in part of these bills of Mr. Wheldon	57	00	0
Of Mr. Rotheram, by order of Mr. Grosvenor	80	00	0
	137	00	0
Remains	205	5	5
December 5, 1705. A bill for carving don	61	11	5
February 29, 1711. A bill for carving don	78	01	2

These memoranda are sufficient to show that Samuel Watson contributed greatly to the embellishments at Chatsworth. He died at his native village Heanor, and is buried in the chancel there, where there is a very handsome mural monument to his memory, ornamented with cherubs, in statuary marble, and the family arms, Barry, of six, *Argent* and *Gules*, three crescents, *Ermine*; on a chief, of the second, two broken lances in saltire, *Or*, inscribed with the following lines.

"Watson is gone, whose skilful art display'd,
To the very life whatever nature made:
View but his wond'rous works in Chadsworth hall,
Which are so gazed at and admired by all,
You'll say, 'tis pity he should hidden lie,
And nothing said to revive his memory.
My mournful friends, forbear your tears,
For I shall rise when Christ appears."

"This Samuel Watson died 29th March, 1715, aged 53 years."

The Arms of Cavendish, in the west front of Chatsworth house, were carved by Mr. Samuel Watson. The Arms of Cavendish, in front of the great stables, were carved by Mr. Henry Watson, his son. The arms of Rutland, carved in Hopton stone, formerly in front of the Rutland Arms' Inn, Bakewell, were carved by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. and corresponding member of the Edinburgh Royal Physical Society, mineralogist and statuary, Bakewell, nephew of the aforesaid Henry, and grandson of Samuel.

Notwithstanding these proofs that Watson was chiefly employed in the ornamental carved work at Chatsworth, there is still reason to conclude that Grinling Gibbons formed most of the designs, executed some of the work, and probably superintended the whole; particularly as it is apparent that the carvings in the chapel and state-rooms are of the same characteristic beauty, and seem to be the production of the same mind. In the life of Grinling Gibbons, by Allan Cunningham, recently published in the Family Library, we find the claims of that artist strongly enforced. "All the wood-carving in England," says the author, "fades away before that of *Gibbons*, at *Chatsworth*. The birds seem to live, the foliage to shoot, the flowers to expand beneath your eye. The most marvellous work of all is a net of game; you imagine at the first glance that the gamekeeper has hung up his day's sport on the wall, and that some of the birds are still in the death-flutter. He was, however, much assisted at Chatsworth. The designs are from the pencil of Gibbons, and much of the carving too; but there is plenty of proof that the hand of Samuel Watson, a Derbyshire man, was extensively employed under him." And again, after

noticing the observations of Rhodes, and those of Lysons, to which we have already referred, Mr. Cunningham says, "There can be no doubt that Gibbons was the presiding artist in the embellishments of that princely residence of the Cavendishes. The stamp of his hand is legibly impressed every where. Who could have given that buoyant elegance to flowers, and that downy softness to feathers except himself? Had the real master-pieces of Chatsworth been Watson's, Watson would not have remained in Derbyshire, to lead an obscure life, and be buried with a doggerel epitaph." There is not much argument in these latter observations. Mr. Samuel Watson died at the age of fifty-three, and almost immediately after serving his apprenticeship in London, was engaged in the works at Chatsworth, which occupied nearly the whole of his time. He was therefore obliged to remain in the comparative obscurity of a provincial life.

The erection of the modern mansion at Chatsworth was begun under the direction of William Talman, about the year 1687; but it was not completed before the year 1706. The recent additions and improvements at Chatsworth have been made by the present Duke, who has employed the talents of Sir Jeffery Wyatville, since the year 1820, in building an elegant northern wing to the original design. Chatsworth house stands on the east bank of the Derwent, having that river on one side, and on the other a very high hill covered with wood. The approach to the mansion, from Edensor, is by an elegant bridge of three arches, which is ornamented with some fine figures, by Cibber. Northward of this bridge is a small tower, encompassed by a moat, and approached by a large flight of steps, called the bower of Mary Queen of Scots, from a garden which formerly occupied its summit, wherein that unhappy princess passed many of the tedious hours of her confinement. The style of architecture in which the house is built, is the Ionic. The roof is flat and surrounded with a balustrade. The form is nearly square, the south front is 183 *ft.* 2 *in.* in length, enriched with pilasters of the Ionic order, resting on a rustic base; the west front is 172 feet in length, with similar enrichments, and also a pediment supported by half columns of the same order, enclosing a quadrangular court, formed by the four sides of Chatsworth, which in general style and richness of ornament corresponds with the principal fronts of the building. Two sides of this court have open balconies, guarded by stone balustrades, which are divided into different sections by twenty-two intervening parts, that form the pedestals to the same number of busts. The busts are well carved in stone, and represent some of the most distinguished personages in the reign of Queen Anne. In this court there are some military trophies, which are said to have been executed from designs by G. Gibbons, the celebrated carver in wood: they are formed into four different subjects, and they embellish the east and west sides of the court. In the centre of which there was formerly a fountain, composed of Derbyshire marble, with the figure of Arion* seated on a dolphin. They are the workmanship of Mr. Samuel Watson, of whom mention has been already made. The principal entrance on the west is by a flight of steps, to a terrace which extends the whole length of the building.—The principal external fronts are the east, the south, and the west. The great northern wing is chiefly intended for the accommodation of the Duke's numerous and distinguished visitants. The additions and improvements suggested by his Grace, reflect great credit on the ability displayed by the architect who gave the design, and on all who have been employed under him in the execution of the work; particularly Mr. Holmes, the clerk of the works, who left

* This figure is generally called Orpheus, probably from the circumstance of his playing on a lyre, and the well known classical fable of Arion is forgotten. He was a musician and a poet at Lesbos, at a time when those characters, though now distinct from each other, were intimately connected. Having acquired great fame in his own country, he travelled into Italy, and became rich by the exercise of his professional excellence: returning homewards, full of the hope of enjoying in his own country the wealth he had amassed in another, the mariners who accompanied him were tempted to throw him into the sea, that they might possess themselves of his riches. In this extremity he requested permission once more to play upon his harp before he died: the request was granted: he struck the chords, and amidst a stream of music that astonished the mariners, he leaped into the sea: a dolphin, charmed with the strains of his harp, caught him on its back, and in return for the sweet music it had made, bore him safely through the waves to his home, where he arrived long before the vessel in which he had embarked, when he told the story of his danger and escape. The mariners, on their examination, acknowledged their murderous intention, and as far as they were concerned in the transaction, they confirmed the tale of the miraculous escape of Arion on the back of a dolphin.

Windsor Castle to superintend the erection of this splendid structure. The chasteness of the design, the superiority of the masonry, and every other description of work, display talent of the first character. The arrangement of the whole will remain a lasting memorial of the abilities of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, and of the taste and magnificence of the sixth Duke of Devonshire.

Nearly the whole of the numerous rooms and passages in the new wing have groined arches, or arched roofs. The basement rooms and passages are all built of rubbed ashler stone, procured from the Duke's quarries at Beeley moor.

CHATSWORTH HOUSE WITH THE ADDITION OF THE GREAT NORTH WING.

Basement story.

The south front is approached by a double flight of steps. On the left hand is the chaplain's room and the chapel; on the right, is the auditor's room, breakfast-room, bath, and dressing-room.

On the east is the coffee-room, steward's room, housekeeper's room, and still-room; together with the great hall, and the grotto-room.

The west front contains a breakfast-room, the west hall, the Duke's sitting-room, and ante-room. The window-sashes are gilt.

The north front contains the book-room, visitors' waiting room, the Duke's servants' waiting room, the sub-hall, servants' waiting room, and various staircases.

The north wing is a continuation of the east front, which, with the old part, is 557 feet. In this extension of the north wing are the cockles for warm air, the sculleries, the plate room, the under and upper butlers' pantry, the staircases to the dining-room, the confectionary, the house maids' room, and other offices.

On the other side the great passage on the same floor, is the room for the groom of the chambers, the still-room, the servants' hall, servants' rooms, and the kitchen court. There are also the laundry, drying-room, dairy, wash-house, bake-house, scullery, larder, butcher's lobby, and the clerk of the work's room, and numerous other offices.

The second story.

On the south front is the continuation of the chapel, the music-room, billiard-room, and drawing-room, with the south gallery. On the east side is the library and ante-library, with the upper part of the great hall, and the grand staircase. On the west and north fronts are numerous bed rooms, ante-rooms, dressing-rooms, wardrobes, and water closets of different dimensions, with the north gallery, back stairs, and northern and western staircases. On one side the grand northern wing are suites of gentlemen's bed rooms; and on the other side is the cabinet library, the ante-room, the dining-room, the sculpture gallery, the orangery, the great banquetting-room, and the baths. This story of the north wing is in the Doric style of architecture.

Upper story.

On the third floor are the state rooms, occupying the south front. On the east front are the Leicester rooms; on the west are various apartments; and on the north, the white satin bed and dressing-room, the taberet room, the plough room, the armory room, pink bed and dressing-room, lobby, staircase, &c.

To give a minute and particular description of the present mansion, with the additions and improvements made by the present Duke, would occupy more space than we can allow in a Guide Book of this nature. We shall therefore content ourselves by giving the best description we are enabled to do, of a few of the most interesting apartments which are shown to the public. The five plans given in the succeeding pages, viz. the three floors of the former house, and the two stories of the northern wing, will convey a more accurate idea of the extent and arrangement of this splendid structure. For the use of the working plans of Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, which are given upon a small scale, the Publisher begs to present his sincere acknowledgments.

The elegant entrance *lodge*, leading to the north front, is a chaste Doric structure, and consists of three arched gateways. These arches are divided into compartments, and enriched with carved roses. The gates are to be of wrought iron, with gold enrichments. The pallisadoing between the trophies on the west front and the lodge gates, are to correspond. The centre or principal gateway leads to the northern entrance. The western gateway leads to the Duke's private terrace, which will be divided from the entrance court by an ornamental wall, with a handsome stone balustrade, the piers of which will be surmounted by sphynxes elegantly sculptured by Rossi. The eastern gateway leads to the office court. The entablature and balustrade are supported by eight Doric columns with pilasters.

The *Entrance or Great Hall* is sixty feet by twenty-seven, and strikes the visitor with an air of grandeur. The Mosaic floor of black and white marble was laid down by Mr. Henry Watson, son of the celebrated carver, in 1779. The paintings in the hall are as follows. *Side Pannel*.—Julius Cæsar sacrificing before his going to the Senate, at the closing of the temple of Janus. *Over the Door*.—The death of Julius Cæsar in the Senate House at the foot of Pompey's statue, which is thus celebrated by Akenside :

“ when Brutus rose,
Refulgent from the stroke of Cæsar's fate,
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
When guilt brings down the thunder, call'd aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the Father of his Country hail!
For, lo! the tyrant prostrate in the dust,
And Rome again is free.”

He died pierced with twenty-three wounds, the 15th of March, B. C. 44, in the 56th year of his age. *On the Ceiling*.—The Apotheosis or Deification of Julius Cæsar. *First Oval Compartment*.—Cæsar passing the Rubicon. *Second Oval Compartment*.—Cæsar passing over to his army at Brundisium.

From this spacious and noble room, the approach to the staircase is the most magnificent that can be imagined, ascending by a double flight of steps, of rock of amethyst, passing between two rocks of variegated alabaster, and guarded by a rich gilt balustrade.

The *Staircase* is 34 feet by 24 feet. This part of the house was thought, by Kent, sufficiently elegant to be borrowed for the princely seat of Holkham in Norfolk. The paintings in this apartment are as follows. *Over the Window looking into the Hall*.—Iphigenia about to be sacrificed by Calchas, at Aulis. *Over the Gallery door*.—The sacrifice of Polyxena at the tomb of Achilles. *First Compartment*.—The triumph of Bacchus. *Second Compartment*.—The triumph of Cybele. *Third Compartment*.—The Nymph Arethusa relating to Ceres that Pluto had carried off her daughter Proserpine. *On the Ceiling*.—The triumph of Cybele. *In the Niches*.—The statues of Apollo, Lucretia, and Minerva. At the foot of the staircase there are several figures in *chiaro oscuro*, particularly one of Hercules. From the staircase we entered a long narrow gallery, which is over the colonnade on the north side of the quadrangle.

The *Gallery leading to the Chapel* contains nearly one thousand original sketches, by the most eminent Flemish, Venetian, Spanish and Italian masters: forming altogether an assemblage of drawings, which, for number and excellence, can hardly be surpassed in any part of the kingdom. The admirer of the fine arts will enter this attractive and interesting apartment with pleasure, and will leave it with regret. There are also paintings of the four seasons and two flower-pieces, by Baptista. From the gallery we pass on to the beautiful and richly ornamented *Chapel*.

The *Chapel* is wainscoted with cedar; here painting, sculpture and carving, have all contributed to its decorations; the ceiling, and every part of it which is not otherwise appropriated, have been embellished by the pencils of Verrio and Laguerre. The painting on the side of the chapel, opposite the windows, is a large piece, representing the miracles of Christ, in which some of the figures are very striking, by Laguerre. In the compartment over the gallery are the twelve disciples, and our

Redeemer, reproving the incredulity of St. Thomas. This is considered one of the best and most successful efforts of Verrio's pencil. Pilkington, in his Dictionary of Painters, when speaking of Verrio, says, "That performance which is accounted his best, is the altar-piece in the chapel at Chatsworth, representing the incredulity of St. Thomas." Laguerre probably had a share in its production, and the visitors at Chatsworth are frequently told by their attendant, it is by that artist. He had a free pencil, and executed with great facility those combinations with which his mind was stored. In the corresponding compartment, over the pulpit, Bartimeus restored to sight. Over the door, Christ talking with the woman of Samaria. Beyond the statuary, the two figures painted in relief are Justice and Mercy. In the spaces between the windows are Charity and Liberality. On the ceiling is painted the Ascension of Christ.

Caius Gabriel Cibber sculptured the altar-piece, which is composed of the fluors and marbles of Derbyshire, exquisitely wrought and highly polished, and enriched with Faith and Hope, in full relief; a vacant niche, apparently intended for a third figure, forms a part of the design of this altar. Charity, as a proper companion to the Faith and Hope of Cibber, might be introduced into this vacant niche, and thus fill up what appears to have been the original intention of the sculptor. The exquisite carving in wood in this chapel, we have no doubt were executed by the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, though various other artists were employed in this department. The floor is of marble, curiously inlaid.

The *Music-room* adjoins the gallery of the chapel. The family are seated in the gallery when divine service is performed. The organ is placed in the Music-room, and has a fine effect. The room is hung with white watered tabby, the chairs and sofas correspond. Over the chimney-piece is a half-length portrait of the late Duchess of Devonshire, presented to his Grace by Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart.

The *Chaplain's-room* adjoining the chapel is richly furnished and ornamented with statuary.

The *Drawing-room* is hung with pea-green silk damask, ornamented with a large painting of Diana and Actæon, Perseus and Andromeda, and a painted ceiling, by Sir James Thornhill. Over the chimney-piece is a whole-length portrait of his Royal Highness, William, Duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden, in 1745, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Over the doors are some small pieces of fruit, &c. by Reinagle.

The *old Dining-room* is 48 feet long, 28 feet wide and 18 feet high. In this elegant room there is a fine whole-length portrait, by Sir Godfrey Kneller, of William, first Duke of Devonshire, who was distinguished as a wit, a scholar, a soldier and a gentleman. A whole-length portrait of George the Fourth, by Sir Thomas Lawrence. Over the doors are trophies and fancy paintings, by Reinagle.

The *Duke's Breakfast-room* is elegantly furnished, and contains several good portraits; among them we noticed miniatures of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, half-length portraits of the Empress of Russia, the mother of Alexander, and the Empress Alexander, the Princess of Borghese, Buonaparte's sister, Honourable James Abercrombie, Lord High Advocate of Scotland, Hon. Charles Cavendish and his lady, Canova by Sir Thomas Lawrence, &c.

The *Duke's Sitting-room* is ornamented with interior views of Hardwick hall, by Hunt, a scene from Gil Blas, portraits of Lord Normanby, Agar Ellis, &c.

In the *Ante-room* adjoining to the Duke's sitting-room is the painting of the former House at Chatsworth, built by Sir William Cavendish and the Countess of Shrewsbury.

The *Duke's private room* is richly furnished, and contains a fine whole-length portrait of His Grace, in his robes, by Hayter; a whole-length portrait of His Grace's mother, the late Duchess of Devonshire, with her infant daughter, the present Countess of Carlisle, on her knee, is an excellent painting. The graceful turn of the head of the principal figure, the happy expression of countenance, the smiling face, and the up-lifted out-spread hands of the infant, are exquisitely beautiful and true to nature. This picture is entirely and essentially all that it professes to be—a mother and a

child mutually *delighting* and *delighted* with each other: it is painted in a full and brilliant tone of colour, and altogether it may be classed amongst the best pictures of Sir Joshua Reynolds; an equestrian portrait of the present Emperor of Russia, and of the late Emperor Alexander, in a Drowski. (This room is not shown to the public.)

In the *Housekeeper's-room* are medals of the King's of England and of the Roman Emperors, prints of the Duke of Bedford, two Duchesses of Devonshire, Prince Leopold and Princess Charlotte, Henry Lord Holland, &c.

Steward's-room. Mount Parnassus, Apollo and the Nine Muses, Homer singing the verses of his Iliad, which one of his auditors is transcribing, Virgil, Ovid, Ennius, Tibullus, Catullus, Propertius, Sappho, Danté, Boccacio, Tibaldeo, and other poets.

The *Still-room* is ornamented with numerous cases of the preserved skins of curious animals and birds.

The *State Apartments* occupy the third story of the south front. These rooms are lined with wood of the choicest description, beautiful and costly cabinets, exquisite carvings, excellent paintings by the old masters, and fitted up with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Cartoons of Raphael. The Mosaic floors are of oak, curiously inlaid.

The *Ante-chamber.* Over the door is that carved delineation of a pen, so finely executed, which Mr. Walpole characterized as "not being distinguishable from real feather." The ceiling is adorned with many beautiful paintings. A singular and ludicrous incident is recorded in one part of the ceiling. Mrs. Hackett, formerly housekeeper, is drawn in the character of a fury cutting the thread of life. It is said, that being violently enraged with the painter, he caught the air of her countenance, and represented it in all the deformity with which it then appeared.

The *State Dining-room or Great Chamber* is an elegant and interesting room, 50 ft. by 30 ft.; over the chimney-piece are the representations of dead game, fish, &c. They are so exquisitely carved in wood, and so accurately grouped, that they have been generally attributed to the celebrated Grinling Gibbons. The design might possibly be from Gibbons, but the execution was chiefly by Samuel Watson, Joel Lobb and William Davies. This room is ornamented with allegorical paintings.

The first *Drawing-room.* On the ceiling is painted Phaëton taking charge of the chariot. First centre compartment, between the windows, Phaëton entreating his father Apollo for permission to drive the chariot of the Sun. Second centre compartment; the fall of Phaëton. Third centre compartment; the sisters of Phaëton turned into trees for their presumption in bewailing the loss of their brother. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Antiope, Muses on Parnassus. It contains a whole-length portrait of Henry the Eighth; a fine painting of the Holy Family, by Titian; a snow scene and other valuable paintings by the old masters.

The second *Drawing-room* is 36 ft. by 30 ft. hung with Gobelins' tapestry, representing the Death of Ananias and Sapphira, Peter and John healing the cripple, and Paul and Barnabas at Lystra. In an oval compartment in the ceiling is painted the discovery of *Mars* and *Venus*. In this room are the following portraits, viz. William, first Earl of Devonshire, in his state robes, ascribed to Mytens; and declared by Mr. Walpole to be one of the finest single figures he had ever seen. Two fine whole-length portraits, said to be the Earls of Pembroke, with pointed beards, whiskers, vandyke sleeves and slashed hose; James, Duke of Ormond, and an Earl of Devonshire, in the costume of the seventeenth century.

The *State Bed or Scarlet-room* was so named from containing the bed in which George the Second expired. The bed and furniture are of crimson silk damask. This, with the chairs and footstools used at the coronation of King George III. and Queen Caroline, were the perquisites of the late Duke, as Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household. On the ceiling is the painting of Aurora or the Morning Star, chasing away night. In the first centre compartment, between the windows, Diana turning the country people into Frogs. Second centre compartment; Diana bathing. Third centre compartment; Diana turning Actæon into a stag. Fourth centre compartment; Diana hunting. First corner compartment; Bacchus and Ariadne.

Second corner compartment; Venus and Adonis. Third corner compartment; Meleager and Atalanta. Fourth corner compartment; Cephalus and Procris. Tapestry.—Jupiter and Leda, Perseus and Andromeda, Apollo and the Nymph Isis, Minerva and Vulcan.

The *State or Great Dressing-room*. In this room are paintings of the flight into Egypt, by Giunari. The sleeping Shepherd. Mary Magdalen and Christ in the garden, by Giunari. On the ceiling is painted the Judgment of Paris.

The best *Bed-chamber*. In this room the bed and furniture is of white satin, painted.

The *Dressing room* commands a view of the water, and fine plantations in the gardens.

The *Duke's Dressing-room* is hung with tapestry, from the story of Hero and Leander. Over the chimney-piece, Venus, Ceres, Cupid, Bacchus and Flora, with persons presenting offerings to them.

In the *Ante-chamber* is a fine painting, by Raphael, of St. Michael and the fallen angels. Andromeda and the Sea-monster, by Sir James Thornhill.

“So sweet her frame, so exquisitely fine,
She seems a Statue by a hand Divine.”

The great *North Staircase* is 29 feet 10 inches by 27 feet 6 inches, and about 40 feet in height. This staircase, which will be of oak, elegantly gilt, has a domical ceiling, highly enriched, and a lantern of 18 feet 2 inches in diameter. The landings will have oak carved balustrades, gilt and ornamented with the family crest, &c. Two whole-length portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, painted at Moscow by Dawe, are in this apartment, which cost his Grace one thousand guineas.

The *Back Staircase* is ornamented with statues and a painted ceiling, representing the fall of Phaëton, struck by one of Jupiter's thunder-bolts, and hurled headlong from Heaven into the river Po.

Painted Ante-chamber. In this room is a painting of the Rape of the Sabines, by Sir James Thornhill. Here is also a painting of Eleanor Gwynne, with whom Sir James was so enamoured, that every thing in the room bears her likeness. On the ceiling is painted the Assembly of the Gods, or Deification of Romulus.

“Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi
Consiliumque vocat Divum pater atque hominum rex
Sideream in sedem.”

Æne. 10, Book I.

The gates of Heav'n unfold; Jove summons all
The gods to council in the common hall.

Dryden.

Between the windows are the figures of Prudence, Temperance, Fortitude and Justice. Over the fire-place, Hope or Truth. Bronze compartments, over the fire-place and the east and west windows.

Passage adjoining Painted Room. First compartment; Apollo and Daphne. Second compartment; the river Apheus and the nymph Arethusa.

The *Chintz apartment* contains paintings from Orlando Furioso, and portraits of the second Duchess of Devonshire, and four children, by Sir Peter Lely.

The *Modern common apartments*, generally called the apartments of Mary Queen of Scots. It would be an error to suppose that this unfortunate woman ever made use of these apartments; it is an undoubted fact that she was confined at Chatsworth at intervals during sixteen years, and wrote from this place her second letter to Pope Pius, dated 31st of October, 1570; but this event took place more than a century before the building of the present house. A tradition exists that the apartments occupied by the unhappy Queen of Scots during her temporary residences at Chatsworth, were preserved when the house was re-built. This is not probable, and indeed it is certain, that nearly the whole of the south and east fronts were taken down when the first Duke commenced the building of the present pile, about the end of the 16th

century. It is, however asserted, upon tolerably good authority, that the rooms which now bear the name of the royal prisoner, occupy the site of those which she inhabited; and that which is called her bed-room, is furnished with the same bed and tapestry.

In the *Crimson Bed-room* are two landscapes, by an unknown artist, and a medalion of Philip II. of Spain. In another bed-room are paintings of Bacchus and Ariadne, and Dance in a golden shower.

The *Bachelor's Gallery* contains a Panoramic drawing of St. Petersburg, which is about 46 feet long.

The *Library* is 88 ft. 8½ in. in length, by 22 ft. 3 in. in width, and 17 ft. 2 in. in height. It contains a very large and fine collection of books, including the chemical collection and apparatus of the celebrated Henry Cavendish, in which there are numerous manuscripts. The chimney-piece is in statuary marble, with wreathed foliage columns. Over the chimney-piece is a looking-glass, 6 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in. surrounded by a bronze-gilt moulding, veined marble jambs. The recesses between the windows, the ends and west side of the library, are fitted up with mahogany book-cases, with looking-glass pannels over them. There is a gallery, supported by bronze metal columns and cantie-levers, to which there is an ascent by a secret winding staircase in the wall: this gallery is surrounded by an elegant bronze balustrade. The mouldings are exquisitely carved and gilt. The floor is parquetted and the doors are mahogany.—The Ante Library is 29 ft. 6 in. by 17 ft. 6 in. and 17 ft. in height. The Cabinet Library adjoins the Ante Library.

The *Dining-room* is 57 ft. 2 in. by 30 ft. 6 in. and is 24 ft. 9 in. in height. It is lighted by five windows of plate glass. The door frames are alabaster, and the walls are lined with alabaster and have gilt mouldings. In the four piers between the windows, looking-glasses are sunk into the alabaster. The doors are of mahogany.

The *Sculpture Gallery* is a noble room, 103 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 22 ft. in height; it will be lined throughout with Derbyshire marble. The busts, groups and figures intended to ornament this elegant and appropriate receptacle for such exquisite works of art, are by the most celebrated artists, viz.

Madame Letitia Buonaparté, by Canova.

A statue of Mary Queen of Scots, in Maltese stone, by Westmacot.

Venus Filatrice, or the Spinning Girl, by Schadow.

Bust of George the Fourth, by Chantrey.

——— The Duke of Devonshire, a colossal statue, by Campbell.

——— Canova, a colossal statue, by himself.

——— Alexander, by Rennie.

——— Lord George Cavendish, by Nollekins.

——— Lady Cavendish, by ditto.

——— the late Duke of Devonshire, by ditto.

——— Francis, Duke of Bedford, by ditto.

——— Hon. Charles James Fox, by ditto.

——— Buonaparté, a colossal statue, by Canova.

——— Alexander, a colossal statue, an antique.

——— Ariadne, an antique.

——— Apollo, a colossal statue, an antique.

——— Homer, Sappho, Venus, and Faninis.

——— Pælius Augustus and eight other antiques.

——— Vitellius and five other antiques.

——— Lucius Verrus, a colossal statue, an antique, copied from the original one in Rome.

The head of a Bæchante, by Gott.

The head of a Bæchante, by Canova.

Hebe, by Canova.

Ceres Lores, by Canova.

Laura, by Canova.

A Vestal.

Cupid and Psyche, by Finelli.

Mars and Cupid, a colossal statue, by Gibson, a pupil of Canova.

Venus and Cupid, the latter extracting a thorn from the foot of the former, by Tenerani.

Copy of the Venus de Medici, by Canova.

Endymion, by Canova.

Germanicus and Agrippina, two antiques, purchased at Wanstead house.

Greyhound and Whelps, by Gott.

Latona, with her two children, Apollo and Diana. She is represented as having entreated Jupiter to change the people of Caria into frogs, for having insulted and refused her a draught of water; this exquisite group is by Pozzi.

Battle of Castor and Pollux, with Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.

Castor and Pollux carrying away Phæbe and Talaira, daughters of Leucippus, and who were to have been married to Lynceus and Idas, by Schadow.

Talthybius and Eurybates, two of Agamemnon's heralds, taking away Briseis from Achilles, by Thorwaldsen.

The death of Achilles, by Albaeini.

Venus Musidora, by Wyatt.

Venus Genitrix, by Thorwaldsen.

Two scenes from Homer's Iliad, by Thorwaldsen.

Egyptian's Head, in Derbyshire black marble.

Several Columns of beautiful variegated marble, from different countries.

Two light-coloured Urns, from Verona, rare.

Several Vases, particularly a large and beautiful one by Barteleina, is worthy of notice.

Two remarkably fine Lions, each weighing four tons, carved out of solid blocks of statuary marble, 9 feet long by 4 feet high.

Antique Marble.

Adonis and his Dog.

Discobolus.

Table of green Siberian Marble, given to His Grace by the Emperor of Russia.

The Emperor Nicholas and his Empress.

Mars, a colossal statue, by Rennie.

The Princess Borghese, Buonaparté's sister, by Campbell.

Ganymede, by Tadolini.

Cardinal Gonsalva, by Thorwaldsen.

Cupid wounded, by Treintanova.

Cupid Wounded, from Anacreon.

It chanced upon a sultry day,
 Love amid cool shades was creeping:
 In a rose, beside his way,
 Tired with work a bee was sleeping.
 Wak'd, enraged the insect rose,
 Humming threats and vengeful stinging;
 Full of grief and full of woes,
 Love shrieked out, his finger wringing.
 To the Cyprian Queen he flew,
 Ma'a, Mamma, most piteous crying,
 Dear Mamma, what shall I do?
 I am wounded,—I am dying.

Such a wound—O do but see,
 A wing'd snake (may ill befall it)
 Made this wound—I think a Bee,
 I have heard the peasants call it.

Since, O Love (thus Venus spake)
 Bees excite such anguish'd feeling,
 Think what wounds thy arrows make,
 Ever burning—never healing.
 * N *

Bronzes. Peter the Great, on Horseback, Mercury,
 Bacchus and Socrates.
 Casts of Rousseau, Hobbes, and three other heads.

The numerous antique columns of porphyry and granite, the vases, marbles and fossils, collected by the Duke of Devonshire during his Grace's several visits to the continent, are particularly worthy of notice.

A tablet of the stratification of Derbyshire, from East to West, composed of actual specimens from each respective stratum, by a scale of one inch to a mile. Also a tablet forming a section of the coal strata in the neighbourhood of Chesterfield, both of which were made and are fully described in the *Delineation of the Strata of Derbyshire*, by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S.

A specimen of fel-spar, from Labrador, and the dog-tooth spar, enshrining copper pyrites, from his Grace's copper-mines, at Ecton. Fine specimens of the stalactites from Castleton, and two beautiful stalactite columns.

The cabinet of fossils and minerals which was collected by the late Duchess of Devonshire, and classed and arranged by Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. of Bakewell, is intended to form part of the adornments of the new rooms at Chatsworth.

The *Orangery* is a noble room, 107 ft. 11 in. in length by 26 ft. 7 in. in width, and 21 ft. 6 in. in height. This room is fitted up with eleven windows of plate glass, each containing twenty-eight panes, of two feet square each. The centre window is 16 ft. by 10 ft. the others are 16 ft. by 8 ft. The glass roof is supported by unique and beautifully moulded arches. The walls are adorned with bas-reliefs, in statuary marble, viz. two medallions, representing Morning and Evening, by Thorwaldsen, Castor and Pollux, the wrath of Achilles, and Priam supplicating Achilles for the body of Hector. In the centre niche, on the west side, is a group of Venus and Cupid. In the centre of the room is a vase, six feet in diameter: it is of Swedish granite, and was sculptured at Berlin, by C. Cantian. There is also an ancient vase, in statuary marble, with figures in bas relief; and a vase of green marble, upon a jasper pedestal, executed at Moscow. Numerous Chinese scent-jars are arranged along this elegant room. Among the plants, there are about thirty fine orange trees, some of which were purchased by his Grace in 1829, and formerly belonged to the Empress Josephine, and made part of her celebrated collection at Malmaison.

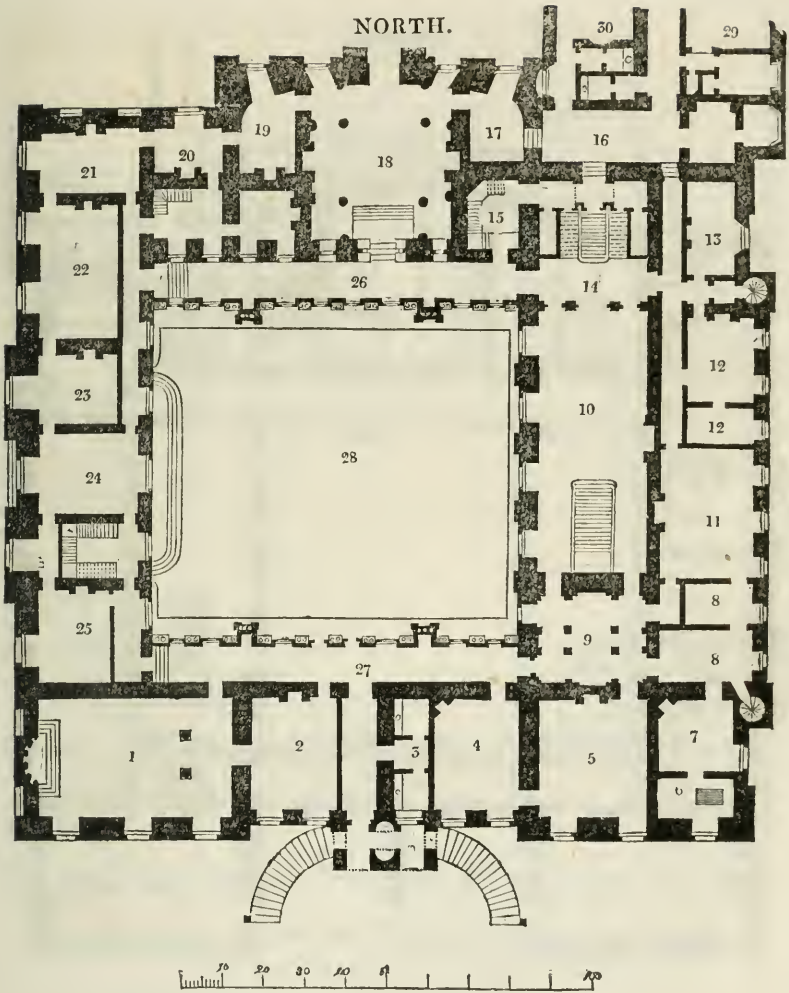
The *Banqueting-room*, 81 ft. long, 30 ft. wide, and 20 ft. 5 in. high, is the highest floor of the new edifice. This is crowned with an open temple, in the richest style of Corinthian architecture.

The new *dairy* and dairymaid's rooms are under the baths. The dairy is fitted up with Ionic pilasters, supporting a handsome moulded and pannelled arch. The floor, tables, fountains, &c. are of marble. Over this dairy will be a handsome terrace, communicating with the paved walk over the entrance lodge, from whence flights of steps will lead into the flower gardens and to the Duke's private terrace.

The *baths* occupy the north end of the east front. These consist of two commodious hot baths and a swimming bath. They will be lined with marble or Dutch tiles.

Mrs. Gregory has the care of the house, and shows it to strangers. This lady has been a confidential servant under the Dukes of Devonshire for more than half a century, and housekeeper to the present Duke many years. Miss Bown, an accomplished young lady, niece to Mrs. Gregory, frequently goes through the house with strangers, and explains the works of art, and the names of the artists, with great ability.

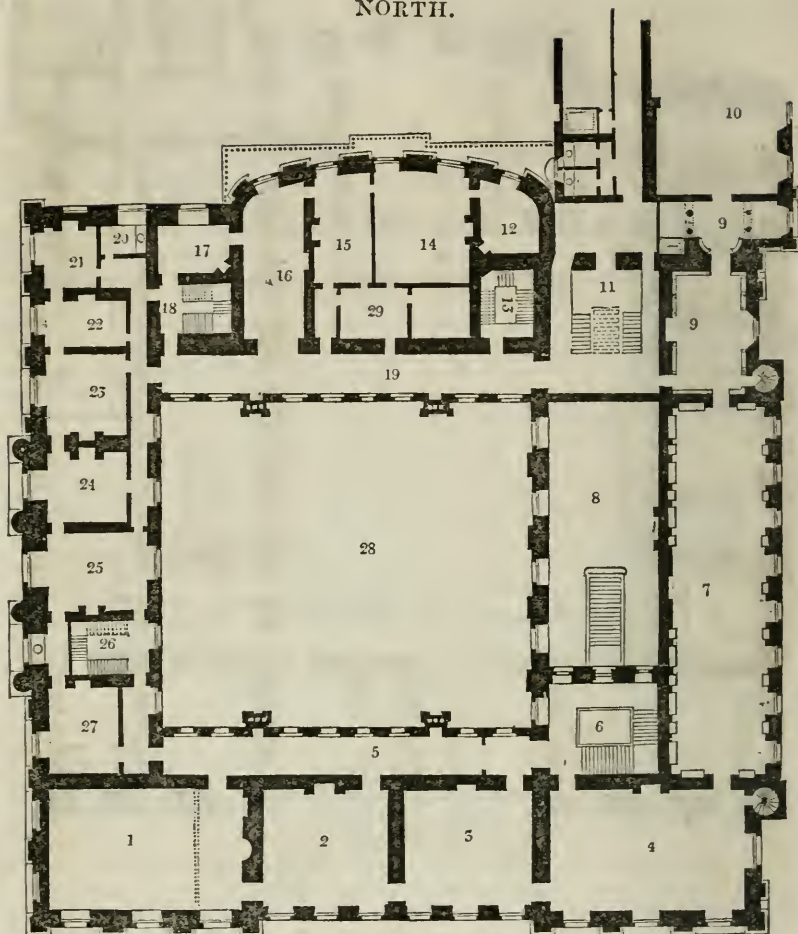
The *Great Stables* are about 250 yards to the north-east of the mansion; the west and north fronts of which are somewhat more than 200 feet in length. These are handsome and well disposed. They were erected about eighty years ago.



No. 1. *Plan of the Basement Story of Chatsworth House.*

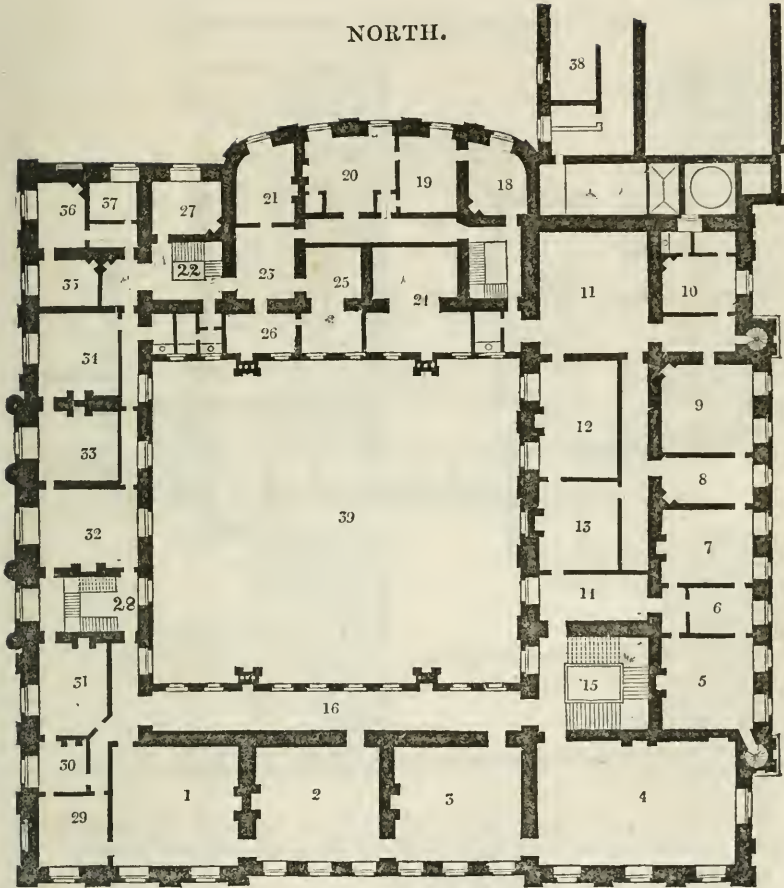
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Chapel. | 16 Lobby. |
| 2 Chaplain's Room. | 17 Footman's Waiting Room. |
| 3 Water Closets. | 18 Sub Hall. |
| 4 Auditor's Room. | 19 The Duke's Servants' Waiting Room. |
| 5 Breakfast Room. | 20 Duke's Private Drawing Room. |
| 6 Bath. | 21 Breakfast Room. |
| 7 Dressing-Room. | 22 Duke's Sitting Room. |
| 8, 8 Coffee-Room and China Room. | 25 Duke's Ante-Room. |
| 9 Grotto Room. | 24 West Entrance Hall. |
| 10 Great Hall. | 25 Breakfast Room. |
| 11 Steward's Room. | 26 and 27 Corridors. |
| 12, 12 Housekeeper's Room and Store Room. | 28 Quadrangle. |
| 13 Still Room. | 29 Connexion with, and commencement of the Great North Wing, shown in Plans four and five. |
| 14 North Stairs. | 50 Tea Room. |
| 15 North-east Stairs. | |

NORTH.

No. 2. *Plan of the Library Story.*

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1 Chapel continued. | 16 Bed Room. |
| 2 Music Room. | 17 Dressing Room. |
| 3 Billiard Room. | 18 West Back Stairs. |
| 4 Drawing Room. | 19 North Gallery. |
| 5 South Gallery. | 20 Water Closets. |
| 6 Grand Staircase. | 21 Wardrobe. |
| 7 Great East Library. | 22 Dressing Room. |
| 8 Great Hall. | 23 Bed Room. |
| 9, 9 Ante-Library and Cabinet Library. | 24 Sitting Room. |
| 10 Dining-Room. | 25 Ante-Room. |
| 11 North Staircase. | 26 West Staircase. |
| 12 Bed Room. | 27 Chapel Bed Room. |
| 15 North-east Back Stairs. | 28 Quadrangle. |
| 14 Bed Room. | 29 Lobby. |
| 15 Dressing Room. | |

NORTH.



No. 3. *Plan of the State Room Story.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1 State or Scarlet Bed Room.
 2 State Music Room.
 3 State Drawing Room.
 4 State Dining Room.
 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 George the Second and
 Leicester Rooms.
 11 North Staircase continued.
 12 and 15 Queen of Scots' Rooms.
 14, 14 Lobbies.
 15 Grand Stairs continued.
 16 State Room Gallery.
 17 Staircase continued.
 18 North-east Bow Bed Room.
 19 White Satin Room.
 20 White Satin Bed Room.
 21 Tabaret Room.
 22 Stairs continued.</p> | <p>25 Lobby.
 24 Armory Room.
 25 Pink Room.
 26 Pink Dressing Room.
 27 Plough Room.
 28 West Stairs continued.
 29 State Dressing Room.
 30 Dressing Room.
 31 Bed Room.
 32 Bed Room.
 33 Bed Room.
 34 Bed Room.
 35 Bed Room.
 36 Bed Room.
 37 Bed Room.
 38 Servant's Bed Room.
 39 Quadrangle.</p> |
|---|--|

No. 4. *Basement Story of the Great North Wing.*

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 Porter's Lodge. | 27 Clothes Brushing Room. |
| 2 Porter's Bed Room. | 28 Shoe Room. |
| 3 Gamekeeper's Room. | 29 Confectioner's Bake House. |
| 4 Dairymaid's Room. | 30 Housemaid's Scullery. |
| 5 Dairy. | 31 Housemaid's Room. |
| 6 Dairy Scullery. | 32 Scullery. |
| 7 Milk Room. | 33 Kitchen. |
| 8 The Duke's Staircase. | 34 Kitchen Court. |
| 9 Area. | 35 Basement Passage. |
| 10 Office. | 36 Steward's Offices and Bed Room. |
| 11 Kitchen. | 37 Servants' Hall. |
| 12 Ashes. | 38 China Room. |
| 13, 15 Wood and Charcoal. | 39 Footman's Room. |
| 14 Bake House. | 40 Groom of Chambers' Room. |
| 15 Wash House. | 41 Lobby and Closets. |
| 16 Back Staircase to Banqueting Room. | 42 Cocker Stove. |
| 17 Coal Yard. | 43 Silver Scullery. |
| 18 Office Court. | 44 Under Butler's Room. |
| 19 Vaults. | 45 Plate Rooms. |
| 20 Ice House. | 46 Butler's Room. |
| 21 Vegetable Room. | 47 Staircase to Dining Room. |
| 22 Butcher's Lobby. | 48 Bread Room. |
| 23 Lamp Rooms. | 49 Confectioner's Scullery and Bake House. |
| 24 Larders. | 50 Confectionary. |
| 25 Pastry. | 51 Staircase to Servants' Rooms. |
| 26 Pastry Cook's Bake House. | |

No. 5. *Principal, or Library Story of the Great North Wing.*

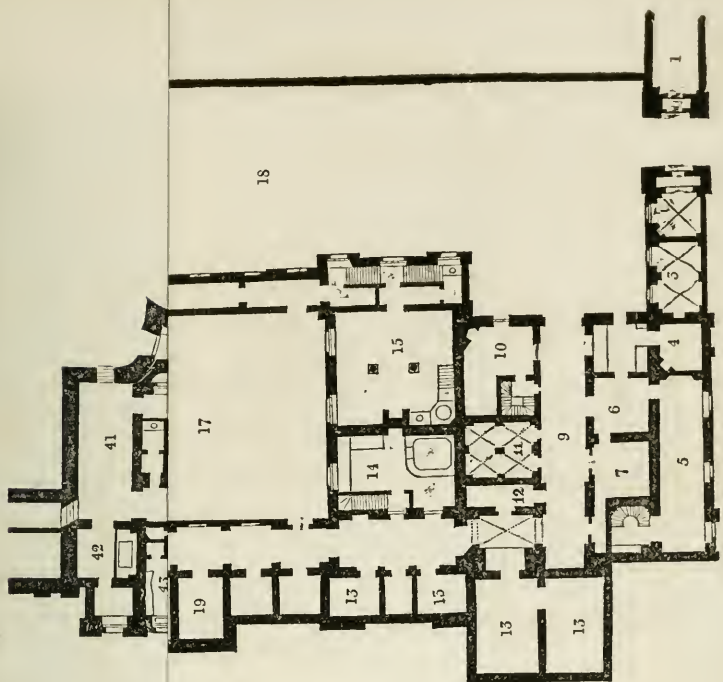
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ante-Library. | 17 Passage and Water Closets. |
| 2 Cabinet Library. | 18 Dressing Room. |
| 3 Dining Room. | 19 and 20 Warm Baths. |
| 4 Ante-Room and Music Gallery. | 21 Dressing Room. |
| 5 Dinner Staircase. | 22 Gardener's Office. |
| 6 Sculpture Gallery. | 23 Court. |
| 7 Orangery. | 24 and 25 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms. |
| 8 Banqueting Room. | 26, 27 and 28 Valets' Bed Rooms. |
| 9 Staircase to the Banqueting Room and Entrance to the Baths. | 29, 30 and 31 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms. |
| 10 Lobby. | 32 Gallery. |
| 11 Swimming Bath. | 33 Passage to the Dining Room. |
| 12 Clerk of Work's Kitchen. | 34 Servants' Staircase. |
| 13 Clerk of Work's Bed Room. | 35 Court. |
| 14 Open Area. | 36 Kitchen continued. |
| 15 Stairs to Swimming Bath. | 37, 38 and 39 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms. |
| 16 Water Closets. | 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 Gentlemen's Bed Rooms. |

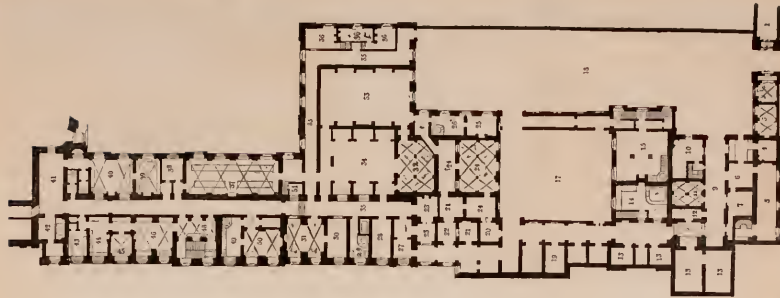
The following are some of the principal artists and mechanics who have been employed to ornament and fit up the Great North Wing of Chatsworth House.

Bernasconi and Son (London) Plasterers.
 Brookhouse and Co. (Derby) Plasterers.
 Hutchinson and Co. (London) Painters and Gilders.
 Armstrong and Siddon (London) Joiners.
 Moseley Robert (Derby, Carver and Gilder to his Majesty) Carver and Gilder.
 Westmacott —, esq. (London) Sculptor.
 Rossi —, esq. (London) Sculptor.
 Brown Richard (Derby) Marble Mason.
 Ironfounders — Barrow, Staveley, Smith and Co. Chesterfield.
 Locksmiths and Bellhangers — Standley and Co. Birmingham.
 Smiths and Ironmongers — Picksley and Bertram, Sheffield.

The masonry, wood work, plumbing, glazing, &c. have been executed under the superintendance of the Clerk of the Works.

The *Pleasure-grounds* extend over upwards of eight acres of land: they are laid out in lawns, shrubberies, fountains and cascades. They are rich in forest scenery, and are particularly admired for the picturesque beech, chestnuts and elms with which they abound. The fountains on the south front of the edifice, eject the water





to an amazing height. On the east front is the great cascade, and the natural waterfall, the latter of which rolls down precipitous rocks to the depth of forty feet. The artificial water-works were designed and executed above a century ago, by a French engineer of the name of Grillet, and have recently been repaired and improved by the desire of his Grace, under the direction of Mr. Paxton and Mr. Holmes. They are curious and interesting as works of art, but, it must be confessed, that works of ingenuity of this class appear to be misplaced among the sublimities of nature which particularly characterize the surrounding scenery. The principal of these artificial contrivances is the Great Cascade, which consists of a series of steps or ridges extending down a steep hill; and on the highest of the steps is a temple. When the cascade is put in motion, the water rushes from the roof of the temple and from a variety of lions' heads, dolphins, sea-nymphs and other figures that ornament it, and, falling into a basin in front of the building (from which also several fountains issue) is thence discharged down the flight of steps, and, having reached the bottom, disappears by sinking into the earth. Among the other artificial water-works, is a copper tree, made to represent a decayed weeping willow, the branches of which produce a shower. This has been renewed and much enlarged under Mr. Paxton. Here a trick is sometimes practised on the unsuspecting stranger, while his attention is fixed on the object before him, the guide turns a tap which spreads the water to a considerable distance: which christens those who may happen to be within its reach. The principal fountain throws up water to the height of nearly a hundred feet.—The walks have been carried through the wood which clothes the hill on the east of the building. These walks are of some miles in extent, from the necessity of their being conducted in circuitous directions to diminish the steepness of the ascent. The principal walks are thirty feet in width: these, and the pleasure grounds are ornamented with sculptured figures and vases. On the most lofty part of this eminence is the Hunting Tower. This building is seen at the distance of many miles; and when his Grace is resident at Chatsworth a flag is displayed upon its turrets. It is supposed to have been erected as a station where the female visitants could enjoy the spectacle of a stag-hunt without incurring the dangers attendant on the chase; its height, which is ninety feet, as well as its lofty station, would enable them to see across the surrounding hills to a very great distance. The tower is square, with a rounded tower at each angle.

The *Gardens* appropriated to the growth of fruit and vegetables extend over twelve acres of land; and these are furnished with twenty-two hot-houses and numerous forcing-pits; they are at some distance to the north of the house.

The *Flower-gardens* have been greatly enlarged, and are intended to surround the house. They are laid out from plans furnished by Sir Jeffery Wyatville, under the superintendance of Mr. Paxton. The style of the gardens on the west front is oriental; and they are enriched with eight stone baskets elegantly sculptured for shrubs and flowers, thirty-two feet square each. In the pleasure-grounds there is a Spanish chestnut planted by the Archduke (now the Emperor of Russia) Nicholas; and a variegated sycamore, planted by his brother, the Archduke Michael, in commemoration of their visit. It is unnecessary to say, that the greatest care is taken for the preservation of trees planted by such eminent visitors on such an occasion.—A large weeping ash tree, that ornamented the nursery-grounds of the Messrs. Wilson, of Derby, between forty and fifty years, was, in April, 1830, removed to Chatsworth, and is now growing luxuriantly in the court on the north front of the building.

The celebrated philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, passed a great portion of his life at Chatsworth under the patronage of the first Earls of Devonshire. The father of this eccentric scholar was a clergyman, resident at Malmesbury, in Wiltshire, where the subject of this short memoir was born, in the year 1588. In his early studies, under the master of the grammar school in his native town, his proficiency was so rapid, that before he was fifteen years of age he translated the *Medea* of Euripides into elegant Latin verse. He was entered at Magdalen-Hall, Oxford, and obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts before he was nineteen, and, in the following year, was recommended by the heads of his college to Lord Hardwick, who was soon afterwards

created Earl of Devonshire, as a person well qualified as tutor to the young Lord Cavendish. Mr. Hobbes became the friend and companion of his pupil, and, in the year 1610, accompanied him in his travels through France and Italy. On his return, Mr. Hobbes enjoyed the society, and acquired the esteem of the lord chancellor Bacon, and of the eminent Lord Herbert, of Cherburg. Ben Jonson had so great an esteem for him, that he revised his translation of "The History of Thucydides." While this work was preparing for the press, the Earl of Devonshire died, and shortly after the second Earl, in whose service, as tutor and secretary, Mr. Hobbes had spent twenty years. He was then in his fortieth year, and an offer being made him to accompany the son of Sir Gervase Clifton, he again went abroad, but was recalled to England by the solicitations of the Countess Dowager of Devonshire, who was desirous of placing under his tuition the young Earl, then in the thirteenth year of his age. In the year 1634, Mr. Hobbes accompanied his noble pupil to Paris and Italy, and returned to England in 1637. Here he continued to reside in that nobleman's family, and wrote his Latin poem on the Wonders of the Peak, which he published in 4to. under the title of "De Mirabilibus Pecci, Carmen." At the commencement of the civil war between the King and Parliament, Mr. Hobbes, who had rendered himself obnoxious to the popular party, by his conversation, retired to Paris, and became intimate with Des Cartes. It was in the year 1642 that he published his work "De Cive," which was the basis of his subsequent famous book entitled "Leviathan." He continued to reside at Paris, where he was recommended to the Prince of Wales (afterwards Charles II.) as a mathematical and philosophical tutor. During a severe illness with which he was attacked in the metropolis of France, his friend, father Mersenne, attempted his conversion to the catholic faith, but he told the worthy priest that he had debated all those matters in his own mind long before.

In the year 1650, he published a small treatise, at London, entitled "Human Nature," which Mr. Addison pronounces to be his best work; and in the next year appeared his "Leviathan," a work which displays immense learning and ingenuity, and with many sound and important observations on politics and government, contains notions that have been regarded as both paradoxical and dangerous. Upon its publication, the whole body of the English clergy took the alarm; and the author was not only suspected to be inimical to the cause of revelation, but in politics to favour the cause of democracy. These suspicions dissolved his connexion with Charles II. at Paris, and, according to Lord Clarendon, he was compelled secretly to effect his escape.

On his return to his native country, he found a welcome asylum in the Devonshire family, and commonly passed his summers at Chatsworth, and his winters in London. On the restoration of Charles II. Mr. Hobbes attended the Earl of Devonshire to court, where he was well received by the monarch, who admitted him to a private audience, ordered his portrait to be painted by an eminent artist, in order that it might be placed in the royal closet, and settled upon him a pension of £100. per annum. His "Leviathan" was nevertheless censured by a vote of parliament. He enjoyed, however, the high estimation of the learned men and philosophers of all countries, and among the foreigners of distinction who visited him, was Cosmo de Medicis, then Prince of Tuscany, who, having received his picture and a complete collection of his writings, ordered them to be placed in the library of Florence.

In the year 1672, Mr. Hobbes wrote his own life in Latin verse, when, as he observes, he had completed his eighty-fourth year. In this poem, he informs his readers that when he retired to France his whole fortune consisted of £500. ; and he observes that, with the accession of a legacy of £200. together with an annuity of £80. a year from his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, he could easily persuade himself that neither Cræsus nor Crassus were richer than he. In 1674, he published a translation in English verse of four books of Homer's *Odyssey*, which were so well received by the public, that he was encouraged to undertake a version of the whole *Iliad* and the remaining books of the *Odyssey*. This task (an astonishing labour for a man of eighty-seven) he completed, and published the work in 1675; and in less than ten years, it ran through three large editions. The versification is very bad, and there are traces throughout of the carelessness or weakness of senility; but Mr. Pope, in his

preface to his own translation, admits that the sense is in general correctly given. Mr. Hobbes continued for four years longer to employ himself in literary pursuits, and in the year of his death, he sent his "Behemoth," or a History of the Civil Wars, from 1640 to 1660, "to an eminent bookseller, requesting that it might not be published until an interval of some years had elapsed. The work, however, made its appearance shortly after the decease of the author. He was about this time seized with a suppression of urine, and on being informed by the physician that the complaint would probably be fatal, he said, "'Tis well—I shall find a hole, at last, to creep out of the world at.'" In the month of November, his patron, the Earl of Devonshire, removed from Chatsworth to Hardwick, when Mr. Hobbes earnestly persisting in requesting that he might be carried to the same place, he was conveyed thither upon a feather-bed. He bore the journey without much inconvenience; but within a few days afterwards, he lost the use of speech and of his right arm by a paralytic attack; and on the 4th of December, 1679, he died in the 92nd year of his age.

Hobbes was a man of strong and capacious mind, and he had greatly enriched his natural powers by his acquired knowledge. He reasoned closely, but he had much in his early prejudices and general habit of thinking to overcome, and it is manifest that he permitted himself to yield slowly to the force of truth. Notwithstanding the devotion to high monarchical principles with which he entered life, and which were fostered by the leading principles of the noble family in which he was so honourably domesticated, his great work, the "Leviathan," insists determinately on the natural and political equality of mankind, and contains sentiments which, however qualified, are favourable to democracy. If he is an adversary to the doctrines of revealed religion, he is an unwilling one, and in his conduct he was a practical adherent to the established church, adopting her creed, and regularly communicating with her members. Ecclesiastical power rather than religion is the topic of his severest animadversions. Considering his position and the times in which he lived, he did much, it must be confessed, towards the emancipation of the human mind, and if his two noble pupils did not catch his tone of ratiocination, he made, it is probable, a deep impression upon the sentiments of that illustrious family, which was seen in the conduct of the first Duke of Devonshire at the period of the Revolution: nor will it ever be considered as the least honour of Chatsworth that it was the seat of the lucubrations of Thomas Hobbes.

St. Evremont, in one of his letters to Waller, dated from Chatsworth, details some interesting particulars of this extraordinary man, whom he found, as he expresses it, "like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising." He says,

"I now write to you from the Earl of Devonshire's, where I have been this fortnight past, paying my devotions to the Genius of Nature. Nothing can be more romantic than this country except the region about Valois, and nothing can equal this place in beauty but the borders of the lake.

"It was not, however, so much the desire of seeing natural curiosities that drew me hither: there is a certain moral curiosity under this roof which I have long wished to see, and my Lord Devonshire had the goodness to indulge me by a very kind invitation: I need not tell you that I mean the great philosopher Mr. Hobbes, so distinguished for the singularity of his sentiments and disposition. I arrived a little before dinner, notwithstanding which the Earl told me he believed I was too late to see Mr. Hobbes that day. 'As he does not think like other men,' said his Lordship, 'it is his opinion that he should not live like other men; I suppose he dined about two hours ago, and he is now shut up for the rest of the day: your only time to see him is in the morning, but then he walks so fast up those hills that unless you are mounted on one of my ablest hunters you will not keep pace with him.' It was not long before I obtained an audience extraordinary of this literary potentate, whom I found, like Jupiter, involved in clouds of his own raising. He was entrenched behind a battery of ten or twelve guns, charged with a stinking combustible called *tobacco*. Two or three of these he had fired off, and replaced them in the same order. A fourth he levelled so mathematically against me, that I was hardly able to maintain my post, though I assumed the character and dignity of ambassador from the republic of letters. 'I am sorry for your republic,' said Hobbes, 'for if they send you to me in that capacity, they either want me or are afraid of me: men have but two motives for their applications—interest and fear; but the latter is in my opinion most predominant.' I told him that my commission extended no farther than to make him their compliments, and to enquire after his health. 'If that be all,' said he, 'your republic does nothing more than negotiate by the maxims of other states, that is, by hypocrisy: all men are necessarily in a state of war, but all authors hate each other upon principle: for my part, I am at enmity with the whole corps, from the Bishop of Salisbury down to the bell-man: nay, I hate their writings as much as I do themselves: there is nothing so pernicious as reading; it destroys all originality of sentiment. My Lord Devonshire has more than ten thousand volumes in his house: I treated his Lordship to lodge me as far as possible from that pestilential corner: I have but one book, and that is *Euclid*, but I begin to be tired of him; I believe he has done more harm than good; he has set fools a reasoning.'—'There is one thing in Mr. Hobbes's conduct,' said Lord Devonshire, 'that I am unable to account for: he is always railing at books, yet always adding to their number.'—'I write, my Lord,' answered Hobbes, 'to show the folly of writing. Were all the books in the world on board one vessel, I should feel a greater pleasure than that Lucretius speaks of in seeing the wreck.'—'But

should you feel no tenderness for your own productions?'—'I care for nothing,' added he, 'but the *Leviathan*, and that might possibly escape by swimming.'

'As he had frequently changed his political principles, I did not think it of consequence to enquire into his ideas of government; but in the course of conversation I found that he looked upon the principal engine of administration to be Fear. 'All government,' said he, 'is in itself an evil: it is nothing but the continual imposition of terror and inflictions of punishment: it must be owned that it is an evil which the natural depravity of men has rendered necessary to the existence of society; but still, it cannot in itself be looked upon with any other sensations than such as are excited by the view of its several instruments—the scourge, the gibbet, and the jail—the sight of majesty inspires me with no other ideas than such as arise when I see the lowest executioner of the civil power.'—'That is,' said Lord Devonshire, 'you have the same respect for the king as the hangman.'—'Pardon me, my Lord,' returned Hobbes, recollecting himself, 'the king is a very worthy gentleman: you know I had the honour of teaching him philosophy at Paris.'—'Oh, Mr. Hobbes,' replied his Lordship, 'in that respect your royal pupil does you much honour.'

The celebrated Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on the plains of Hochstedt, near Blenheim, by the Duke of Marlborough, in 1704, remained a prisoner in this country during a period of seven years. He was invited by the Duke of Devonshire to Chatsworth, and nobly entertained by him for several days. On departing, he paid his Grace this pleasing compliment: "My Lord Duke, when I compute the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out those I have passed at Chatsworth."

In September, 1768, the king of Denmark visited Chatsworth, and was entertained there with great splendour, during his tour through the north of England.

In 1816, the present Emperor of Russia, then the Archduke Nicholas, was, during the month of December, magnificently entertained by the present Duke of Devonshire; and this reception was most cordially remembered when his Grace was appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on his accession to the throne.—In 1818, the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, then on a tour through England, was received with splendid hospitality at Chatsworth.

The illustrious family of Cavendish derives its origin from one of the branches of the De Gernons, whose ancestor was a distinguished officer, in the service of William of Normandy, and who received from the Conqueror donations of land in Hertfordshire, Gloucestershire, and other counties. The founder of the line, which has given to the country the patriotic Earls and Dukes of Devonshire, was Geoffrey, designated of Moor hall, in Derbyshire, who lived in the reign of Edward I. His son, Roger, resided at Grinstone hall, in the county of Suffolk, and having espoused the daughter and heiress of John Pottin or Potkins, lord of the manor of Cavendish, his children, in compliment to their mother, assumed the name of Cavendish. This Roger died in the reign of Edward II. leaving three sons, John, Roger and Stephen. The eldest became Lord Chief Justice in 1366, and was chancellor of the University of Cambridge. This eminent man was seized by the insurgents of Suffolk, as he was returning from suppressing an insurrection in York, in 1381, and beheaded at Bury St. Edmunds. By his will, dated 4 Richard II. he was buried in the chancel of the church of Cavendish, and numerous manors and other possessions were bequeathed to his son, Andrew Cavendish. From Roger, the second brother of the Lord Chief Justice, descended the famous circumnavigator, Sir Thomas Cavendish, who, in the year 1586, undertook the third voyage round the world. His third brother, Stephen, was bred to trade, and represented the city of London in parliament, and was also lord mayor.—Andrew, the eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice, left issue a son, from whom the estates passed, by fine, to William, the eldest son of Sir John Cavendish, who was the second son of the Lord Chief Justice.* This Sir John was knighted for slaying Wat Tyler, in 1379, and had an annuity of forty pounds per annum settled upon him and his heirs. He was one of the Esquires of the body to Richard II. and Henry V. to the last of whom he was embroiderer of the wardrobe, and in October, 1415, he was present at the battle of Agincourt. In a direct line from Sir John, in the fourth descent, we find Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, who rose to

* Cavendish is a town or village in Suffolke, wherein the valiant gentleman, John Cavendish, esq. who slew that arch rebel, Watt Tyler, Anno Reg. Regis. Ric. 2. 4. was borne, which fact was not long unrevenged, for, in the same year, the rebels of Norfolk and Suffolke, under the conduct of their captain, Sir John Wraw (a detestable priest) took Sir John Cavendish, knight, cousin to the foresaid John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and beheaded him, together with Sir John, of Cambridge, prior of St. Edmundsbury, whose heads they set on the pillory in the market-place. (*Weever's Funeral Monuments.*)

great distinction during the reign of Henry VIII. through the influence of Cardinal Wolsey. After the death of the Cardinal, the monarch took him into favour, and told him "he should be his servant in his chamber, as he had been with his former master." At the suppression of the religious houses, Sir William was appointed one of the commissioners for visiting them; and some time afterwards, he was made one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, which was instituted for the extinction of monastic establishments. Three manors in Hertfordshire were the reward of his services, and he was appointed treasurer of the chamber and privy counsellor. In the reign of Edward VI. he exchanged his Hertfordshire manors for several lands, &c. belonging to the dissolved priories and abbeys in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Kent and Essex, besides Northawberry in Lincolnshire, the site of the priory and rectory of Cardigan, in South Wales, with other lands in Cornwall and elsewhere. The third wife of Sir William Cavendish was Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, and widow of Robert Barley, of Derbyshire. This lady was subsequently Countess of Shrewsbury. Being co-heiress with her brother, she brought the manor of Hardwick, with other very considerable property to the Cavendish family. She built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised at the expense of one family within the same county. These were Chatsworth, Hardwick and Old Cotes, and these were all transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire. When the unfortunate Mary, queen of Scots, was committed prisoner to the care of the Earl of Shrewsbury for seventeen years, the Countess was appointed the keeper of her majesty, and some of the queen's needle-work is still preserved at Chatsworth and Hardwick.—From the second son of Sir William Cavendish and this lady, has descended the first branch of this illustrious family. This second son, Sir William, was created Earl of Devonshire and Baron Hardwick by James I. in 1618: his lordship contributed greatly to the rise of the English colonies in North America, particularly those of Virginia and the Bermudas, of the largest of which last, one of the eight divisions is still known by the name of Cavendish. His Lordship became possessed of a larger fortune than his elder brother. He died in 1625, and was buried at Edensor, where an elegant Latin epitaph, inscribed on his tomb, represents him as a "Man born to execute every laudable enterprise, and in the simplicity of virtue, rather deserving than courting Glory."

The celebrated Countess of Shrewsbury is thus spoken of by Dugdale. She was one of the daughters of John Hardwick, of Hardwick, co. Derby, esq. (sister and co-heir to John her brother.) Her marriage with Sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, greatly conduced to the enlargement of the Cavendish property. "For," says Dugdale, "being a person as well politick as faire and beautiful, in time she became mistress of a very vast fortune, by her successful matching with several wealthy husbands; whereof the first was *Robert Barley, of Barley, in Com. Derb. esq.*; of whose great affections to her she made such advantage, that, for lack of issue by her, he settled a large inheritance in lands upon her self and her heirs; which, by his death, within a short time after, she fully enjoyed; and then became the wife of this Sir *William Cavendish*, by whom she had issue three sons; *Henry, William and Charles*; and three daughters; viz. *Frances*, married to Sir *Henry Pierpont, knt.*; *Elizabeth*, to *Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox*; and *Mary*, to *Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury*.

"But the greatest access of riches was by this prudent lady afterwards acquired; for, surviving Sir *William Cavendish*, and, discerning her self still youthful and ami-

The following Monumental Inscriptions in St. Botolph's church, London, are extracted from Weever's Funeral Monuments.

Hic jacet Katherina Cavendish quondam uxor Thomæ Cavendish nuper de Cavendish, in Com. Suffolk, armiger, quæ ob. 15 die Sep. A. D. 1499, cujus animæ requiescat in pace.

Hic jacet Alicia nuper uxor Thomæ Cavendish de Cavendish et de Seaccario excellentissimi Principis Domini Henrici VIII. quæ quidem obiit 12 Nov. A. D. 1515, cujus animæ propicietur Altissimus. Amen.

Here lyeth buried under this stone Margaret Cavendish, late wife of William Cavendish, which William was one of the sonnes of the above named Alike Cavendish, which Margaret died the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord God 1540, whose soul Jesu pardon, Amen.

Heven blis be here mede
Yat for the sing, prey or rede.

able, and likewise courted by many, she made choice of Sir *William St. Lo*, knight, (though much superior to her in years) then Captain of the Guard to Queen *Elizabeth*, and possessor of divers faire lordships in *Glocestershire*. With whom she made such termes, in order to her marriage with him, as that she fixt the inheritance thereof upon her self and her own heirs (for fault of issue by him) excluding his own daughters and brothers.

“Whereupon, overliving him, and by that means gaining his whole estate; as also discerning, that *George*, Earl of *Shrewsbury* (at that time one of the greatest Peers of this Realm) was captivated with her beauty; she stood upon such termes with him, that unless he would yield, that *Gilbert*, then his second son, but afterwards his heir, should take *Mary*, her daughter, to wife; and that *Henry*, her eldest son, should marry the *Lady Grace*, his youngest daughter; besides the settling of a large joynture in lands upon her self, he must not enjoy her. Unto all which he condescending (and much more after) became her husband. Whereupon, surviving him, and abounding in riches, she built those noble houses of *Chatsworth*, *Hardwick*, and *Oldcotes*, all in *Derbyshire*, which her great-grandson doth at this day enjoy: and departing this life, 13 *Febr. An. 1607.* (5 *Jac.*) lyeth buried in the south isle of *Allhallows* church, at *Derby*, under a fair tombe, which in her own life-time she took care to erect, for the honor of her memory. Whereupon is this *Epitaph* since engraven.

P. M.

Elizabethæ Johannis Hardwick de Hardwick, in agro Derb. armigeri, filix; fratrig; Johanni tandem cohæredi primo Roberto Barley de Barley, in dicto com. Derb. armig nuptæ: postea Will. Cavendish de Chatsworth equ. aur. (Thesaurario Camera regibus Henrico octavo, Edoardo sexto, ac Mariæ Reginae; quibus etiam fuit à secretioribus consiliis:) Deinde Will. St. Low militi, Regii satellitij capitaneo: ac ultimo prænobili Georgio Comiti Salopiæ, desponsatæ. Per quem Will. Cavendish prolem solummodo habuit; Filios tres, scilicet. Henricum Cavendish de Tutbury in ago Staff. armig. (qui Graciam, dicti Georgii Comitis Salopiæ filiam, in uxorem duxit) sine prole legitimâ defunctum: Willielmum, in Baronem Cavendish de Hardwick, nec non in Comitem Devonix, per serenissimum nuper Regem Jacobum erectum, Et Carolum Cavendish de Welbeck equ. aur. patrem honoratissimi Will. Cavendish de Batneo militis, Baronis Ogle jure materno; et in Vicecomitem Mansfeld, Comitem, Marchionem ac Ducem de Novo-castro super Tinam, et Comitem de Ogle merito creati. Totidemq; filias; scilicet Franciscam Henrico Pierepont equ. aurato Elizabetham, Carolo Stuardo Lenoxiæ Comiti, et Mariam Gilberto Comiti Salopiæ enuptas. Hæc inlicitissima Elizabetha Salopiæ Comitissa, Edium de Chatsworth, Hardwick et Oldcotes, magnificentiâ clarissimarum fabricatrix. Vitam hanc transitoriam xiii. die mensis Februarii, Anno ab incarnatione Domini 1607, ac circa annum ætatis suæ LXXXVII finivit; et gloriosam expectans Resurrectionem subtus jacet tumulata.”

Of which the following is a translation:

“To the memory of Elizabeth, the daughter of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke, in the county of Derby, esq.; and at length co-heiress to her brother John. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in the said county of Derby, esq.; afterwards to William Cavendish, of Chatsworth, knt. Treasurer of the Chamber to the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. and queen Mary, to whom he was also a privy counsellor. She then became the wife of Sir William St. Lo, captain of the royal guard. Her last husband was the most noble George, (*Talbot*) Earl of Shrewsbury. By Sir William Cavendish alone she had issue. This was three sons, namely, Henry Cavendish, of Tutbury, in the county of Stafford, esq.; who took to wife Grace, the daughter of the said George, Earl of Shrewsbury, but died without legitimate issue; William, created Baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, and Earl of Devonshire, by his late Majesty King James; and Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, knt. father of the most honourable William Cavendish, Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle, by right of his mother, and on account of his merit created Viscount Mansfield; Earl, Mar-

quis, and Duke of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Earl Ogle, of Ogle. She had also the same number of daughters, viz. Frances, married to Sir Henry Pierpoint; Elizabeth, to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lenox; and Mary, to Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury. This most illustrious Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, built the houses of Chatsworth, Hardwicke and Oldcotes, highly distinguished by their magnificence, and finished her transitory life on the 13th day of February, in the year 1607, and about the 87th year of her age,* and expecting a glorious resurrection, lies interred underneath."

ARMS.—*Hardwick* impaling—"Azure, on a saltire, engrailed, 9 annulets, a crescent for difference."

A quartered coat, viz.

1—"Gules, a Lion rampant, Or, within a bordure, engrailed, of the second."

2—"Azure, a Lion rampant, within a bordure, Or."

3—"Bendy of 8, Azure and Gules."

4—"Gules, 3 garbs within a double treasury, Or, cotized, of the second."

5—"Barry of ten pieces, Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets, Gules, 3, 2, 2, 2, 1."

6—"Or, 3 inescutcheons vaire, charged with 3 barrulets, Gules."

7—"Azure, 2 Lions passant, in pale, Gules."

8—"Gules, a saltire and crescent, Argent, on saltire a Gules."

9—"... bend, between 6 martlets, Gules."

10—"... Lion rampant, Gules."

11—"Or, a frette, Gules."

12—"Or, 3 chevrons, Gules," impaling *Hardwick* and the following coat quarterly, "Argent, a fesse and 3 mullets in chief, Sable."†

The charities of this lady were extensive. She founded the Alms-houses in Fullstreet, Derby, and drew up the regulations on which they still continue to be managed. These she endowed out of her manor at Little Longsden.—The free-school at Hardwick is of her establishing. There are also other charitable institutions throughout those parts of the county to which the Cavendish estates extend, that owe their origin to this eminent woman.

Lodge, in his Illustrations of British History, gives the following character of this celebrated lady. "She was a woman of masculine understanding and conduct, proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer and seller of estates, a money lender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, coals, and timber. When disengaged from these employments, she intrigued alternately with *Elizabeth* and *Mary*, always to the prejudice and terror of her husband. She lived to a great old age, continually flattered, but seldom deceived, and died immensely rich, and without a friend. The Earl was withdrawn by death from these complicated plagues, on the 18th of Nov. 1590." In the disputes between the Countess and her husband, which had proceeded to an open rupture towards the latter part of his life, the Queen took the Lady's part, enjoined the Earl the irksome task of submission, and allowed him a rent of £500. per annum out of his estate, leaving, as it appears, the whole disposal of the remainder in the Countess's hands. In a letter to the Earl of *Leicester*, dated April 30, 1585, he says, "Sith that her Ma'tie hath sett downe this hard sentence agaynst me, to my perpetual infamy and dishonor, to be ruled and overanne by my wief, so bad and wicked a woman; yet her Ma'tie shall see that I obey her com'andement, though no curse or plage in the earthe cold be more grevous to me. These offers of my wifes inclosed in yo'r L'res, I thinke them verey unfyt to be offered to me. It is to muche to make me my wifes pencyoner, and sett me downe the demeanes of *Chattsworth*, without the house and other lands leased, which is but a penc'on in money. I thinke it standeth with reason that I shuld chose the v c l. by yeare ordered by her Ma'tie where I like best, accordinge to the rate Win. Candishe delyver-

* If *Collins* be correct in his statement, that she was fourteen when married to *Robert Barley*, who died in 1553, her age must be here somewhat under-rated, and she must have been in her ninetieth year, even if her first marriage had not been of twelve months' continuance. *Lyttons*, page 116.

† Bassano's Church Notes in the Herald's College, London.

ed to my L. Chancellor." From this time they appear to have lived separate. The Bishop of *Lichfield and Coventry (Overton)* in a long letter, in which he labours to bring about a reconciliation, appears to take the Lady's part, though he admits that she was reported to be a shrew. "Some will say, (observes the Bishop) in y'r L. behalfe tho' the Countesse is a sharpe and bitter shrewe, and therefore lieke enough to shorten y'r lief if shee should kepe yow company: In deede my good Lo. I have heard some say so; but if shrewdnesse or sharpenesse may be a just cause of sep'a'con betweene a man and wief, I thincke fewe men in *Englande* woulde keepe their wives longe; for it is a cou'on jeste, yet trewe in some sence, that there is but one shrewe in all the worlde, and ev'y man hath her; and so ev'y man might be ridd of his wief, that wold be rydd of a shrewe."

Sir Charles Cavendish, knt. third son of the first Earl of Devonshire, purchased the fee of Bolsover castle, in 1613, of the crown; and having rebuilt it, he made it his residence, and died there two years after its completion. His son, Sir William Cavendish, knt. was created a baron of the realm in 18 James I. by the title of Lord Ogle: he was subsequently made Viscount Mansfield, and on the 17th of March, in the third year of the reign of Charles I. his lordship was advanced to the dignity of Baron Cavendish, of Bolsover, and Earl of Newcastle upon Tyne; and was appointed governor of prince Charles. In the beginning of the contest between the King and Parliament, his lordship fortified and garrisoned the town of Newcastle, Bolsover, &c. for his majesty's service. Ever active in the service of his sovereign, his lordship obtained considerable advantages over the parliamentary troops at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire, and at Chesterfield, in this county, besides numerous important successes at various places in Yorkshire; particularly at Bradford, where he discomfited the principal northern division of the enemy's forces, and took twenty-two great guns, and many stands of colours. On account of this action, and his other eminent services, he was, by letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, 27th October, 19 Car. I. advanced to the dignity of Marquess of Newcastle; and on the restoration of Charles II. he was created Earl of Ogle, and Duke of Newcastle. His Grace was distinguished by the epithet of the Loyal Duke of Newcastle, and was privy counselor to both the Charleses. He commenced the re-building of Nottingham castle when he was 82 years old, and lived to see it raised one yard from the ground. The cost amounted to £14,002. 17s. 11d. He thrice entertained his majesty, Charles I. at a cost little short of £20,000. After the restoration this nobleman retired to a country life, and to the nursing of his wasted estates; he repaired and even added to Bolsover castle. In these retreats, in hospitality and splendour, he passed 26 years, and having, by virtue and temperance, attained the great age of 84, died full of honours on the 25th of December, 1676. He was the author of several works, but his most esteemed and best known performance is his Treatise on Horsemanship. His pecuniary losses during the civil war, were said to have amounted to the enormous sum of £950,000.* His Grace was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter and sole heiress of William Bassett, of Blore, co. Stafford, and of Langley, co. Derby (relict of the Hon. Henry Howard, third son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berk-

* The following is a rental of the Marquess of Newcastle's estates in this county, in 1641.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
The barony of Bolsover and Woodthorp ...	846	8	11				
The manor of Chesterfield	578	0	0				
The manor of Barlow	796	17	6				
Tissington	159	11	0				
Dronfield	486	15	10				
The manor of Brampton	142	4	8				
Little Longstone	87	2	0				
The manor of Stoke	212	5	0				
Birth hall and Peak Forest	151	8	0				
The manor of Grindlow	156	8	0				
				Brought forward	5396	18	11
				The manor of Hucklow	162	10	8
				The manor of Blackwall	506	0	4
				Buxton and Tidshall	155	2	0
				Mansfield Park	100	0	0
				Mappleton and Thorp	207	5	0
				The manor of Windley-hill	258	18	0
				The manor of Litchurch and Mackworth	715	15	1
				Church and Meynell Langley manor	850	1	0
					£6128	11	0
				Carried forward	£5396	18	11

The Duchess's Life of the Duke, page 97, states the amount of all his estates at that time to be £22,593. of which £6,229. lay in the county of Nottingham; and £2,519. in the county of Stafford.

shire) by whom he had issue, four sons and three daughters. His second was Margaret, daughter of Sir Charles Lucas; one of the maids of honour to Henrietta, queen of England, whom she accompanied to Paris during the troubles in this country, and there the Earl of Newcastle espoused her in 1645. She died three years before her illustrious consort, leaving among her works as an authoress many volumes of Poems and Plays, and the Life of the noble Duke.

The second Earl of Devonshire was the second son of the first Earl. His lordship was distinguished for his classical knowledge and mental attainments. He was a great speaker in both houses of Parliament, where he was beloved and admired. He also upheld the dignity of his family in all public transactions, in which he was deeply engaged during his short life, which terminated in 1628. He travelled through France and Italy, with the celebrated philosopher Hobbes for his tutor, to whom, during his own life, he continued his friendship and patronage.

His Lordship espoused Christiana, daughter of Edward, Lord Bruce, of Kinloss, and sister to Thomas, Earl of Elgin, descended from the Kings of Scotland. This lady was respected for her address and judgment as well as her economy and resolution. Being left a widow at an early period of her life, with three children, the eldest of whom had not attained the age of eleven, and with the immense estates of the family greatly encumbered by the splendid style in which the Earl had lived, she, by her good management during the minority of the young Earl, paid off the debts and terminated many expensive law-suits. She committed the education of the youthful peer to the friend and tutor of his father, and Mr. Hobbes privately instructed him at his own house for three years, and travelled into foreign parts with him three years more. On their return, the aged philosopher was maintained by the Devonshire family in ease and plenty until his death, which did not happen before his 92nd year.—During the civil war between the unfortunate Charles I. and the Parliament, the Earl of Devonshire went abroad, and his estates were sequestered. The Countess dowager was held in great estimation by leading persons of both parties, but she never remitted her endeavours to serve the royal cause, even when all expectations of success in the field had terminated. While she resided at Latimers, a seat belonging to the family, in Buckinghamshire, the king was brought thither prisoner, and was for two nights entertained by her and her son. So steadfast was she in the cause of the king, that the politic General Monk sent her, by a considerable officer, a private signal by which she might know his intentions of restoring the monarchy. After a long life spent in acts of hospitality and charity, and still with splendour and magnificence, this eminent lady departed this life in the year 1674, and was buried at Derby.

Charles Cavendish, esq. a younger brother of the Earl of Devonshire, distinguished himself as a loyal and brave subject on the behalf of his King during the rebellion, in which, after performing many gallant exploits, he perished fighting nobly near Gainsborough, in 1642-3. Cromwell was in this engagement, and boasted not a little of the advantage he had gained on this occasion. He was buried first at Newark, and afterwards removed to Derby.

“Colonel Cavendish was the son of William, Earl of Devonshire, and a person of such a manly figure, winning presence, polite arts, and personal courage, that he was the love and admiration of all that conversed with him and beheld him; insomuch, that when he was brought into this town [Newark] to be interred, the people would not suffer him to be buried, till for some days they had viewed his body with their eyes, and embalmed it with their tears. When his body was removed to Derby, thirty years after, fresh lamentations were made for him by all that knew him, so unwilling were they to part with the reliques of a person who, while living, had been the ornament and defence both of the town and country round about.” *Anon. Hist. of Notts. 1742.*

The third Earl of Devonshire was not backward in testifying the loyalty which was so distinguished in his parents, and opposed every approach to the rebellion, which afterwards broke out and destroyed the monarchy. He withdrew from England when his services could be of no avail; and although he suffered much for his

loyalty, yet he never engaged in public business or sought employment at court. Nevertheless, he enjoyed the confidence of his majesty, Charles the Second, until his death, which took place at Roehampton, in 1684, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, then in his 44th year; an illustrious patriot and enterprising statesman.

The fourth Earl and first Duke, after a regular course of studies, made the tour of Europe, attended by Dr. Killigrew, who was subsequently master of the Savoy. He sat in the long parliament, immediately after the Restoration, as member for the county of Derby. During the Dutch wars he attended the Duke of York, and was present at that memorable engagement, on the 3rd of June, 1665, when the Hollanders lost two and thirty ships of war. Four years afterwards, he accompanied Mr. Montague in his embassy to the court of France, and during his residence at the capital of that kingdom, he distinguished himself by his personal courage. As a member of the House of Commons, he was a strenuous asserter of the rights of Parliament: he had an honest heart, an able head, and a great fluency of expression. He remained a member of the Commons House of Parliament until the death of his father. So attached was he to that estimable and interesting patriot, Lord Russel, that he sent a message to him by Sir James Forbes, declaring that he would come to his prison and exchange clothes with him in order to effect, if possible, his escape. A nobleman of such principles was not likely to contemplate with satisfaction, the accession of a prince like the Duke of York, bigoted to the dominion of a foreign priesthood and insisting upon the divine right of the crown. The noble Earl was, accordingly, a determined advocate for the Bill of exclusion, and by this and other public acts incurred the hatred of the mis-directed monarch, James II. It is stated that soon after the accession of that prince, his lordship, having in the king's presence chamber met with Colonel Colepepper, by whom he had been insulted, took him by the nose and led him out of the room. For this action, a prosecution was commenced in the court of King's Bench, and his lordship was condemned to pay a fine of £30,000. and was committed to prison. On his making his escape, a precept was directed to the sheriff of Derbyshire, to raise the *posse comitatus* and to take the Earl prisoner to London. The Countess Dowager offered to deliver up to the king bonds and acknowledgments to the amount of double the fine, which her ladyship held for money lent by the Earl's father and grandfather to the Royal Family in their deepest distress; but this offer was rejected. The Earl was at length induced to give his bond for the £30,000. This bond was found among the papers of James after his abdication, and returned to the Earl by King William. After this affair, until his Lordship's attention was again called to the great political events of the Revolution, he employed himself in consultations with architects and with their plans for the magnificent edifice of modern Chatsworth, exemplifying the richness of his taste by devising and collecting ornaments for that beautiful structure. The conduct of the King had, in the mean time, alarmed and disgusted his subjects, and the Earl of Devonshire took the lead with other eminent patriots in inviting over the Prince and Princess of Orange, to whom he pledged his support throughout their noble purpose of delivering the nation from the tyranny, civil and ecclesiastical, under which it was suffering.

As soon as his Lordship received intelligence of the Prince's landing, he marched at the head of his retinue to Derby, where many of the principal noblemen and gentlemen of that and the neighbouring counties, resorted at his Lordship's invitation, and were nobly entertained by him. Having received the Prince's declaration, he read and explained it to the mayor and commonalty of Derby, and then produced a paper drawn up by himself, and signed by the nobility and gentry with him, in which they declared, that if the King should refuse to consent to the meeting and sitting of a Parliament, freely and duly chosen, they would, to the utmost, defend the Protestant religion, the laws of the kingdom, and the rights and liberties of the people. Not long after a new declaration was drawn up at Nottingham, which, after enumerating the various illegal acts and arbitrary proceedings of the King and his ministers, and making proper observations upon them, concluded with signifying the intention of his Lordship and his friends to join the Prince of Orange. In conse-

quence of this a regiment of horse was formed, under the command of the Earl of Devonshire, who, from that time forward, exerted himself with the utmost zeal and spirit, in the cause of the Revolution.

Soon after the accession of William and his Queen, his lordship was admitted into the Privy Council, and made Lord Steward of the household. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, and created Knight of the Garter. It reflects the highest honour on his memory, that while he displayed an abhorrence of Popery, he was too conscientious a friend to religious liberty, to entertain the most distant idea of persecution; and he sometimes fearlessly reminded King William, that he came over, not to persecute the Papists, but to defend the Protestants. The Earl attended King William to the Congress of the princes of Germany, held at the Hague, in January, 1690, and was in the shallop or royal yacht with him, when he and all his attendants were in the most imminent danger of perishing. When the congress met, few of the sovereign princes who assisted at its deliberations, equalled the Earl in the magnificence of his furniture and plate, and the splendour of his entertainments. In May, 1694, his Lordship was created Marquess of Hartington and Duke of Devonshire. In the preamble to the patent, their Majesties expatiate in his praise, and acknowledge how much they were indebted to his assistance in restoring the ancient rights and liberties of the nation. Repeatedly during the absence of the King, his Grace was named in the Royal Commission for conducting the business of the Crown; and on the accession of Queen Anne, he retained the favour of that princess. It was chiefly owing to the Duke of Devonshire, that the bill against occasional conformity (which was, in fact, a bill tending to abolish all freedom in religious matters, and would have been a disgrace to a free country) miscarried in the House of Lords. His Grace was nominated one of the commissioners to treat with the commissioners of Scotland concerning a union between the two kingdoms; and when, after the miscarriage of the first negotiation, the design was resumed in 1706, both the Duke and his eldest son, the Marquess of Hartington, were put into the commission. In the celebrated case of Ashby and White, which concerned the rights of electors and implicated the dignity of both Houses of Parliament, His Grace distinguished himself by his public spirited declarations in the House of Lords, while his son, the Marquess, did the same in the Commons. His Grace was also one of the sixty-one peers in a majority against thirty, who, upon a division, after long and violent debates relative to the danger of the church, resolved, that "the Church of England is now, by God's blessing, in a most safe and flourishing condition, and that, whoever goes about to insinuate that the Church is in danger under her Majesty's administration, is an enemy to the Queen, the Church and the Kingdom."—After an active political life spent in promoting the civil and religious liberties of the country, this patriotic nobleman expired at Devonshire House, in Piccadilly, London, in the 67th year of his age, in 1707. His Grace united to a liberal mind, great political foresight, and was considered a wise and resolute statesman. He possessed an elegant and discriminating taste, which he had much enriched by observation and reading. Chatsworth remains as a monument of his love of the fine arts, and the Revolution of 1688 is an historical proof of his ardent attachment to the liberties of his country. He was the author of an ode on the Death of Queen Mary, and a work entitled an Allusion to the Bishop of Cambray's Supplement to Homer. The following inscription is said to have been left by his Grace to be inscribed upon his monument:

Gulielmus, Dux Devonæ,
Bonorum Principium subditus fidelis,
Inimicus et inuis us Tyrannis.

William, Duke of Devonshire,
A faithful subject to good Sovereigns,
Inimical and hateful to Tyrants.

William, the second Duke of Devonshire, succeeded his father not only in his titles and estates, but likewise in his places and trusts. While a Commoner he served as Knight of the Shire for Derbyshire in the Parliaments of 1695, 1698, and 1700; and for Yorkshire in 1702, 1705, and 1707. While Marquess of Hartington he was constituted Captain of the Yeomanry of the Guard; 6th September, 1707,

declared Lord Steward of the Household; 8th September sworn of the Privy Council; 29th October following, Justice in Eyre, north of Trent, and also Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby. May 10th, 1708, again sworn of the Privy Council; in 1710 he resigned his places, but having been elected Knight of the Garter he was installed the same year. On the accession of George I. he was nominated one of the Regents of the Kingdom, declared Lord Steward of the King's Household, and sworn of the Privy Council. On 5th July, 1716, he resigned the office of Lord Steward, and the next day was declared Lord President of the Council, which he resigned in April, 1717. In 1720 His Grace was again declared one of the Justices of the Kingdom; in 1725, Lord President of the Council; and in May, 1727, a fifth time declared one of the Lords Justices; the same year His Grace was reappointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby; 4th October, Lord President of the Council; and, 17th November, one of the Governors of the Charter House. He died in London, 3rd June, 1729, and was interred with his ancestors at Derby the 14th of the same month. His Grace married Rachel, the daughter of William Lord Russel, and sister of Wriothsley, Duke of Bedford, and by her had issue, five sons and six daughters.

William, the third Duke of Devonshire, born in 1698, like his predecessors had a considerable share in the administration of the public affairs of the kingdom. He served in Parliament whilst a Commoner for the boroughs of Lostwithiel and Gram-pound, and for the county of Huntingdon. In 1726 he was constituted Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners; succeeding his father in his honours, His Grace was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby, and sworn of the Privy Council; and 12th June, 1731, declared Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal. In 1733, His Grace was Lord Steward of the Household, and installed Knight of the Garter 22nd of August in the same year. He was declared Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 31st of March, 1737, which office he held until the 3rd of January, 1744, when he was again made Lord Steward of the Household during his Majesty's absence from the Kingdom. His Grace was one of the Lords Justices in 1741, 1743, 1745, and 1748, and continued Lord Steward of the Household until June, 1749, when he resigned that office. Towards the end of his life, His Grace relinquished all public business and retired to Chatsworth, where he died, 5th December, 1755, and was buried with his ancestors at Derby, the 17th of the same month. His Grace married the only daughter and heiress of John Hoskins, of the county of Middlesex, esq. and had issue, four sons and three daughters.

Lord James Cavendish, the third son of the second Duke, was in 1730, Colonel and Captain in the 3rd regiment of Foot Guards; in 1738, made Colonel of the 34th regiment of Foot; Member of Parliament for Malton; died 5th November, 1741, and buried at Derby on the 14th of the same month.

Lord Charles Cavendish, the fourth son, was M. P. for Heytsbury, in Wiltshire, in 1725; in 1727, for the city of Westminster; in 1728, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales; and in 1734, chosen M. P. for the county of Derby. He died 28th of April, 1783, and was buried at Derby on the 7th of May following.

William, the fourth Duke of Devonshire, born in 1720, was at the general election in 1747, M. P. for the county of Derby. On the 13th of June, 1751, he was called up to the House of Lords, in the lifetime of his father, and took his seat there as Baron Cavendish, of Hardwick, with precedence, according to the Patent granted to his ancestor, on the 4th of May, 1605. He was appointed Master of the Horse, 30th March, 1752, and three days afterwards sworn of the Privy Council. He was appointed one of the Lords of the Regency in January, 1754; constituted Governor of the county of York, in Ireland, in the February following; Lord High Treasurer of that Kingdom in the place of the last Earl of Burlington, 27th of March, 1755; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 16th November, 1756; First Commissioner of the Treasury, 15th of December in the same year; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby and Knight of the Garter in 1757. In May, 1757, His Grace was appointed Chamberlain of the Household, (having first resigned his seat at the Treasury Board) upon the death of the Duke of Grafton, in which station he assisted at the coronation

of George III. In 1762, he resigned all his employments in England depending on the crown, being disgusted, as it was said, at the high degree of favour and influence possessed by the Earl of Bute. His Grace married, 28th March, 1748, Charlotte, the third daughter and at length heiress of Richard, Earl of Burlington and Cork, by which union the Barony of Clifford, created by Writ of Charles I. in 1628, came into this family. By this marriage His Grace had issue, three sons and one daughter. His Grace died at the German Spa, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, 3rd of October, 1764, and was buried at Derby 24th of the same month.

Lord George Augustus, brother of the fourth Duke, was appointed in October, 1761, Comptroller of the Household; and in 1762, sworn of the Privy Council. He died unmarried, and was buried at Holker, in the county of Lancaster, in 1794.

Lord Frederick Cavendish, third son of the third Duke of Devonshire, rose to the rank of Field Marshal, and was taken prisoner at the battle of St. Cas, in 1758, but was afterwards allowed to return home on his parole.

Lord John Cavendish, fourth son of the third Duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as the friend of Lord Rockingham and the opponent of Lord North. He was twice Chancellor of the Exchequer, many years Member of Parliament for the county of Derby, and died in 1796.

Lady Caroline married William Ponsonby, Lord Viscount Duncannon, son and heir of Brabazon, Earl of Besborough.

The Hon. Henry Cavendish, son of Lord Charles Cavendish, nephew to the third Duke of Devonshire, and great-uncle to the present Duke of Devonshire, died on the 24th of February, 1810, at his house at Clapham. His remains were removed from thence to be privately interred in the family vault, in All Saints' church, Derby. This gentleman had rendered himself familiarly conversant with every part of Sir Issac Newton's philosophy: the principles of which he applied, nearly fifty years ago, to an investigation of the laws on which the phenomena of electricity depend. Pursuing the same science, on the occasion of Mr. Walsh's experiment with the torpedo, he gave a satisfactory explanation of the remarkable powers of electrical fishes; pointing out that distinction between common and animal electricity, which has since been amply confirmed by the brilliant discoveries in galvanism. Having turned his attention very early to pneumatic chemistry, he ascertained, in 1766, the extreme levity of inflammable air, now called hydrogen gas. On this discovery, many curious experiments, and particularly that of aerial navigation, have been founded. In the same path of science, he made the important discovery of the composition of water by the union of two airs; and thus laid the foundation of the modern system of chemistry, which rests principally on this fact, and that of the decomposition of water, announced soon afterwards, by M. Lavoisier. As the purity of atmospherical air had been a subject of controversy, Mr. Cavendish contrived essential improvements in the method of performing experiments with an eudiometer; by means of which, he was the first who showed that the proportion of pure air in the atmosphere is nearly the same in all open places. The other and much larger portion of our atmosphere, he sagaciously conjectured to be the basis of the acid of nitre; an opinion that he soon brought to the test by an ingenious and laborious experiment, which completely proved its truth; whence this air has now very generally obtained the name of nitrogen. So many and such important discoveries spread his fame throughout Europe, and he was universally considered as one of the first philosophers of the age. Among the labours of his later days, is the nice and difficult experiment by which he determined the mean density of the earth; an element of consequence in delicate calculation of astronomy, as well as in geological enquiries. Even in the last year of his life, at the advanced age of seventy-seven, he proposed and described improvements in the manner of dividing large astronomical instruments; which, though not yet executed, promise very great advantages. These pursuits, together with reading of various kinds, by which he acquired a deep insight into almost every topic of general knowledge, formed the whole occupation of his life, and were, in fact, his sole amusement. The love of truth was sufficient to fill his mind. From his attachment to such occupations, and the constant resource he found in them, together with a shyness and diffidence natu-

ral to his disposition, his early habits had been secluded. His manners were mild, his mind firm, his nature benevolent and complacent. He was liberal without being profuse, and charitable without ostentation. He possessed great affluence, which was to him rather a matter of embarrassment than of gratification; but, however careless about its improvement, he was regular in its management and direction. He was born Oct. 10, 1731, and died in 1810, at the age of 79, leaving the greatest sum in funded property which perhaps any person ever possessed, amounting to £1,200,000. His writings on subjects of science appeared in the *Philosop. Trans.* of 1766 and subsequent years. The stamp-duty upon Mr. Cavendish's will amounted to £42,000.

William, the fifth Duke of Devonshire, born 14th December, 1748, maintained the independent spirit of his father, and held no public situations under the crown except the Lord Lieutenancy for the county of Derby, which is an office almost necessarily attached to the extensive possessions of the family in the county. His Grace married in 1774, Georgiana, daughter of John Earl Spencer, of Althorpe, in the county of Northampton, who died 30th March, 1806, by whom he had William Spencer, born in Paris 21st May, 1790; and two daughters, Georgiana, born 12th July, 1783, married 21st March, 1801, George, Earl of Carlisle; and Henrietta Elizabeth, born 12th of August, 1785, married 24th December, 1809, Lord Viscount Granville. His Grace married again, 19th October, 1809, to Lady Elizabeth Foster, relict of John Thomas Foster, esq. of the county of Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol; and died in London, 29th July, 1811, aged 63, and was laid in the family vault with his forefathers, in All Saints' church, Derby.

Lord George Augustus Frederick Cavendish, third son of the fourth Duke, has been Member of Parliament for the borough and county of Derby more than half a century, and has ever distinguished himself by his free and independent attachment to the liberties of the people. He succeeded his uncle, Lord John Cavendish, who died in December, 1796, as representative in Parliament for the County of Derby. His Lordship's eldest son was unfortunately killed by a fall from his carriage about 18 years ago, leaving three children; of whom the eldest, Mr. William Cavendish, after having attained the highest academical honours at Cambridge, was, in testimony of his capacity and acquirements, chosen Member of Parliament for that University in the year 1829; and soon afterwards espoused Lady Blanche Howard, daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. Colonel Cavendish, third son of Lord George Cavendish, has been many years Member of Parliament for the borough of Derby.

The present illustrious possessor of the Dukedom is His Grace William Spencer, the sixth Duke and the ninth Earl of Devonshire. Endowed with a mind liberal and comprehensive, His Grace has devoted his princely revenues to the patronage of the fine arts, to the encouragement of literature, and to that splendid yet judicious style of living that renders the luxuries and embellishments of society the channels of public benefit. His establishment is numerous and elegant as becomes his rank, and his entertainments bespeak at once his magnificence, his taste and his benevolence. Among his dependants and his tenantry, an affectionate attachment to His Grace is every where apparent, and in the public estimation no nobleman of the present day stands more secure. His Grace has not taken any prominent position in the conduct of public affairs, but whenever important occurrences have demanded his attention, he has ever been found in his place in the House of Peers, or offering his patriotic counsels to his Sovereign. On all occasions when his sentiments have been called forth, they have been found to be those of a clear-minded philanthropic statesman, earnest rather than ardent, having for their object the practical blessings of national liberty and greatness. Enjoying the personal esteem and friendship of the late King, His Grace has never permitted the tenor of his political principles to swerve from that high and hereditary determination which influenced his illustrious ancestor at the period of the Revolution of 1688, to vindicate the claims of civil and religious liberty; and, hence, with sincere and grateful attachment to the Sovereign, His Grace on his taking his seat in the Upper House, hesitated not to oppose the measures of those servants of the Crown, who, at that period, seemed to endeavour rather to stifle than to alleviate the complaints of a distressed people. On

marshes, water, &c.

Matthew de Gernon, his only son and heir, whose younger brother was ancestor of the Dukes of Dorset.



every occasion His Grace was found on the side of humanity, justice, and popular rights; and even when, in one great and particular instance, the sensibilities of the Sovereign himself were excited, the noble Duke fearlessly espoused the cause of the insulted and the persecuted, with that intrepidity of rectitude which secures admiration even in the quarter where it seems most to offend. Such generous conduct abated not the favour and regard of his Majesty towards his Grace, and, on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas to the throne of Russia, the noble Duke was nominated to the embassy of congratulation from the British court to the court of St. Petersburg. The splendour and magnificence displayed by his Grace on this occasion combined costliness with elegance, and surpassed as well in taste as in dignity all previous embassies of a similar character. His Grace was received not only with royal favour but with the intimacy of princely friendship by the new Emperor, and invested by him with the highest order of Russian Knighthood.—On the return of his Grace to England, he was distinguished by the favour and confidence of George IV.; and the sudden illness of the Earl of Liverpool rendering a change in the administration necessary, his Grace was nominated to select, conciliate and arrange a ministry, in the formation of which all the remains of party spirit might be lost in a general devotion of the members to the interests of the public. The period was favourable for the dissolution of all party distinction, and although fatal and unforeseen events have diminished, in some degree, the effect of the noble Duke's patriotic efforts, still the measures of the state council have taken a more liberal direction and have had a more decided tendency to those principles of civil and religious liberty which it has ever been the object of the illustrious Duke and his ancestors to promote. His Grace is Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Derby; High Steward of the Borough of Derby; Lessee under the Crown of the mineral duties in the High Peak; Lord of the following manors, and patron of the under named church livings in the county of Derby.

The Duke of Devonshire's Estate and Interests in the County of Derby.

	<i>a.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
Ashford-in-the-Water.....	1701	2	5	Lord of the Manor.	
Astwith in Hucknall	402	0	57		
Bakewell.....	47	1	12		
Baslow.....	5202	2	15	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Living.
Beeley	1102	0	53	Ditto.	Ditto.
Blackwall in the Peak.....	882	0	5	Joint Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Blackwell				{ Lessee of the Manor	
Bowden Edge }				under the Crown.	
Bradshaw Edge }				Lord of the Manor.	
Bradwell }	200	0	0	Lessee of the Manor.	
Brampton wood				Lord of the Manor.	
Brough and Shatton	660	2	8	{ Lessee of the Manor	
Brushfield	1000	0	0	under the Crown.	Patron of the Living.
Buxton, owner of the } greater part of the town }	515	1	14		
Callenge Low.....	290	2	59	{ Lessee of the Manor	
Chaddesden				under the Crown.	
Chapel-en-le-Frith and } townships }	1082	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	
Chatsworth				Ditto.	
Chelmorton				Ditto.	
Chesterfield	{ Owner of consid- erable property... }			Ditto.	
Chinley, Bugsworth and } Brownside }				Lessee of the Manor.	
Church Broughton	659	0	29	Lord of the Manor.	
Clown	151	0	55	Lessee of the Manor.	
Coomb's Edge	115	1	58	Lord of the Manor.	
Codrington.....				Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Cutthorpe				Ditto.	
Derwent				Ditto.	
Dore.....	1261	2	27	Ditto.	
Edale	1907	1	10	Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Edensor					
Eyam Woodlands.....	500	0	0	Lessee of the Manor.	
Fairfield				Ditto.	
Fernilee					

	<i>a.</i>	<i>r.</i>	<i>p.</i>		
Flagg				Lessee of the Manor.	
Foolow				Ditto.	
Great Hamlet, Phoside } and Kinder..... }				Lord of the Manor.	
Great Longstone				Ditto.	
Hathersage.....				Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Hatton.....	256	0	17	Ditto.	
Hardwick Park.....	621	0	55	Ditto.	
Hardstoft	479	5	10	Ditto.	
Hault Hucknall.....	129	3	6	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Hasland				Ditto.	
Houghton Bassett.....	1527	5	13	Ditto.	
Hartington.....	13,216	0	20	Ditto.	
Hayfield				Lessee of the Manor.	
Hazlebach				Ditto.	
Heath	996	0	0	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Highlow				Lessee of the Manor.	
Hilton	248	2	7	Lord of the Manor.	
Hope Woodlands	19,255	2	25	Ditto.	
Little Chester..... }	168	1	5	{ Lessee of the Manor un- der the Dean of Lincoln.	
Little Eaton	150	5	24	Ditto.	
Little Longstone				Ditto, under the Crown.	
Marston-on-Dove.....	909	1	7	Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Meadow Place	727	5	11	Ditto.	
Mickleover.....	64	5	2		
Newbold and Dunstan.....				Lord of the Manor.	
Oakerthorpe	246	2	25	Ditto.	
Offerton				Lessee of the Manor.	
One Ash	809	2	25	Lord of the Manor.	
Oxcroft	458	0	52	Ditto.	
Peak Forest	4907	5	20	Ditto.	Extra Parochial.
Pentrich	1450	2	11	Ditto.	Patron of the Vicarage.
Pilsley	495	0	16	Ditto.	
Quarndon				Lessee of the Manor.	
Ripley				Lord of the Manor.	Patron of the Living.
Rowthorn	959	0	0		
Scropton	75	0	10		
Sheldon	808	1	31	Lord of the Manor.	
Shottle and Postern.....	5651	1	37	Ditto.	
Stainsby	1162	1	27	Ditto.	
Staveley	5570	0	5	Ditto.	Patron of the Rectory.
Stoney Middleton.....				Ditto.	
Stoney Houghton.....	415	0	25	Ditto.	
Tibshelf	559	1	25		
Tideswell	990	2	57	Lord of the Manor.	
Wardlow Miers.....				Lessee of the Manor.	
Whitle				Ditto.	
Woodthorpe	622	1	12	Lord of the Manor.	
Woods on the above es- tates, about	5000	0	0	{ Besides valuable mines of ironstone, lead ore, coal, &c.	

EDENSOR.

EDENSOR, a small rural village, township, constabulary, and parish in the hundred and deanery of High Peak, 3 m. N. of Rowsley, and 3 m. east from Bakewell, which is the post town. The parish includes the hamlet of Pilsley.

The township of Edensor contained in 1821, 80 houses, 95 families, and 509 inhabitants. The hamlet of Pilsley 43 houses, 45 families, and 243 inhabitants. Of the 95 families in Edensor, 52 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 25 in trade, and 18 variously. Of the 45 families in Pilsley, 30 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 9 in trade, and 6 variously.

The township of Edensor consists of 1907 *a. 1 r. 10 p.* of gritstone land, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, except 6 *a. 3 r. 13 p.* the property of one freeholder. The land is chiefly meadow and pasture, except 287 acres of wood, divided into farms of 150 acres down to small takes of 10 acres, at an average rental of 20*s.* per acre. The tithes belong to the Duke of Devonshire, and are collected with the rent. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3100. 10*s.* The average of seven years parochial expenses, including church, poor, and county rates, and constables' accounts, is £330. and the highways about £100. per annum. The parishioners send their paupers to Ashover house of industry, to which they contribute. There is one friendly society, consisting of 140 members, who have a stock of £700.; one endowed free-school, and one inn in the township.

The manor of Edensor was in the reign of Edward the Confessor the joint property of Levenot and Chetel; when the Survey of Domesday was taken, it belonged to Henry de Ferrers. The mesne seignory was for several generations at a remote period, vested in the ancestors of the Shirley family. The immediate possession appears to have been in the Foljambes, whose heiress brought Edensor to Sir Robert Plumpton. Sir William Plumpton, grandson to Sir Robert, died seised of it in 1480. His daughters and co-heirs married Sotchill and Rocliffe. A moiety of this manor passed by marriage to the Cliffords, and was sold by George Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. Sir Ralph Langford, who it is probable purchased of the Sotchills or their heirs, died seised of the other moiety in 1513. The whole is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire. The manor of Pilsley has passed with that of Edensor.

The handsome gothic church, with a tower surmounted with pinnacles, is dedicated to St. Peter. This church stands on the side of a hill in the upper part of the village, and is surrounded by a spacious church-yard: within, it is clean and neat, and its appearance altogether intimates its proximity to the residence of a noble family. It was given by Fulcher, ancestor of the Shirleys, to the monastery of Rochester, in Staffordshire, at an early period. The living, a donative, is valued in the king's books at £4. 13*s.* 4*d.* and yearly tenths 9*s.* 4*d.* The Duke of Devonshire is proprietor of the tithes and patron. The Rev. Richard Smith, the Duke's chaplain, is the present incumbent.

In the chancel there is a very costly and splendid alabaster monument, to the memory of the first Earl of Devonshire, which is composed of several figures the size of life, sculptured in relief, and elaborately finished: it is divided into compartments, the whole of which are profusely ornamented, gilt and coloured. A table-monument is placed at the foot of the large one, on which are two recumbent figures, one is clothed in the dress of the times; the other represents a skeleton.

"There is something," observes Mr. Rhodes, in his description of this monument, "strikingly impressive in this representation of a man who appears to have just passed from time into eternity, with all the habiliments of life about him, and the bare ribbed image of Death, which lies at his side, awfully intimating the transition that must

soon be made. The sculptor has here 'bodied forth' a lesson of mortality which is extremely simple, yet full of pathos and instruction."

Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Sacred to the memory of William Cavendish, the second son of the same parents, who also here put off his earthly dress. He was a man born to fill every honourable station, and in the simplicity of his virtue, deserving, rather than courting, glory. Whom, when James the First, of blessed memory, King of Great Britain, had honoured with the Titles, first of Baron Hardwick, and afterwards Earl of Devonshire, he appeared not so much to do honour to the Man as to the Title. With what Wisdom, Integrity, and Applause he sustained the Duties of his Province, enquire of that Province, Common Fame is seldom false. He was not merely the best Man of his own, but every age; nor can his character be suppress'd or spoken of without difficulty. He was capable of the utmost diligence, and of unsullied faith, with the appearance of the greatest indolence. He claimed no Honour, and yet obtained all. To Him, having order'd that he might be buried without splendour, and in a plain grave, this monument was erected with an affection greater than its expense. He died the 5th of March, 1625.

Sacred to the memory of Henry, eldest son of William Cavendish, knt. of Chatsworth, in the county of Derby, and of the much celebrated Elizabeth Hardwick, of Hardwick, in the same county, who afterwards married her fourth husband, George, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a strenuous and brave man, and particularly distinguish'd himself among the English volunteer Commanders in the campaign of the Netherlands, in the year 1578, in which he display'd perseverance, skill, diligence, activity, and fortitude. When, however, his military engagements gave place to the enjoyment of ease, he indulged in the liberal and sumptuous use of his fortune, in such a manner as to retain the character of splendour and festivity, and avoid the reproach of luxurious indolence. Having deposited within these walls, in this County, his Arms and his Mortal Remains. His Body lies here awaiting, instead of the clarion of Fame, the trumpet of the Resurrection. He died the 12th day of October, 1616.

A tablet for Alexander Barker, who died 8th February, 1822, aged 77. Also for his wife and several children.

A tablet for Mr. John Philips, sometime house-keeper at Chatsworth, who died 28th May, 1735, in the 75th year of his age, and the 60th of his service in the most noble Family of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

Epitaph.

Pray let my Bones together lay
Until that sad and joyful Day,
When from above a voice shall say,
Rise, all you Dead, lift up your Eyes,
Your great Creator bids you rise;
Then do, I hope, with all the Just,
To shake off my polluted Dust,
And in New Robes of Glory Drest,
To have access amongst the Bless'd.

Which God, of his infinite Mercy, grant, for the sake and through the Merits of my Redeemer Jesus Christ the Righteous.

There was the following memorial of George Leech remaining August 27, 1611.

Orate pro aia Georgii Leechæ, armigeri, qui quidem Georgius obiit decimo die mensis Martii Anno Domini 1505. Cujus Animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

ARMS. *Ermine*, a chief indented, *Gules*, charged with three crowns, *Or*, impaling, *Argent*, thirteen torteaux, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1, label of three, *Azure*.

Inscription on Beton's monument, engraved on a handsome brass plate.

Deo Opt. Max. et posteritati sacrum. Joanni Betonio, Scoto, nobilit et optimi viri Joannis Betonii ab

Anthmwyth, filio, Davidis Betonii, illustriss. S. R. E. Cardinalis, nepoti; Jacobi Betonii reverendiss. S. Andree Archiepiscopi, et Regni Scotiæ Cancellarii digniss. pronepoti: ab ineunte ætate in humanioribus disciplinis et philosophiâ quo facilior ad jus Romanum (cujus ipse consultiss. fuit) aditus pateret; ab optimis quibusque preceptoribus et liberaliter et ingenue educato: omnibus morum facilitate, fide, prudentiâ et constantiâ charo; unde a sereniss. Principæ Maria Scotorum Gallorumque Regina in prægustatoris primum, mox œconomi munus susectio; ejusdemque sereniss. Reginæ, una cum aliis e vinculis truceulentiss. tyranni, apud Levini lacus castrum liberatori fortiss. quem post varias legationes et ad Carolum IX. Galliarum Regem Christianiss. et ad Elizabetham Sereniss. Anglorum Regiam feliciter et non sine laude susceptis, fatis prosperantibus, in suæ ætatis flore, sors aspera immani dysenterias morbo e numero viventium exemit. Jacobus Reverendiss. Glasguensis Archiepiscopus, et Andreas Betonius, ejusdem Sereniss. Reginæ, ille apud Regem Christianiss. legatus, hic vero œconomus, in perpetuum rei memoriam ex voluntate et pro imperio Sereniss. Reginæ heræ elementiss. fratres mæstiss. posuerunt. Obiit anno salutis 1570. Vixit annos 52, menses 7, et diem Dni expectat apud Chatsworth in Angliâ.

Epitaphium.

Immatura tibi legerunt fila sorores

Betonii, ut summum ingenium, summumque periret

Judicium, et nobis jucundum nil foret ultra.—A. B.

Underneath the inscription is the figure of a knight in armour (small size) engraved on brass. On an altar tomb, over it, DOMI et FORIS.

ARMS. Quarterly, 1 and 4, a fess int. three maces; 2 and 5, chevron charged with a boar's head erased.

Translation.

To God, the best and Greatest, and to Posterity, Sacred to John Beton, of Scotland, son of that illustrious and very excellent man, John Beton, of Anthmuty, grandson of David Beton, the celebrated Cardinal of the Sacred Church of Rome, great-grandson of James Beton, the Right Rev. Archbishop of St. Andrew's, and Lord High Chancellor of the kingdom of Scotland, liberally educated by all the best Preceptors, in polite literature and philosophy, to acquire with greater facility a knowledge of the common Law (in which he was very much skilled;) he endeared himself to all by the gentleness of his manners, his integrity, prudence, and constancy, for which he was chosen by the most serene Princess, Mary, Queen of the Scots and French, to the office of Taster, then to that of Comptroller of the Household; he with others bravely liberated the same Queen, from the chains of a cruel tyrant, at the castle of Loch Leven.—After various embassies to his most Christian Majesty, Charles the Ninth, king of France, and to Elizabeth, queen of England, successfully performed, and with the greatest credit to himself, he was cut off in the flower of his age by a dysentery. James, the Right Rev. Archbishop of Glasgow, and Andrew Beton, the former ambassador of the same Queen to the most Christian King, and the latter Comptroller of the Household, his most sorrowful brothers, placed this in perpetual remembrance of the event, by the wish and command of the Queen, his most kind Mistress. He died in the year of Salvation, 1570, aged 52 years 7 months, and expects the day of the Lord at Chatsworth.

Epitaph.

The Fates, O Beton, envious of thy worth,
Have snatch'd thee prematurely from the earth;
With you have gone, bright Genius, Judgment
 sound,
And we, thy Friends, are left in grief profound.

John Beton was a faithful and confidential servant of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots. He appears to have entered into the service of his royal mistress early in life; and the inscription on his monument sets forth the important services that he had rendered her. He died at Chatsworth in the year 1570, at the age of thirty-two, much to the regret of the royal captive, his mistress, who, situated as she then was, could ill bear the loss of such a servant. Though a queen, she was yet a prisoner, and with the exception of the little circle of domestics who attended upon her at Chatsworth, she had none to do her homage.

Charities.

Mr. John Hacket left £20. to the poor. The interest to be distributed annually.

Mr. John Phillips founded a school at Edensor, and left by his Will, bearing date 3rd March, 1734, £100. to the poor, and £50. to the schoolmaster.

These sums were laid out in the purchase of two cottages, a small croft, and three fields, the whole containing 6 acres, situate at Beeley, and an allotment of common land, of nearly 6 acres, awarded in respect of the premises under the inclosure Act. The whole is now let to William Wallis, as yearly tenant, at £16. 16s. per annum. The school was to be open for the reception and instruction of the poor children of Edensor, Pilsley, and Beeley. A third of the rent, viz. £5. 12s. forms part of the salary of the schoolmaster of Edensor, to which the Duke of Devonshire makes a voluntary contribution of £30. per annum. Each housekeeper of the township of Edensor is allowed to send his or her children. Mr. William Milward is the schoolmaster.

Christiana, Countess of Devonshire, by her Will, bearing date 2nd August, 1674, left £420. to be laid out in land, the interest to be appropriated for the binding out as apprentices yearly, one or more poor children born at Edensor or Derby.

William, Earl of Devonshire, by his Will, bearing date 17th July, 1683, gives and bequeaths to the poor people for the time being, at or in the several places, parishes, or townships of Chatsworth, Edensor, Hardwick, Heath, Astwith, Houghton, Langwith, Harstoft, Stainsby, and Pentrich, in the said county of Derby, the sum of £400. to be laid out in land, the interest to be employed in making provision for work, or if his executors think fit to erect a workhouse and settle a stock to receive such as cannot work, and to put forth apprentices of the younger sort.

On a tablet in the parish church of Hault Hucknall is the following memorandum :

In 1687, the Right Hon. William, late Earl of Devonshire, and the Right Hon. Christiana, Countess Dowager, his mother, by their last wills and testaments, did give and bequeath £1020. to be laid out in lands for the use of the poor of the towns and villages of Derby, Edensor, Heath, Stainsby, Harstoft, Astwith, Rowthorn, Langwith, Houghton, Pentrich, Peak Forest, Shottle, and Postern; and in fulfilling the true intent of the said wills, there is purchased land, in the parish of Rodsley, in this county, to the yearly value of £50. a year, for the use of the poor of the towns and villages aforesaid, for ever.

The property belonging to this charity consists of,

A farm house and outbuildings and 50 *a. 0 r. 31 p.* of land at Rodsley, in the occupation of Thomas Smith, as yearly tenant at £44. 2s. stated in the Commissioners' Report to be worth £87. 10s. 7d. per annum.

A farm and fold yard and 11 *a. 3 r. 16 p.* of land at Hollington, in the parish of Longford, now let for £16. stated to be worth £27. 17s. 8d. per annum.

The Rev. German Buckston is the holder of a lease of several closes in the parish of Longford, called Booth Hay Flatts, containing about 33 acres, bearing date 26th March, 1686, which was prior to the purchase of lands for the charity, and granted by Roger Jackson to William Woolley, for a term of one thousand years at £10. per annum.

The Rev. German Buckston pays, out of a farm at Yeeveley, a fee farm rent of £2. 10s.

The total rental, £72. 12s. is subject to a deduction of £1. 4s. 6d. allowed to Mr. Buckston for land tax, which reduces the income to £71. 7s. 6d.

The Duke of Devonshire is considered to be the trustee of this charity, and Wil-

liam Jeffrey Lockett, esq. as the agent of the Duke, receives the rents, and has for some years past disposed of it as follows :

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To the town of Derby	5	0	0				
— Edensor.....	5	0	0				
— Peak Forest.....	5	0	0				
— Shottle and Postern	4	0	0				
— Pentrich	6	0	0				
	<hr/>						
Carried forward	£25	0	0				
	<hr/>						
				Brought over	25	0	0
				To Heath, Stainsby, Harstoft, Astwith, Lang-			
				with, Rowthorn, Houghton and Hueknall	18	0	0
				Balance remitted annually by Mr. Lockett			
				to Messrs. Arkwright, Toplis and Co.....	29	7	6
					<hr/>		
					£71	7	6
					<hr/>		

The balance has been placed annually in the hands of Messrs. Arkwright, Toplis and Co. since 1817, and is placed to a distinct account in favour of the charity ; and a sum of £270. received in 1825 for a fall of timber on the Rodsley lands, was carried to the same account, making in the whole, in 1826, £580. 10s. 4d. exclusive of two years' interest.

It appears from an old paper, produced to the Commissioners from the evidence room at Hardwick, that, from 1700 to 1713, an annual sum of £6. was allowed from the charity for placing out apprentices at Derby ; and occasional sums of from £1. to £2. were also allowed to the needy poor of Derby, and distributed accordingly. It is the opinion of the Commissioners, as stated in their report, that if the appropriation were made with reference to the intentions of the Countess and the Earl of Devonshire, from whose bounty a large portion, if not the whole of the purchase money of the lands was derived, a much more considerable share of the rents would be applied to Derby and Edensor ; both those places being entitled to the whole benefit of the charity of the Countess, and as much entitled to partake of the benefit of the Earl's donation as the other places above mentioned.



Edensor Inn was built by the late Duke of Devonshire, for the accommodation of travellers. It is a comfortable Inn, situate a short distance from the village church, upon the verge of Chatsworth park, and near to the lodge. It is built of stone, and has a handsome portico. In the open area in front of the house grows a beautiful oak tree. Mr. Walters, the present occupier, keeps excellent post chaises and horses ; and every accommodation and attention is paid by him and his family to those parties who visit his house.

CASTLETON.

CASTLETON, a village, township and parish, in the constabery of Hope, in the archdeaconry of Derby and hundred of High Peak, 6 m. N. N. E. from Tideswell, 12 m. N. E. from Buxton, 7 m. N. E. from Chapel-en-le-Frith, 25 m. S. E. from Manchester, 40 m. N. from Derby, and 162 m. N. W. from London, is seated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the Peak of Derbyshire, and more celebrated than any other for its extensive and wonderful cavern, ancient and once valuable lead mines, and Peverel's castle. The houses in the village are built principally of stone, procured in the neighbourhood at the foot of Mam Tor, and other immense mountains that enclose it to the south and west: to the north and east, a fruitful plain of some miles' extent is enclosed on the north by another range of hills, the highest eminences of which are known by the names of Winhill, Losehill, Bamford Edge, &c. The parish includes the parochial chapelry of Edale, which is seated in the most secluded part of Derbyshire, embosomed amidst the highest portion of the Peak hills. The township of Castleton, in 1821, contained 210 houses, occupied by 214 families, and 993 persons, now increased to about 1200 inhabitants, who are employed in agriculture, the mines, cotton weaving, twine spinning, and other trades and handicraft. The support of the inhabitants is derived from these sources, and from those strangers who are induced to visit the remarkable places in the neighbourhood.

The extent of the township of Castleton is 2905 *a.* 3 *r.* 32 *p.* of good land, principally pasture, watered by a brook which springs from under a rock near the Peak cavern; the land on the north side of the township is gritstone, and that on the south, limestone, divided into large farms, generally at an average rental of £2. per acre, though there are many small proprietors, the number of freeholders being 150. Among the large proprietors may be enumerated the Duke of Devonshire, grantee and lessee of the manor under the crown, Sir William Chambers Bagshaw, M. D. William John Bagshaw, of the Oaks in Norton, esq. Rev. John Bagshaw, of Banner Cross, as lessee of the duchy, Isaac Hall, esq. John Champion, esq. Messrs. Robert Howe Ashton, Samuel Ashton, John Dakin, Ellis and Thomas Eyre, Joseph Hall, Rowland Heathcote, Isaac and Jeremiah Royse, Thomas, Joseph, and John Wright, the Rector and Vicar, &c. The great tithes belong to the bishop of Chester, as rector, and the vicar in the following proportions, viz. two thirds to the bishop, and one third to the vicar. The great tithes are on lease to the inhabitants at £135. 19*s.* 1*d.* The tithe of lead ore is every twentieth dish, and rarely exceeds £60. per annum. The small tithes belong to the vicar. The estimated annual value of the buildings and land is £2897. 19*s.* 2*d.* The average of seven years parochial expenses (except the church rate, which is nearly one book annually, and the highways) is £288. 5*s.* The paupers are maintained in a workhouse. There is one Wesleyan Methodist chapel, built in 1809: two male, and one female friendly societies, a parochial day-school, endowed, two Sunday-schools, one at the church, and one at the Methodist chapel, which are supported by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, and seven inns in the township.

The Duke of Devonshire, as grantee and lessee of the crown, holds a court-leet and court-baron at Easter and Michaelmas. A three weeks' court is also held for the recovery of small debts under £5. Joseph Hall, esq. is the steward.

There was anciently a market at this place, held on Wednesdays, which existed before 1222. There is now no market, but fairs have lately been established here, viz. on the 21st of April and on the first Wednesday in October, for the sale of horses, cattle, &c. The Sheffield and Manchester coaches pass through daily.

Castleton is thus depicted by the muse of Mr. Cotton :

"A place of noted fame,
Which from the Castle there derives its name.
Ent'ring the village, presently y'are met
With a clear, swift and murmuring rivulet,
Towards whose source, if up the stream you l
Or on your right, close by, your eye is strookook,
With a stupendous rock, raising so high

His craggy temples tow'rds the azure sky.
That if we this should with the rest compare,
They hillocks, mole-hills, warts and pebbles are.
This, as if King of all the mountains round,
Is on the top with an old tower crown'd,
An antick thing, fit to make people stare:
But of no use, either in peace or war."

At the time of the compilation of Doomsday Book there were two manors belonging to the castle of William Peverell, in the Peak, which were held at that time by Gernebern and Hundine. These had there two carucates of land to be taxed. There is land to two ploughs. There are now four ploughs in the demesne, and three villanes with one plough, and eight acres of meadow. Value in king Edward's time 40s. now 50s. D. B.

The manor of Castleton is described in the Doomsday Survey as "*Terra Castellii William Peverell, in Peche fers.*" This expression, says Lysons, seems to import, that the castle which gives name to this parish, was built by William Peverel, natural son of William I. who had given him this manor amongst other estates after the conquest. The Peverels did not enjoy their large estates in this county many generations; for William Peverel, a grandson of the first possessor, having poisoned Ranulph, Earl of Chester, was obliged to secure his safety by an ignominious flight; leaving his castles and immense possessions at the king's (Henry the Second) disposal. Some of these continued many years in the crown, as appears by the sheriffs' accounts, but at length were granted by Henry II. to his son John, Earl of Morteyne, who afterwards succeeded to the crown. During the absence of Richard I. this castle, pursuant to the agreement between Longchamp, bishop of Ely, and John, Earl of Morteyne, was placed in the hands of Hugh de Novant.* In the sixth year of the reign of John, Hugh de Neville was appointed governor of the castle of Pec. It was afterwards in the hands of the rebellious barons, who united to oppose the tyranny of the monarch, but, in 1215, William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby, raised troops for the king, and took it from them by assault; and, in recompence for this eminent service, he was appointed governor. In the following year, Ranulph de Blunderville, Earl of Chester, was governor. The castellans now followed each other in quick succession. In 1 Henry III. William de Ferrers, seventh Earl of Derby, obtained a new patent for the custody of the castle of Pec, and held the government of it full six years. In 7 Henry III. the custody was given to Bryan de Lisle, a person of great trust with the king. In 13 Henry III. it was delivered up by Bryan de Lisle to William, Earl of Derby. In 16 Henry III. Bryan de Lisle again had the custody; 17 Henry III. William, Earl of Derby; 33 Henry III. William de Horsden; 35 Henry III. Prince Edward; and in 49 same reign, Simon de Montfort. In 18 Edward I. William, Earl Warren; 1 Edward II. Piers Gaveston; 4 Edward II. John, Earl of Warren, obtained a free grant of the castle and honour of Peke in Derbyshire, with the whole forest of *High Peke*, to hold during his life in

* Hugh de Novant, or Nonant, was chaplain to Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury and archdeacon of Oxford. He was high sheriff for the county of Stafford, in 5, 4 and 5 Richard I. and for executing which office he was suspended from his Episcopal functions. Before his consecration, he was appointed by the Pope to the office of legate. In 1182, Richard I. granted to him liberty of all his manors, lands and men, and of all those of his churches of Coventry and Lichfield, Chester, Shrewsbury, &c. He purchased the monastery of Coventry of the same King for 500 marks, intending to place secular priests in it. In 1190, he, for this purpose, went thither with armed men, and the monks refusing to obey his order, he effected his design by force of arms, wounding some and putting others to flight: he burnt and destroyed their charters and evidences, and established secular priests in their place. Bale says that he himself was wounded in the conflict near the high altar. In 1195, he was robbed of valuable treasures near Canterbury, as he was travelling towards king Richard, then a prisoner in Germany. Soon after the king's return he was deprived of his bishopric, for joining in the conspiracy with John, Earl of Morteyne, afterwards king John, against his brother Richard, in his absence: but he was willing to buy restitution, although he could never regain the king's favour, with the sum of 5,000 marks. During his episcopate he obtained for the church of Lichfield the advowson of Bakewell. In 1197, he was compelled, by the pope's mandate and the king's authority, to replace the monks of Coventry, though he yet entertained great aversion to them. Before his death he repented of his severity to the monks, and by large contributions endeavoured to expiate his offence, and dying in the habit of a monk, in 1199, at Betherleven, in Normandy, he was buried in the Monk's cloisters, at Caen. After the death of this bishop, the monks of Coventry having appointed a new prior, they proceeded to the election of a bishop.

as full and ample a manner as it was anciently enjoyed by the Peverels before it came by escheat to the kings of England.

In 2 Edward III. this castle and forest appear to have been a part of the fortune given with Joan, sister of Edward III. on her marriage with David, Prince of Scotland. In 46 Edward III. it was given to John of Gaunt, and consequently absorbed in the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir Ralph Shirley, who died in 1466, was constable of Peak castle. In the reign of Henry VII. the castle was held under the Duchy, by Robert Eyre, of Padley, esq.; in that of Henry VIII. successively by Robert Thornhill and William Gallins. Leland calls it the "Castel of the *Hy Peke*, belonging to the king." In the reign of Edward VI. it was held by Godfrey Somersall; and in that of Elizabeth, successively by John Eyre, esq. and Godfrey Foljambe, esq.

The elevated situation of the castle, and the almost perpendicular chasms that nearly isolate the eminence which it occupies, must, prior to the invention of gunpowder, have rendered it almost impregnable. The east and south sides are bounded by a narrow ravine, called the *Cave*, which ranges between two vast limestone rocks, and on the east is nearly 200 feet in depth. On the west it is skirted by the precipice which frowns over the great cavern, and rears its abrupt head to the height of 260 feet. The north side is the most accessible, yet even here the path has been carried in a winding direction, to obviate the steepness of the ascent.

The castle-yard, an enclosed area, extended almost over the whole summit of the eminence. The wall is nearly in ruins to the level of the area; though, in some few places on the outside, it measures twenty feet high. On the north side were two small towers, now destroyed. The entrance was at the north-east corner; as appears by part of an archway yet remaining. Near the north-west angle is the *keep*. The walls of this building, on the south and west sides, are pretty entire; and at the north-west corner are 55 feet high: but the north and east sides are much shattered. On the outside it forms a square of thirty-eight feet, two inches; but on the inside it is not equal, being, from north to south, twenty-one feet, four inches; from east to west, nineteen feet, three inches. This difference arises from a difference in the thickness of the walls, which are composed of broken masses of limestone, and mortar of such an excellent temper, that it binds the whole together like a rock: the facings, both outside and inside, are of hewn gritstone. In the wall within is a little *herring-bone* ornament.

The inside is a complete vacuity; but anciently consisted of two rooms; one on the ground floor, and one above: over which the roof was raised with a gable end to the north and south, but not of equal height with the outer walls. The ground floor was about fourteen feet high, the upper room about sixteen. The entrance to the former appears to have been through a doorway on the south side of the upper room, by a flight of steps, now wholly destroyed, but said to have existed within memory: the present entrance is through an opening made in the wall. At the south-east corner is a narrow winding staircase communicating with the roof, but in a ruinous condition.

The antiquary will contemplate this ancient structure with feelings of gratification. The top of the rock where the castle stands is but a circumscribed plot of ground, nor can it at any time have been sufficiently ample to accommodate the numerous establishment of a great feudal chieftain: yet, in the earlier ages, it appears to have been a place of considerable importance; and the occasional residence of the Peverels, who resided here in great pomp and splendour.

The antiquity of this castle is considerable. Mr. King, who has minutely described it in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, imagines it to have been a fortress, and a place of royal residence, during the government of the Saxons; but other antiquarians suppose it to be an undoubted Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. Its ancient appellation of *Peverel's Place in the Peke*, countenances this opinion. Whatever is the truth, it is certain, that Peverel possessed it at the time of the Domesday Survey, by the name of the Castle of the Peke, with the honour and

forest, and thirteen other lordships in this county. About this time a tournament is reported to have been held here on the following occasion.

“Pain Peverel (half brother to William) Lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters: one of whom, named Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry none but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure and encourage a number of visitors, invited all noble young men who were inclined to enter the lists, to meet at Peverel's Place in the Peke, and there decide their pretensions by the use of arms; declaring at the same time, that whoever vanquished his competitors, should receive his daughter, with his castle at Whittington, as a reward for his skill and valour. Guarine de Meez, a branch of the house of Lorraine, and an ancestor of the Lords Fitz-Warrine, hearing this report, repaired to the place abovementioned, and there engaged with a son of the king of Scotland, and also with a Baron of Burgoyne, and vanquishing them both, obtained the prize for which he fought.”

It has been observed that this castle, though almost impregnable from its situation, was but ill adapted for a procrastinated siege, there being no appearance of any well or reservoir within its walls, from which the garrison could be supplied with water. To this observation it has been replied, that the spring at the upper end of Cave Dale might, by some very simple contrivance, have been made available to furnish the troops with this necessary article. Another, and more ample supply, lies more convenient; a well has been discovered on the summit of Long Cliffe Hill; between which, and the castle, there is a communication, though now a very dangerous one, across the narrow ridge of rock that overtops the entrance into Peak's Hole. This well is built of the same kind of stone as the castle, and it is so situate as easily to be made available for an abundant supply of water.

The Duke of Devonshire has the nominal appointment of constable of the castle, and is lessee of the honour or manor and forest of the Peak, of which Castleton was, till of late years, esteemed a member. Courts are now held for Castleton as a distinct manor, extending over many of the townships of the Peak.

The name of Peverel is closely identified with the ancient history of this county. One of the most celebrated possessors of that name was the natural son of William the Conqueror, by Maude, the daughter of Ingelric, a Saxon nobleman, related to Edward the Confessor. This lady, who possessed great personal beauty, appears, according to some historians, to have been the wife of Ranulph Peverel, Elderman of the hundred of Dengy, in the county of Essex, and resident at Hatfield Peverel, in that county. It is probable that she became the mistress of William of Normandy during his visit at the court of the Confessor, and that he gave her in marriage to his companion in arms, Ranulph Peverel, son of Payne Peverel, standard bearer to Robert, Duke of Normandy, the father of William I. The king's son, by Maude, at the desire of his mother, assumed the name of his father-in-law, Peverel. According to the monk Vitalis, the newly built castle of Nottingham was committed to the custody of Peverel, in the second year of the reign of the Conqueror, but it is not stated which Peverel is meant: and we find that Castellane, one of the sons of Maude, was living in Dover, and that another, named Payne, was Lord of Brun, in the county of Cambridge. There is no difficulty in the supposition that William Peverel, the natural son of the conqueror, was advanced nearly to the age of manhood, at the period of his father's successful enterprise, and we accordingly find that immense possessions were bestowed upon him immediately after the conquest. Blore, in his History of the Manor of South Winfield, says “he had in Nottingham forty-eight houses of merchants, twelve houses of knights, and thirty-nine manors with many dependent villages, in Nottinghamshire: forty-four lordships in Northamptonshire, and two in Essex. He had one manor and a dependent village in Bedfordshire, two towns in Oxfordshire, eight manors and their dependencies, in Buckinghamshire; and besides this manor of Winfield, twelve manors and their villages, in Derbyshire.” At the court of his half-brother, William Rufus, Peverel continued in favour, and, during the war with Robert of Normandy, the castle of Helme, in that duchy, was entrusted

to him, which, however, he surrendered upon its being closely besieged. He died shortly afterwards, probably in disgrace, and is said by Deering,* from the Records of Lenton, to have founded the priory at that place, for Cluniac monks.

William Peverel (his son) in the time of Henry I. founded the priory of Lenton, near Nottingham, for Cluniac monks, and for the health of the souls of King William and Queen Matilda, and of their and his parents, and of King Henry and his Queen Matilda, and of their children, William and Matilda, (the latter of whom first married to the Emperor, Henry IV. and afterwards to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, and by her last husband was mother of King Henry II.) and also for the health of his own soul, and for the souls of Adeline, his wife, his son William and all his (the founder's) children; he gave thereto the following munificent gift out of his Derbyshire estate, viz. two parts of his demesne pastures in Buchestones (Buxton) Sachelcros (Shalcross) Ferneley (Fernilee) Sirebrock, Stafden (Staden) Cudal, probably (Cowdale) Crebil, Chadelow, Darnehal, Stauredorl (Sterndale) Dunningestede, and Chelmorden (Chelmorton). He also gave them his manor of Blackowell (Blackwell) in the Peak, and two parts of the tithes of Tideswell, Bradewell, Badecowell (Bake-well) Hocealow (Hucklow) Esscford (Ashford) Wormmill (Wormhill) Monyax (Monyash) and Hulmne (Holme) together with the whole tithe of his lead and venison in the Peak. Avenellus, one of his men, ancestor of the Earl of Rutland, granted to the same out of his demesnes at Haddon and Mettred uc Ploth, probably (Meadow Place) and Monyax (Monyash.) To which his other knights and great tenants made considerable additions. He gave to the abbey of St. Mary, in York, founded by the Earl of Brittany, eight carucates of land in Rudsten; he also founded an abbey of Black Monks, near Northampton, where, according to the Abbey register, he died in 1113.

William Peverel, according to the opinion of Blore, son of the last-named William, was one of the temporal Lords who attended King Stephen in the great council held at Oxford, in the first year of his reign, in which the King granted his Charter of indulgences to the people and privileges to the church; and in the third year of King Stephen he conducted the Nottinghamshire forces into Yorkshire, against the Scots; and in that expedition, he, at the famous battle, fought near Northallerton, in Yorkshire, called *Bellum de Standard*, shared in the honour of a glorious victory, obtained by the English, under the command of William, Earl of Albemarle, in the company of Robert de Ferrers, then Earl of Ferrers, and afterwards created Earl of Derby. But in the sixth or seventh year of King Stephen (1140) he experienced a wide reverse of fortune: for, continuing firm in his attachment to the King, and the affairs of the Empress, who had then raised an army to assert her right to the crown taking a favourable turn, Ralph Paganell, baron of Dudley, one of her adherents, set fire to the town of Nottingham: and this William Peverel, immediately afterwards, fighting stoutly at Lincoln, in the army of Stephen, against the army of the Empress, headed by Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester, he was there taken prisoner with the King, and the government of his castle at Nottingham was given, by the Empress, to the before-named Ralph Paganell.† But in the following year the soldiers of William Peverel by stratagem in the night recovered it again.

King Stephen being at Nottingham, at the very earnest entreaty of this William Peverel (the third) and of Odon, his wife, and Henry, his son, confirmed to the

* This author states that William I. in the second year of his reign, bestowed on his natural son the newly built castle of Nottingham, and large estates in that county. The Peerage of England places him at the head of the Earls of Nottingham, but *Glover*, in his Catalogue of Honour, makes no mention of him as such; and Camden says William, surnamed the Conqueror, made his natural son ruler of the counties of Nottingham and Derby, by the title of Lord. Some of the minor courts of this and the adjoining county of Nottingham, are still known by his name.

† *Dug. Bar.* Vol. I. p. 451, 457, and *Speed*, p. 475. I am aware, says Blore, this action, and all the other occurrences I have related respecting this family, except the donations to York abbey, are annexed by *Dugdale* to one and the same William Peverel. But besides that, the register of St. James, near Northampton, offers evidence (notwithstanding the disagreement between the year of our Lord and the King's reign) that William Peverel, the founder, whom, for distinction, I will call William Peverel the second, died in the time of King Henry the First; it is highly improbable that the first William Peverel, who, by the Conqueror, a zealous and wary man, was entrusted with the custody of the castle of Nottingham in the second year of his reign, should be capable of fighting stoutly for Stephen seventy-four years afterwards. And, indeed, I think it is evident it was not him, but his grandson, William Peverel the third, who fought for King Stephen.

monastery of Lenton what William Peverel, father of this William, or this William himself, or any other benefactors had given thereto.

This William Peverel, it seems, had taken from the canons at Lenton the churches of Hæchan and Randia, which had been given to them by William, his father: but afterwards repenting of what he had done, he, with the consent of his heir, William the younger, restored them. His Deed being attested by many witnesses, and, amongst others, by Robert de Heriz.

His son William inherited the wealth and honours of the family, but was deprived of his estates by Henry II. His crime was the poisoning of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, with whose wife, the daughter of the Earl of Gloucester, he intrigued and confederated in the perpetration of this nefarious action, A. D. 1153. Dreading the just severity of the monarch he fled, on his guilt becoming known, to the monastery of Lenton, founded by his grandfather, and took the cowl as a monk; but it being intimated to him that the king intended to pass through Nottingham in his way to York, he threw off his religious habit and privately quitted the kingdom. The king seized upon the major part of his possessions, which he retained in his own hands until the birth of his youngest son, John, on whom he bestowed them, with the title of Earl of Morteyne. Margaret, the sister of the last William Peverel, married Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Nottingham and Derby.

The handsome tower church is dedicated to St. Edmund. In 1269, the church of Peak castle was given by Prince Edward (afterwards Edward I.) to the Abbot and Convent of Vale Royal, in Cheshire. After the dissolution, Henry VIII. gave the great tithes and the advowson of the vicarage, to the Bishop of Chester, and his successors. The Bishop of Chester has 85 a. 1 r. 15 p. of land in the township, 35 acres of which is but of little value, being high inferior land, and difficult to cultivate. Some small plots, containing 3 a. 3 r. 4 p. are divided between the bishop, as rector, and the vicar. The living is a vicarage, valued in the king's books at £41. and yearly tenths —; it has been augmented by £200. subscribed, and £200. obtained from Queen Anne's Bounty. The glebe land is 21 a. 3 r. 17 p.; the vicar also receives a third part of the great tithes, now let for £135. 19s. 1d. yearly; and the tithe of lead ore, which averages about £60. per annum, the mines being less productive than formerly. The Rev. Charles Cecil Bates is the present vicar.

In 1819, the Rev. F. Farren left about 600 volumes of books to be lent out to the parishioners at the discretion of the minister.

A handsome Saxon arch, which divides the nave and the chancel, was rebuilt, in 1827, by order of Mr. Elias Needham and Mr. Timms, churchwardens.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

In memory of Micah Hall, gent. attorney at law, who died 14th May, 1801, aged 79; beneath is a Latin couplet, which may be thus translated—What I was you know not—What I am you know not—Whither I am gone you know not—Go about your business.

On Brass—The Rev. Edward Bagshaw, A. M. the worthy vicar of this place 46 years, died 12th April,

1769, aged 79. A man, whose chief delight was in the service of his Master; a sound scholar, a tender and affectionate husband, a kind and indulgent parent, a lover of peace and quietness: who is gone to that place where he now enjoys the due reward of all his labours. Near him lies Margaret, his wife, and several of his children.

Charities.—Township of Castleton.

Bagshaw Richard	{ House and garden, and 65 a. old encl. in Edale ..	16 0 0	Schoolm. to inst. 12 poor chil. Castleton	Will, 15th Mar. 1749.
Bennett Edward	{ 3 a. 3 r. 15 p. of land ..	8 6 0	£2. Poor, residue to educate 3 poor chil.	Will, 5th May, 1720.
Bray Champion, of Hope ...	£100. secured on turnpike road, viz.			
	£40.	Interest	Poor.....	Died in 1825.
	£40.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Castleton.
	£20.	Ditto ...	Ditto	Hope.
Dakin Thomas.....	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Edale.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funds	7 5 0	Ditto	Will, in 1706.
Howe Robert	£56.	Interest	Ditto and Ringers	Will, 1818.
Needham Samuel, (Rushop Edge.....)	Rent charge.....	6 0 0	Ditto	Will, 4th June, 1818.
Staveley Alice	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Will, 15th Dec. 1781.
Staveley Mary	£5.	0 5 0	Ditto	Will, 15th Jan. 1785.

Parish of Castleton.

Whittingham James..... | £100..... | Interest... | Education of 12 boys and girls.

The immediate approach to Castleton, by the road across the mountains from Chapel-en-le-Frith, is by "a steep descent, called the *Winnats*,* or Wind-gates, from the stream of air that always sweeps through the chasms. This road is two miles in length, and carried on in a winding direction, in order to render the natural declivity of the ground passable by carriages. Happy was the imagination that first suggested its name, *The gates or portals of the winds*; since, wild as these sons of the tempests are, the massive rocks which nature here presents, seem to promise a barrier sufficiently strong to control their maddest fury. Precipices 1000 feet in height, dark, rugged and perpendicular, heave their unwieldy forms on each side the road, which makes several inflections in its descent, and frequently presenting themselves in front, threaten opposition to all further progress. At one of these sudden turns, to the left, a most beautiful view of Castleton vale is unexpectedly thrown upon the eye, refreshing it with a rich picture of beauty, fertility, and variety, after the tedious uniformity of rude and barren scenery to which it has so long been confined."

This peaceful and luxuriant vale has a very impressive effect, from being contrasted with the bleak and elevated tracts that environ it. Its breadth is in many parts two miles from south to north; its length, eastward, between five and six, and its depth, below the general level of the surrounding country, nearly 1000 feet. Through its bosom flows several meandering rivulets; and from the north and south, various lesser dales open into it from different distances. This valley communicates with that through which the Derwent holds its course to Derby, a track well worth pursuing, from the romantic variety and beauty of the scenes it successively presents. The villages of Hope, Castleton and Brough, are situate within its limits; and the former, with its spire church, forms a very agreeable feature in the scenery when viewed from this part of the descent. The steep sides of the valley are beautified by well cultivated enclosures, rising above one another to its very edge. To the north, the country boldly swells into hills, terminating in two high points. Westward, it does not extend beyond the village of Castleton, but it there forms a noble amphitheatre, the back of which rises in many parts to the height of 1000 feet. As the road winds along the declivity, the traveller obtains a prospect of Castleton, which appears clustered near the bottom of the steep eminence, at whose feet the famous cavern discloses itself, and whose summit is occupied by the ruins of the ancient castle, frowning over the precipice, and Mam Tor raising its head beyond, are striking and grand objects. Near the entrance of the village, a bridge has been thrown across the stream which issues from the cavern. A ditch and vallum formerly extended in a semi-circular course round the village, from the mountain on which the castle stands, and may yet be traced in particular directions.

Mr. Cotton describes Mam Tor, considered the second wonder of the Peak, in the following lines :

* "The Winnats is not without a tale of horror. About sixty years ago a gentleman and lady, mounted on single horses and unattended with servants, are said to have been murdered in this dreary pass. They were strangers in the country, and some circumstances induced the supposition that they were on a matrimonial excursion to the north. They were both young, and one of the men concerned in the murder stated the lady to be extremely handsome. The morning after the commission of this atrocious act, the horses belonging to these unfortunate persons were found in the neighbourhood of Castleton, without riders, but properly caparisoned for travel. Suspicion pointed to the crime that had been committed, and an enquiry took place, when, after a few days' search, the dead bodies were found in one of the holes in the craggy sides of the Winnats. All attempts to trace out the perpetrators of this horrid deed were for a long time fruitless; they escaped the punishment of an earthly tribunal, but a singularly calamitous fate attended them. They were five in number: one only died in his bed, who confessed to have participated in the crime, and as he was the last survivor, he told who were the companions of his guilt; two of them, working near where the murder was committed, were killed by the sudden falling of a part of the rock above them; the other two were the victims of different accidents, and the inhabitants of this district regard their premature deaths as awful instances of divine vengeance. Such is the tale of blood connected with the local history of the Winnats, and it is so circumstantially related, that the names of the men who were concerned in the commission of the crime are mentioned, and the manner of their death particularly detailed. This story I have told as it exists in the vicinity of the place, but the enquiries I have made into the accuracy of this narrative induce me to suppose it fabulous." *Rhodes*.

Among Peak's mountains, a great precipice,
 Unlike in stature and in substance, is
 Not of firm rock, like others, that here shroud
 Their low'ring tops within a dewy cloud,
 But of a shudd'ring earth, that from the crown,
 With a continual motion moulders down;
 Spawning an hill of looser mould below,
 Which will in time tall as the mother grow,
 And must perpetuate the wonder so;
 Which wonder is, that tho' this hill ne'er cease
 To waste itself, it suffers no decrease.

But the most cursory beholder may
 Visibly see a manifest decay,
 By jutting stones, that by the earth left bare
 Hang on the sides suspended in the air.
 This haughty mountain, by indulgent fame,
 Is made a Wonder, Mam-Tor is its name;
 That is a Mother-Tow'r; but to speak
 More properly, 'tis the Phœnix of the Peak.
 For when this mountain's by long wastings gone,
 Her ashes will erect us such an one."

Between one and two miles from Castleton, near the western extremity of the elevated ridge that separates this valley from Edale, is Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain, one of the seven wonders of the Peak. This eminence is composed of shale and micaceous grit in alternate stratification; the former being highly impregnated with vitriol of iron. Its name, Mam Tor, is an ancient British appellation; but the Shivering Mountain is a title it has received in more modern times, from the circumstance of the shale continually decomposing under the action of the atmosphere, and falling in large quantities down the face of the precipice into the valley below. The vulgar error, that the mountain has suffered no diminution in bulk, though the shale and grit have been shivering from its face for ages, requires no confutation. If it did, the bare inspection of the spot would be sufficient; as the valley below is overwhelmed with its ruins, to the extent of half a mile; and the lines of an ancient encampment, which occupied the summit, destroyed for a number of yards by the crumbling of the substance. At some distance to the north-west, is another break in the mountain, called Little Mam Tor, from which the shale and grit frequently shiver, but not in so great a degree as at the former, where the rushing noise of the quantities that descend, is sometimes so loud as to be heard at Castleton.

The summit of Mam Tor was extremely well adapted for a military station, as the ascent on every side, but the north-east, is very steep; and the height of the mountain nearly 1300 feet above the level of the valley. The camp was surrounded by a double trench, which is still, for the most part, in excellent preservation. It extended from the north-east to the south-west, along the ridge of the eminence, and occupied somewhat more than sixteen acres of ground, the circumference being nearly 1200 yards. The enclosed area is very irregular, but approaches to the oblong form. The principal entrance was from the west. At the north-east corner is a perennial spring; and near the south-west side are two barrows, one of which was opened a few years ago, and a brass celt, and some fragments of an unbaked urn, discovered in it.

From the top of Mam Tor there is an extensive and charming view into Edale, which a modern tourist has described as "a place in which the inhabitants, secluded in the bosom of the mountains from the bustle of the world, appear to enjoy all the quiet and security that pervaded the happy vale of Rasselas;" the view from this eminence is not of common description: the most striking features of the Peak of Derbyshire—its loftiest hills, and some of its loveliest dales are included in the prospect.

Near the bottom of Mam Tor, on the south, is the very ancient mine of Odin, which has probably been worked from the Saxon times, and still furnishes employment for nearly 140 persons, men, women, and children. It consists of two levels, running horizontally into the mountain: the upper, a cart-gate, by which the ore is brought from the mine; the lower one, a water level, to drain the works, which has been carried more than a mile from the entrance. The vein of ore runs from east to west, hading, or underlying, to the south; and has in some places been followed sixty yards below the horizontal entrance; and in others, as much above it: the thickness of the vein is various. The quality of the ore differs in different parts of the mine: the best kind yields about three ounces of silver to the ton weight of lead. Elastic bitumen, blende, barytes, manganese, fluor spar, sulphuret of iron, and various other substances are obtained in this mine.

Though the level at the entrance of Odin mine is not more than seven or eight feet

from the surface of the earth, it is said to be nearly 450 feet below it, at the further extremity. It extends into the mountain where the blue john is found, that singular and beautiful substance, which is manufactured into ornaments. The two mines in which it is procured, are named the Trecliff and the Water-hull. The entrance to the former is by an arched descent, conducting by numerous steps to the depth of about sixty yards, where the steps terminate; but a confined, yet tolerably easy path, leads into an opening about thirty yards deeper. This forms the commencement of a range of natural caverns, or fissures, in the bowels of the mountain, the termination of which is unknown, though they have been followed to an extent of nearly three miles. In this adventurous journey, the passage is in many parts extremely rude and difficult, the way being sometimes obstructed by enormous masses of stone, and at others impeded by precipitous gulfs, where the use of ropes becomes necessary to aid the descent. The strangely confused situation of the fissures; the abrupt and dislocated appearance of the rocks which form them; the singular direction of the path, now suddenly darting into the depths of the earth, and now proceeding by a more easy and circuitous route; and the effect produced on the mind by this extraordinary arrangement of Nature's scenery; are circumstances which description will ever be inadequate correctly to display. Some beautiful snow-white stalactite decorates several parts of these subterraneous passages; and beds of a very rich kind of red ochre are found among the productions of this singular mountain. The blue john is obtained in two or three places of the mine, but does not appear to exist in any considerable quantity. The passage is in many places wet and slippery; and the flannel shirt, hat, and trowsers, of a miner, are necessary to be worn by the person who undertakes to explore these remarkable cavities.

The Speedwell Level, or Navigation Mine, another curious object for inspection in this neighbourhood, is situate near the foot of the Winnats, in the mountainous range called the Long Cliff. This level was originally driven in search of lead ore, by a company of adventurers from Staffordshire, who commenced their undertaking about sixty years ago, but with such little success, that, after an expenditure of £14,000. and eleven years' ceaseless labour, exerted in vain, the works were obliged to be abandoned. The descent is beneath an arched vault, by a flight of one hundred and six steps, which leads to the sough, or level, where a boat is ready for the reception of the visitor, who is impelled along the stream by the motion communicated to the boat by the guide, through pushing against wooden pegs driven into the sides of the rock at the distance of six feet from each other. The depth of the water is about three feet: the channel through which it proceeds was blasted through the heart of the rock, which was found of such solidity and hardness, that implements of sufficient temper could hardly be procured to penetrate it. As the boat proceeds, several veins of lead ore may be observed in the rock, but of insufficient value to defray the expense of working them.

At the distance of six hundred and fifty yards from the entrance, the level bursts into a tremendous gulf, whose roof and bottom are completely invisible; but across which the navigation has been carried, by throwing a strong arch over a part of the fissure where the rocks are least separated. Here, leaving the boat, and ascending a stage erected above the level, the attention of the visitor is directed to the dark recesses of the abyss beneath his feet; and firm, indeed, must be his resolution, if he can contemplate its depths unmoved, or hear them described, without an involuntary shudder. To the depth of ninety feet all is vacuity and gloom; but beyond that commences a pool of stygian waters, not unaptly named the Bottomless Pit; whose prodigious range may in some measure be conceived, from the circumstance of its having swallowed up more than 40,000 tons of the rubbish made in blasting the rock, without any apparent diminution either in its depth or extent. The guide, indeed, informs you, that the former has not been ascertained; yet we have reason to believe that this is incorrect, and that its actual depth in standing water is about 320 feet. There cannot, however, be a doubt, but that this abyss has communications with others, still more deeply situate in the bowels of the mountain, and into which the

precipitated rubbish has found a passage. The superfluous water of the level falls through a water-gate into this profound caldron, with a noise like a rushing torrent.

This fissure is calculated at being nearly 280 yards below the surface of the mountain; and so great is its reach upwards, that rockets of sufficient strength to ascend 450 feet, have been fired without rendering the roof visible. The effect of a Bengal light discharged in this stupendous cavity, is extremely magnificent and interesting. Beyond the fissure, the level has been driven to a similar length to that part which precedes it; but in this division of its course little occurs to excite observation.

Peak's Hole, or Cavern.—A cleft in this stratum of limestone at Castleton, has been the origin of that most remarkable of the Derbyshire caverns, called Peak's Hole, or the Devil's Cave; while the action of water, and the concealed chemistry of nature, have imparted to it much of its internal form, and have furnished it with its terrific and splendid objects. A deep contracted ravine leads from the valley of Castleton to its entrance. On each side of this gloomy chasm rise stupendous masses of rock: that on the left sustains on the very ledge of its summit an ancient castle, while at its feet appears the stream that gushes from the cavern on the right; a stream "which (says Mr. H. Moore) after heavy rain, is seen to boil up from underneath the rock, at the entrance of the cave, dashing over the fragments of limestone that lie in its channel."

The mouth of this cavern is vast and magnificent. It consists of a broad, unsupported arch, one hundred and twenty feet wide, and fourteen feet high. This arch is flattened, but yet tolerably regular; and the receding depth, where the light of day becomes gradually obscured until it dies away in the internal darkness, is differently calculated, but by Mr. Pilkington is estimated to have an extension of about a hundred yards. Within this porch, there is a twine manufactory: many persons are there employed; and men, women, and children, are seen busily moving about in this dismal expanse.* Proceeding onwards beyond the rude habitations and humble machinery of these curious groups, the roof descends, and, at the base of an isolated rock, in the depth of darkness, the visitors are conducted to the interior entrance of the cavern. Torches or candles are here supplied, and the guide unlocks the gate, which, unlike the portal of Dantè's subterranean abode, has no inscription forbidding the visitants the indulgence of hope, but, on the contrary, is never entered without much expectation, which is happily never disappointed. Within the gate the passage becomes low and confined. The visitors are obliged to stoop for many yards, and a spacious vault, called the *Bell-house*, at length receives them. The sides of this vault appear to close down upon the stream of water, which spreads out beneath them into the form of a small lake. This pool or lake is denominated the *first water*: its depth is not more than two or three feet, and its extent is about fourteen. The opening in the incumbent rock is just sufficient to admit a small boat, in which the passengers lie as they would in a bed, while the guide walks in the water and thrusts the boat across the stream. In awaiting this embarkation the mind has an opportunity for classic and poetic indulgences. The gleam from the torches, and the reflection of moving and glittering images from the water, set before the imagination troops of shadowy beings, that seem suddenly to start from their abysses upon the intruders.

After a short voyage across this lake, between the superincumbent rock and the water, an ample cavernous expanse is entered. This is called *the saloon*, and is said to be two hundred feet wide, and, in some parts, one hundred and twenty feet in height. No ray of light can enter this cavern except what may proceed from the candles of

* The author of the following lines seems to have wilfully mistaken the character of this manufactory, and to have substituted hempen ropes for hempen twine.

" —a crew o'th' Fates' pale labourers, who
Their direful tasks in this dread poreh pursue.
Not threads of life they shorten or extend,
But hempen cords of death—the murd'rer's end!
The eager Furies urge the toiling bands,
Aud Rhadamanthus roars forth his commands."

Thomas's Philanthron

the visitors, and these faint glimmerings only serve to render the extreme darkness of the place the more impressive. On the farther side of this cavity the cavern stream spreads out again into what is termed the *second water*, which can be generally passed without the aid of the guide. The visitors then find themselves within an enclosure of broken and projecting rocks, through which water perpetually percolates in a drizzling shower. This rocky enclosure is called *Roger Rain's House*, and it expands gradually into a vast and awful cavity, which bears the name of the *Chancel*. Here is sometimes placed, in order to surprise the visitors, a choir of the High Peak singers, consisting generally of men, women, and children, under the direction of the parish clerk of Castleton. The sharp and nasal tones of these choristers are not always in unison with each other, but they are far from being out of tune with what may be supposed the ideas of visitors in "these lower regions, where darkness holds an everlasting reign." Many visitors will at that moment have in their recollection, the passage in Virgil's sixth Book of the *Æneid*.

"Continuo auditæ voces, vagitus et ingens,
Infantumque animæ flentes in limine primo.
* * * * *
Hos juxta, falso damnati erimine mortis."

Here infant's spirits, that in birth expire
Are ever heard—a shrill and sad-toned choir—
And, near them, those who falsely sentenced die,
Groan for their adverse fate perpetually.

These singers, however, disappoint very happily, our Virgilian impressions. They do not cry or groan continually. Mr. Moore correctly observes, that, "after a stave or two, these vocal performers produce a number of lighted candles, when we behold them on a rocky gallery at a great height. These lights show the rude arches and vastness of this subterranean cathedral with fine effect; yet much Tartarian obscurity remains, wherein the imagination wanders with awe." Music, in such a situation, however rude and discordant, is capable of producing an awful effect; and we cannot but fully agree with Mr. Warner, who observes, that these unexpected strains "issuing from a quarter where no object can be seen, in a place where all is still as death, and every thing around calculated to awaken attention, and powerfully impress the imagination with solemn ideas, can seldom be heard without that mingled emotion of fear and pleasure, astonishment and delight, which is one of the most interesting feelings of the mind."

The path from the *Chancel* descends through an extent of about one hundred and fifty feet, to the *Half-way-House*, where a deep rumbling of the water is heard, and the visitors, stooping continually beneath the impending rocks, are obliged twice to cross the stream. *The Devil's Hall*, *Gloucester Hall*, and the *Great Tom of Lincoln*, are cavernous chambers of considerable interest, particularly the last, which has a large cavity in its roof, resembling the form of a bell. This, when strongly illuminated, exhibits such harmonizing proportions in the projecting rocks, the stream beneath, and the spiracles in the roof, that the whole strikes the mind as the bold yet regular design of a daring yet skilful architect.

A little beyond this spot the roof of the cavern closes down upon the verge of the water, and further progress is precluded. Attempts have been made to open a passage to other caverns, but without success. The ingulfment of the stream which flows through these subterranean chambers, is about four miles from the Manchester road, at a place called Perry-foot. This has been proved by chaff or slips of paper, which being thrown into the water there, frequently find their way to the cavern.

Before the visitor quits the cavern, his attention is usually called to the effect of a blast; which is an explosion of gunpowder, wedged into the rock in the inner part of the cave. The sound reverberates, in repeated peals, with a dreadful volume of intonation. The return to the light of day, from the recesses of the cavern, is, by all who have experienced the emotion it produces, pronounced to be delightful. "The gradual illumination of the rocks," says the writer in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, "which become brighter as they approach the entrance, and the chastened blaze of day, that arrays the distance in morning serenity, is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful scenes that the pencil could be employed to exhibit."

The whole extent, from the mouth of the cavern to the farthest part of these subterranean chambers, hitherto penetrated, is about 2300 feet; and, it is worthy of remark, that an intelligent foreigner, in his Journal, has declared himself to have been struck "on approaching Peak's Hole with its strong resemblance to the rock of the *Fontaine de Vacluse*."

Amongst the miners of the Peak, an opinion had long prevailed that all the high ground between Perry-foot and Castleton would be found to abound with clefts and caverns; and Pilkington remarks, that this opinion was verified by the discovery of a long series of cavernous chambers between Elden Hole and the Peak Cavern. These subterraneous cavities branch off, probably, in various directions from a main passage; and with these is undoubtedly connected the suite of beautiful caves at Bradwell, in the parish of Hope, called the *Bagshaw* or *Crystallized Caverns*, which were first explored about the commencement of the present century.

There is nothing about the entrance of these brilliant cavities indicative of the wonders below. A hundred and twenty-six perpendicular and irregular steps conduct the visitor to a natural rotunda, with a small opening in the roof, through which the miners first descended by means of a chain. The passage thence is low and difficult, but the fatigue is amply repaid by the grottoes, abundant in crystallizations, which open along the path. At the termination of a sloping and rugged declivity, a cavern called the Grotto of Paradise, presents itself. It is about twelve feet high, and twenty feet long, and the arches of the roof are pointed like those of a gothic hall. From those arches, a countless number of stalactites are pendant, and the sides are richly incrustated. When lights are placed among these crystallizations, the illumination is brilliant in the extreme. The floor is chequered with black and white spar, and has altogether the appearance of a work of consummate art.—"Still continuing a similar road," says Mr. Hutchinson, in his Tour, "and entertained at various times with the curiosities of the place, and the gentle patterings of the water, which scarcely break the solemn silence of the scene, at length you arrive at the Grotto of Calypso, and the extremity of the cavern, about 2000 feet from the first entrance. In order to see this to advantage, it is necessary to rise into a recess, about two yards high. There, indeed, from the beautiful appearances of the different crystallizations, some of them of an azure cast, and from the echoes reverberating from side to side, you fancy yourself to be arrived at the secluded retreat of some fabled deity. The water also running near this cavern, brings a cool refreshing air, which from the exertion used, and the closeness of the place, is very acceptable. The size of this grotto is something similar to that of the last, and, indeed, it is difficult to determine which is the most interesting."—There are other grottoes, more or less elegant and spacious, connected with these, which have received names expressive of their peculiar characteristic appearances, as the Constellation, the Hall of State, &c. In all these, there are varieties of form, size, and colour, in the stalactites, worthy the attention of the mineralogist. "It appears certain that the small or tubular has no additional circumference, for the water, from which they are formed, does not act on their superficies, but descends from the roof through their very fine tubes, and hence they increase in length only. It also appears equally clear from these tubes, into which the air cannot penetrate, that notwithstanding the crystallizing quality of the waters, yet in the exclusion of the air it can have no operation."—This series of elegant grottoes is the property of Sir William Bagshaw, whose lady was among the first of those who ventured to explore them, and who, on that occasion, bestowed upon them the names by which they are distinguished.

Cave Dale.—The entrance into which is through a rocky portal about six feet wide, is a deep ravine closely hemmed in with rock on every side; and, with one solitary exception, neither shrub nor tree is to be seen within it. Rude weather-beaten crags, with occasionally a stripe of thin mossy verdure inserted between, constitute the two sides of the dell, which, in some places, is from eighty to one hundred paces wide, and in others not more than twenty or thirty. About two-thirds up the dell, the view towards Castleton has a wilderness about it that no other landscape in the same neighbourhood possesses. The castle, seated on the extreme verge of a narrow ridge of rock, looks fearfully tremendous, borrowing importance from the

situation it occupies amongst the rocks and precipices that are thrown around it. Near the village, where the two sides of the dell approximate, a pleasing view is admitted of distant hills, whose shadowy summits and cultivated slopes give a character of loveliness to the remote parts of the scene. At the upper extremity of Cave Dale a contracted pass, similar in dimensions and appearance to the one by which we had entered, dismissed us into a more open valley. The path, though still slippery and rugged, became less precipitous as we proceeded, and we followed its windings until we attained the top of an extensive eminence, where we joined the road that leads from Castleton to Tideswell. Here we were amply rewarded for the toil we had sustained, by one of the most delightful landscapes in any part of the Peak. We stood on an immense sweep of hill extending on our right beyond High-Low to the river Derwent, where it meets that part of the East Moor called Millstone Edge, in the vicinity of Hathersage; from whence another chain of mountains, of greater altitude, is continued in a westerly direction by Win-Hill, Lose-Hill, and Mam Tor; thence, turning to the south and south east by the Winnats and Long-Cliff, the circuit terminates at the place where we stood, forming altogether, a continued range of eighteen or twenty miles of lofty hills, within whose capacious circle lie the dales of Hathersage, Brough, Hope, and Castleton, rich in beauteous meadows, and adorned with woods and cottages and winding streams.

About half a mile from the entrance of the Cave-valley is a stratum of basalt, which appears at the surface, and, in one part, assumes somewhat of the form of an hexagonal column, and is similar, in texture and hardness, to those of Staffa, in the Hebrides, and of the Giant's Causeway, in Ireland. Incorporated in it is crystallized quartz, approaching in appearance to chalcedony. This column is part of a vast basaltic mass of great thickness and considerable dip, which ranges north and south for fifty or sixty yards, and is covered with a thin stratum of a substance resembling half baked clay. In its immediate neighbourhood is a stratum of toadstone; some of which is decomposed, and appears like indurated clay, full of holes, and variegated with green spots, and calcareous spar; other specimens are extremely hard, with zeolite and jasper occasionally occurring in them.

Castleton is in this respect of the first importance; it is an epitome of all that the Peak of Derbyshire contains: hills, rocks, caverns, mines, fossils, and minerals are here congregated together, presenting a rich variety of materials for study and contemplation. Among the most extraordinary productions of this district, the mineral *Caoutchouc*, or elastic bitumen, may be classed: Mr. Mawe ranks it among inflammable ores: it is of a dark brownish colour, and it is easily compressed; but the same piece is not always equally elastic: when lighted, it emits a beautiful white flame, similar to gas-light. Hitherto, this curious mineral has not been discovered in any other part of Derbyshire, and a more singular product of nature is but rarely found.

About a mile east of Castleton is Dirlow-Mine, a place that was visited by Faujas de St. Fond, for the purpose of investigating the stratum of toadstone there, in which lead ore is said to exist. It was his particular object to disprove the theory of Whitehurst, and, as he observes, "to establish, by indisputable fact where any doubt remained on the subject, that the toadstone of Derbyshire is not a product of volcanic fire; and he concludes his observations by triumphantly remarking, "that the existence of lead ore in the *trapp* is a certain proof that it is not the product of fire.

The late Mr. Mawe, in the preface to his "Mineralogy of Derbyshire," observes, "that for the purpose of obtaining mineralogical information, Castleton seems to be the best situation, where such a variety of strata, mines, and minerals occur, as perhaps no situation in this kingdom can boast. The various mines and veins of ore," he adds, "are of the first consequence, while the mountains around present a variety of strata worthy the attention of the geologist."

The spar Museums of Mr. Needham and Mr. Hall are at all times entertaining and attractive.

Mrs. Margaret Wragg, of the Castle Inn, keeps good post chaises and horses, and affords every accommodation to the visitors.

BAKEWELL.

BAKEWELL. The antiquity of the town of Bakewell may be traced to a very early period. It is first mentioned in history shortly after the termination of the heptarchy. The parish of which this town is the head is extensive and populous, but the town itself is not large.

It stands in the hundred of High Peak, and is delightfully situate on the western bank of the Wye. It is 12 m. W. of Chesterfield; 12 m. S. of Buxton; 16 m. S. W. of Sheffield; 10 m. N. W. of Matlock; 12 m. N. W. of Wirksworth; 27 m. N. W. of Derby; and 152 m. N. N. W. of London.

Bakewell is a market-town, a township, a constabulary, and parish, and is esteemed to be the chief town of the High Peak hundred, and in the archdeaconry of Derby. The population consists of about 1900 inhabitants, residing in about 360 houses. Of this population there are 54 families employed at Messrs. Arkwrights' cotton factory; 37 individuals are shoemakers; 18 blacksmiths; 21 joiners and cabinet makers; 9 carpenters; 12 are employed at the marble works; and the rest are chiefly engaged in agriculture, mining, chertstone getting, of which large quantities are sent to the Staffordshire potteries, professional pursuits, or are living independent.

The market-day is held on Friday, and a fat-cattle market every Monday fortnight. The market place is one of the most complete in the county. The following fairs are held, for horses, cattle, &c. on Easter-Monday, Whit-Monday, 26th of August, the first Monday after the 20th of October, and the 11th of November.

The parish of Bakewell comprises nine parochial chapelries, and fourteen townships. In the following enumeration, the population is stated according to the parliamentary returns of 1801, 1811, and 1821. The acreage and the estimated annual rental of the buildings and land in each township are given with accuracy, from authentic documents.

BAKEWELL PARISH.*	POPULATION.					Acreage.	Estimated Annual Rental.
	1801. Persons.	1811. Persons.	1821. Houses. Families.		Persons.		
Ashford chapelry	678	624	52	52	225	2562½	5175 11 2
Bakewell vicarage	1412	1485	557	586	1782	2992	6582 11 8
Baslow chapelry	817	920	165	176	872	2975	1961 10 10
Beeley chapelry	268	272	54	55	350	3202½	882 10 0
Blackwell, in the chap. of Taddington						1102½	
Brushfield township	44	51	7	7	40	600½	596 10 0
Bubnell township			18	19	96	2481	1225 5 10
Buxton chapelry, part of	760	954	184	188	1056	1726½	5810 4 2
Calver township	491	555	115	121	604	850	822 0 0
Chelmorton chapelry	201	245	48	50	262	1888½	1772 19 2
Curbar township	188	564	65	71	392	1202	620 18 0
Flagg township	101	168	47	49	220	1771	1475 10 0
Froggatt township	115	102	25	25	179	429	254 16 8
Haddon, Over, township	204	258	54	56	266	1549½	
" Nether, extra parochial						1480	5011 12 6
Harthill or Hartle township	40	54	10	10	60	904	
Hassop township	115	144	25	50	128	800	1457 0 0
Longstone, Great, and Holme chapelry	589	489	96	96	442	2826	2574 16 0
Longstone, Little, township	152	142	51	54	145	1107	777 5 10
Monyash chapelry	550	516	78	78	581	2644½	2588 0 0
Rowland township	101	117	18	25	109	450	485 18 0
Rowsley, Great, township	218	199	41	42	258	555	1202 18 0
Sheldon chapelry	127	125	52	52	145	1060½	807 6 8
Taddington and Priestcliff chapelry	284	515	95	95	465	2800	2706 10 10
Wardlow, part of						555	
	7084	8059	1615	1695	8431	40,549	42,567 15 4

Villages and places in the parish of Bakewell, not included in the above list:—

* A part of Chatsworth is we believe in Bakewell parish.

Alport, part of; Calton; Clodhall farm; Cowdale; Harwood Grange; Kings Stern-dale; Monsal Dale; One Ash; Ox Close; Shacklow; Sherbrook; and Staden.

Of the 1695 families 662 are chiefly employed in agriculture, 590 in trade or handi-craft, and 443 in mining, limestone getting and burning, in gentlemen's service, pro-fessional pursuits, or are living independent.

The basis of the land, which consists of 2992 acres, is limestone. The quality is good, and about 400 acres are planted: one-fourth of the remainder is arable, and there are nearly 2100 acres of meadow and pasture land. The average rental per acre is about 35s. The farms are not large; none of them exceeding 300 acres. The average annual amount of the poors' rate is £520. That of the county rates amount to £134. The constables' accounts amount to £30. Salaries £10. Mole-catcher £10. Tradesmen's bills £28. The whole parochial expenses amounting to about £850. per annum. The paupers are generally maintained at their respective abodes, except a few that are sent to the House of Industry at Chapel-en-le-Frith: to which the inhabitants subscribe, and the pauper children are apprenticed to trades.

Between the gritstone and limestone strata which surround the town, and constitute much of the subsoil of the parish, there is a deep bed of shale, which, being of an argillaceous nature and retentive of moisture, forms excellent pasture land.* The whole extent of the parish is in length from N. W. to S. E. more than twenty miles, and its average breadth exceeds eight. The commons about Bakewell and Over Haddon were formerly one continued dreary waste, but now they present a scene of enclosures interspersed very tastefully with wide spreading plantations, belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

Here we behold a smiling change of scene,
Where earth-born russet yields to lively green;
Rich pastures rise where deserts spread before,
And barren wastes recruit the less'ning store.

The township of Bakewell is divided among 53 resident, and 17 non-resident free-holders. The Duke of Rutland is the largest proprietor. His Grace's estate here being 1823 acres, and a great part of the buildings in the town; and, as lord of the manor, his Grace holds a court annually in the town. Petty sessions are also held on the first and third Fridays of every month, by the county magistrates in the neigh-bourhood.

There are two chapels; one belonging to the Wesleyan Methodists, and the other to the Independents. There are three Sunday schools, supported by voluntary con-tribution, in which about 300 children of both sexes are instructed. Of Friendly Societies there are two for men and one for women, they consist altogether of 450 members. In the township there are eight public houses; and two county bridges. The houses are built of lime or gritstone, obtained in the neighbourhood.

The black marble-quarries in the neighbourhood, belonging to the Duke of Rut-land, produce blocks of the finest quality, which are here sawn and polished for va-rious uses, and exported to all parts of the world.

Under the munificent care of the present illustrious possessor, the town of Bake-well has been greatly improved. The bath over the chalybeate tonic spring is ele-gant and commodious. The excellent inn, the beauties of the surrounding country, the clear trout streams, the great thoroughfare, and the interesting objects in the im-mediate vicinity have become the resort of numerous visitors. The permission to fish in the beautiful and romantic river Wye, which flows past the western skirts of the town, is generously granted by his Grace of Rutland to the frequenters of the bath and the neighbouring inn, now kept by Mr. and Mrs. Greaves.

The ancient bath, from which the town derives its name, and which is supposed to have been in use, and to have obtained celebrity during a long period previously

* Two miles from Bakewell upon the top of a hill, is a piece of ground of this strange nature: it is a field which, for the most part, has very good grass in it; but if a horse be put into it, it will fat him or kill him in a month's time, as the opinion prevails thereabout. Extracted from Remarks on the peculiarities and varie-ties of the soil in the High Peak in the Magna Britannia.

to the time of Edward the Elder, is now in the possession of the ingenious and intelligent Mr. White Watson, F. L. S. a gentleman highly distinguished for his geological researches, and whose collection* of fossils attracts many visitors from Matlock and Buxton.

The waters of Bakewell were certainly known to the Romans. The Saxon name *Baddecanwell*, is derived from the baths. The tepid chalybeate spring does not exceed 59 or 60°. The water, which was analysed by the late C. Sylvester, is recommended as a tonic, and as a bath for chronic rheumatism. A large bathing house was erected over this spring in 1697. It has been re-opened by the directions of the Duke of Rutland. Two shower-baths of different powers have been added, and a news room has been established on the same premises. The water of this spring was found to contain, in 10 quarts, wine measure, 75 grains of crystallized sulphate of lime, 20 grains super-carbonate of lime, 22 grains crystallized sulphate of magnesia, 1·6 grain muriate of magnesia, 3·1 grains supercarbonate of iron; in all 121·7 grains. Another spring at Bakewell has been found to contain in 60 quarts, 13 cubic inches of sulphurated hydrogen, but a complete analysis has not yet, we believe, been effected. The temperature is the same as common water, and its medicinal qualities resemble those of the spring at Kedleston.

In Badequelle, with eight berewicks, king Edward had three carucates of land to be taxed. Land to eighteen ploughs, and thirty-three villans and nine bordars. There are two priests and a church, and under them two villans and five bordars; all these having eleven ploughs. There is one knight having sixteen acres of land, and one lead mine, and eighty acres of meadow. Coppice-wood one mile long and one broad. Three carucates of that land belong to the church. Henry de Ferrieres claims one carucate in Hadune. These are berewicks of this manor: Hadune, Holun, Reusley, Bertun, Cranchesberie, Anise, Mancis, and Haduna. D. B. 294.

In the *Test. de Neville*, p. 17, there is a passage, mentioning Bakewell, which may be thus translated: "The town of Bakewell is in the donation of our Lord the King; and Ralph Gernun holds it by the gift of king Richard, and it is worth, per annum, £16. From the *Calend. Inquis. Post Mort.* it appears that, in the time of Edward I. William de Gernun held Bakewell as a fief of the honour of Peverel of Nottingham. Brown Willis, esq. in the *Notitia Parliamentaria*, says, Bakewell hath more plain signs of being a borough town than Chesterfield. The Saxons call it *Baddecanwell*, it is probable from the baths, for the Saxons call baths bade and baden, (as the Germans do at this day). Marianus tells us, that king Edward the Elder made this place a borough.

That Bakewell was a place of repute at a very ancient period there can be little doubt, and, accordingly we find, that it was one of the positions chosen by Edward the Elder for a military post to overawe the disaffected Mercians, who reluctantly submitted to the throne of Wessex, and among whom even the Danes appear to have had many partisans. It was after Edward had deprived Elvina, the daughter of his heroic sister Ethelfleda, of the Mercian government, that he fortified Nottingham, and marched from that town to Bakewell, near to which he raised extensive ramparts,†

* This rich and scientific collection merits particular attention. It is distributed into three classes.

1. The productions of Derbyshire only, containing 1350 specimens of rocks, ores, crystallizations, petrifications, &c.

2. Specimens of most of the known species of fossils, properly arranged and described after Werner.

3. Specimens of those minerals only which are employed in the arts and manufactures.

The following curious relics of antiquity are also in the possession of Mr. White Watson, with many others:

1. A basaltic head of an axe, found a few years since on Stanton moor.

2. A basaltic celt, discovered near Haddon-hall, in November 1795.

3. An entire urn of baked earth, found in a barrow on Stanton moor, July 15, 1799, full of burnt bones.

4. A small lamp, found in another urn, about the same time and place; with the heads of a spear and arrow, of flint, which were among the burnt bones contained in the urn.

5. A glass vessel, neatly ornamented and hermetically sealed, supposed to be a lachrymatory: this was found beneath a heap of stones near Haddon-hall, in 1801.

6. A square tile, on which the letters of the alphabet are impressed in Saxon characters.

† On the left hand of the bridge-road from Bakewell to Chatsworth, there is a square plot in a pasture, with a tumulus in it, which is hollow at the top, with a few thorns growing on its sides. This was part of the rampart built by Edward the Elder, A. D. 924, which was of great extent, as appears by foundations occasionally discovered, but there is not a stone of it to be seen. This tumulus is called Castle-hill, and near it was recently found a copper-bolt-head, covered with green rust. This is imagined to have been an instrument discharged

the mounds of which can be traced at present, in the neighbouring meadows, one of which is called Castle-Field, and others are named Warden Close, Court-Yard, and Garlands Close, and made it the seat of jurisdiction for the High Peak hundred.

This domain formed part of the territory bestowed by William the Conqueror, on his natural son William de Peverel, whose immediate descendant gave two parts of the tithes of the demesne of Bakewell to the monastery of Lenton in Nottinghamshire. In 1 Edward II. Robert Joice of Burton left fourteen messuages and fourteen virgates of land to his son Richard, and his male heirs. This manor afterwards passed to the Gernons, of Essex. In the year 1330, a claim was made by John Gernon to hold a market at Bakewell every Monday; and it was then acknowledged that the right of holding a fair on the eve or vigil of Sts. Philip and James had been granted to William de Gernon nearly a hundred years before.

The Gernons originally obtained possession of Bakewell as a donation from king John; the estates of the Peverels having been previously forfeited. Sir John Gernon, who died in 1383, left heiresses, who married Botetourt and Peyton. The manor then passed by means of females into various families, and, in 1502, we find it in possession, by purchase of Sir Henry Vernon. This Sir Henry was governor of Prince Arthur, son of Henry VII. who is said to have resided with him at Hadlton. The Gernons had a hall or castle on the border of the moors, called Moor Hall. His Grace the Duke of Rutland, who pays a fee farm rent, is the present lord of the manor and principal proprietor of Bakewell.



The church at Bakewell is chiefly of gothic architecture, and is built in the form of a cross. The octangular tower, crowned with a lofty spire, was long admired as an interesting object; but, as the structure was supposed to have become insecure, this

from some engine.—The passage in the Saxon Chronicles, merely states that Edward the Elder, after fortifying Nottingham, “marched into Peak-land, to Badecanwyllan (the *bathing-well*) and commanded a town to be built in its neighbourhood, and to be strengthened by a garrison.”—From thus we might conclude, that there were only a few buildings previously about the bathing-well; and that the town had its origin in this command of Edward. The supposition of Mariaus Scotus and others, that Castleton was the town alluded to, is a very vague conjecture.

portion of the building was taken down in the year 1826. Three different styles of building, distinctly exhibiting the architecture of different periods. The western part of the nave is plain Saxon, but at the west end there is an arch highly enriched with Saxon ornaments. All this portion of the edifice was probably erected before the Norman conquest; the remainder of the church seems to have been the work of the fifteenth century, with the exception of the pillars that support the tower, which are evidently older than that period, though not so ancient as the west end of the nave. On the south side of the chancel there are three stone stalls, and a compartment for the holy water. Several stone coffins have been dug up, and in one was found a chalice which contained some coins. The church is situate on an eminence above the principal part of the town, and is dedicated to All Saints. The church has lately been enriched with eight new bells, of the value of £800. and an organ, the erection of which cost £300. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, valued in the king's books at £40. and yearly tenths £2. The present value is above £400. per annum. The Rev. Francis Hodgson is the present incumbent. It is a peculiar in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry.

At the Reformation, as much land and tithes were sold off, by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, as, it is computed, would now be worth £3000. per annum.

By the Doomsday Book, we find two priests for the parish of Bakewell. In the reign of king John, the church was granted to the canons of Lichfield,* and in return for this grant, one of the prebendaries of that cathedral was to say mass for the soul of the king and his ancestors.† In a decree of the archbishop of Canterbury, for repairing and ornamenting chapels, belonging to parish churches, which was dated in the year 1280, complaint was made that the deacon and subdeacon of Bakewell were obliged to beg for their bread. The archbishop therefore ordered that they should eat at the table of the vicar. To provide for such an increase of expense, the vicar, who, before, had twenty marks, was ordered an additional allowance of ten marks for the support of two priests with a deacon, sub-deacon and clerk at his table: and, besides, one mark annually for the deacon, and ten shillings for the sub-deacon were allowed for the purchase of clothes. The archbishop also ordered that two scholastic clerks,

* The following is a translation of the grant for life of the Third Prebend in the Church of Bakewell for an angel of gold:

"To all to whom the present letters may come; H. by the Divine mercy, Bishop of Coventry and Dean of Lichfield, wishes health in the truth to the Chapter of this Church. All of you may have known that the Lord John Earl of Moreton, granted in perpetuity and in pure charity, to us and to our church of Lichfield, the church of Bakewell with all belonging thereto, and that the canon Matheus, at the time of the donation, possessed the third prebend in that church: so that we neither ought, nor are we willing to deprive him of that benefice, but we grant to him that he may possess that benefice entirely all the days of his life, on paying therefore, on the feast of St. Michael every year, to the chapter of Lichfield, one angel of gold, as an acknowledgment.

† The church at Bakewell was given by king John to the church of St. Cedd, of Lichfield, of which gift the following is a confirmation:

Confirmatio regis Henrici III. de donatione ecclesie de Bathekewelle ecclesie Sancti Ceddæ Lichf. per R. Johannem facta.

"Henricus Dei Gratia Rex Angliæ, Dominus Hiberniæ, et Dux Aquitaniæ, Archiepiscopus, &c. salutem: in peximus cartam quam inelytæ recordationis Johannes quondam Rex Angliæ pater noster dum fuit Comes Moriton fecit ecclesie Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ de Lichf. de ecclesia de Bathekewelle, cum omnibus præbendis ejusdem ecclesie in hæc verba: 'Universis Sanctæ Matris Ecclesie ad quos literæ presentes pervenerint Johannes Comes Moriton salutem: Universitati vestræ notum facio, me, pro amore D-i, et pro salute animæ meæ dotasse, et in perpetuum clemosinam concessisse ecclesie Sanctæ Mariæ et Sancti Ceddæ Lichfeld: Ecclesiam de Bathekewell, cum omnibus præbendis ejusdem ecclesie, et cum omnibus quæ ad eandem ecclesiam, vel præbendas pertinent, et secundum ordinationem clarissimi Amici Hugonis ejusdem ecclesie Episcopi, vel in præbendis ecclesie de Lichfeld, vel in communem canonicorum, sive alio modo quo voluerit vel expedire Prebendam de Bauewell in proprietatem Ecclesie de Lichfeld debeat converti; salvo tamen servitio trium presbiterorum, qui Ecclesie de Bauewell deservient, et juxta arbitrium Episcopi rationabilem sustentationem habebunt: Ordinationem namque prefati Episcopi, quam super hoc fecerit ratam habeo, et futuris temporibus semper habeo, Ecclesiam autem de Lichfeld concessit mihi unum presbiterum præbendarium in Ecclesia de Lichfield, qui singulis diebus vitæ meæ missam cautabit pro sanitate et incoluntate meâ; et post mortem meam omnibus diebus missa pro salute animæ meæ cantabitur imperpetuum: ut igitur hæc mea donatio, nullâ futerorum temporum malignitate valeat divelli; sed quod Deo datum est semper debeat inviolabiliter observari, donationem ipsam super Altare Dominicum propria manu feci, et sigilli mei impressione corroboravi: His testibus, &c. datam apud Lichf. per manum Stephani Ridell caucellarii nostri, mense Aprilis in Crastino Paschæ anno tertio Regni Regis Ricardi.' Nos autem prædictas donationem et concessionem ratas habentes et gratas, eas pro nobis et hæredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, concedimus et confirmamus, sicut carta prædicta rationaliter testatur. His testibus, &c. Datum apud Kenilleworth per manum nostram septimo die Septembris anno regni nostri quinquagesimo."

whose occupation consisted chiefly in carrying about the holy water on the Sundays and festivals in the church and chapels of the parish, should be chosen and maintained out of the donations of the parishioners. He also insisted that the chapels of Taddington, Longstone and Baslow should be supplied by the chapter with fit priests, and that the chapter and parishioners should contribute in equal proportions for their maintenance, each paying at the least the sum of two marks and a half.

Before the Reformation, there were two chantries in Bakewell church: one at the altar of the Holy Cross, founded in 1365, by Sir Godfrey Foljambe and Avena his wife, valued at £6. 6s. 2d. 1 Edward VI.; the other at the altar of the Virgin Mary, valued at £4.

Ignorance and superstition prevailed so much in the fourteenth century, that the notion and idea of masses and prayers, as beneficial both for the living and the dead, ran very high amongst all classes of people, insomuch that charities for that purpose were founded by well disposed christians throughout the kingdom. Amongst the rest, Sir Godfrey Foljambe, knt. then living at Hassop, instituted, and probably with the assistance of others, and in particular of the guild or fraternity of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, a foundation of this nature in the parish church of Bakewell, 44 Edward III. A. D. 1371. A royal license, we must suppose, was first obtained for the purpose, in regard to the statute of Mortmain; then he passed a grant of lands and tenements for the endowment of his chantry; and in the third place he prescribes, by another instrument, all rules and orders concerning it, as thus: "That Roger de Typeshelf be the first chantry priest, and he and his successors enjoy the lands. In another deed by the king's license it is settled, that he pray for the healthful estate of Sir Godfrey Foljambe* and Ann his wife, and their children, while they live, and after their decease, for their souls, and the souls of their parents, and the brotherhood of the guild of the Holy Cross at Bakewell, and all the faithful living and dead, at the altar of the Holy Cross, in the nave of the parish church, built by the said Cross; and that the said Roger and his successors be called keepers of the said Altar, and he or they celebrate mass in no other place, unless there be lawful impediment. And if the chaplain, without lawful cause, abstain from celebrating mass, that another fit chaplain be admitted, at the pleasure of the vicar of Bakewell. The chaplain not to be three days away without license from the lord of Hassop for the time being, if the lord reside there, otherwise without the leave of the vicar. On a vacancy, the lord of Hassop was to present, within fifteen days, to the dean and chapter of Lichfield, and they to give institution, &c. &c." Brian Roweliff was patron of this chantry 25 Henry VIII. and succeeded to it in this manner. The heiress of Foljambe, great grand-daughter of the founder, who died 50 Edward III. married Sir Robert Plompton, and Margaret, one of the two co-heirs of that family, married Sir John Rochley, of Roweliff, who died 5 Henry VIII. and probably was father of Brian. Thomas Rawson was chantry-priest in the time of Henry VIII. when the value of this preferment was rated at £4. per annum.

A stone was placed over the great window of the chantry at Bakewell, in length two feet, and in breadth one foot seven inches, with the following inscription round the top or face of the stone: *Dominus Thomas Rawson, A. D. MCCCCCXV. Canon S. Crucis de Bakewell.*

The chantry-house, erected probably about the time of Edward III. being gone to decay, Rawson made the necessary repairs, and put up this stone for a memorial thereof; it was fixed in the gable end, being the most visible place. An engraving of it is in the Antiquarian Repository.

On the 6th of August, 1828, an action was tried at the Derby assizes, arising out of proceedings in the ecclesiastical court, in which the Chapelry of Taddington resisted the mode of assessment for re-building the spire of Bakewell church. The churchwardens had appealed against the rate being determined by the scores of cattle. On the other side it was contended that this mode of assessment had been the custom time out of mind. During this trial, it was proved that the parish of Bakewell had pre-

* Sir Godfrey had two wives: Ann was the first.

served some very ancient records, more ancient indeed than most parishes, and that the custom upon which the churchwardens had acted, had existed for at least a period of 190 years. Mr. Thomas Hancock, churchwarden of Bakewell, produced the parish books, and from these it appeared, that, on the 15th of September, 1638, the following were the *score-rates* :

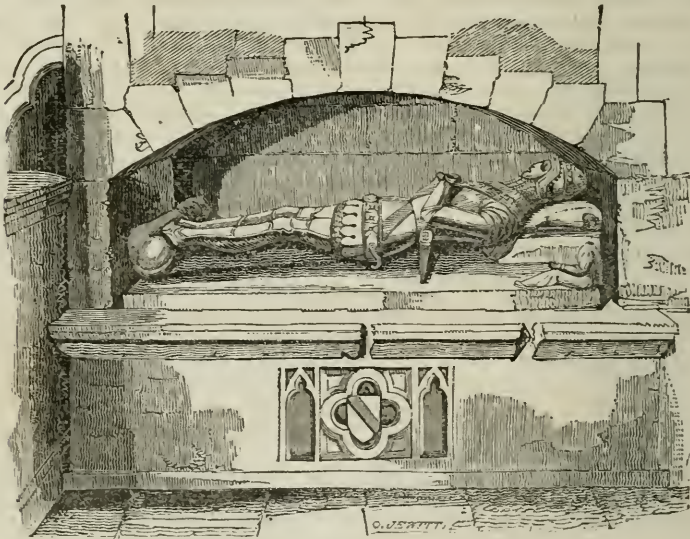
	£. s. d.
The parish church of Bakewell was rated at 18 score, at 6d. each beast, and the sum received	9 0 0
Longstone	6 10 0
Baslow	7 0 0
Monyash	5 0 0
Chelmorton	6 10 0
Part of Buxton	8 0 0
Taddington	8 0 0
Ashford	5 10 0
Beeley	2 0 0
Sheldon	5 0 0
Rowsley	2 0 0
Rowland	0 15 0
Hassop	2 0 0
Over Haddon	2 0 0

A verdict was obtained by Taddington, and the rates have been subsequently amended. Agreeably to a recent regulation, we believe that the rate upon each township is now double the above amount.

Within the church there are the following monumental inscriptions, arms, &c.

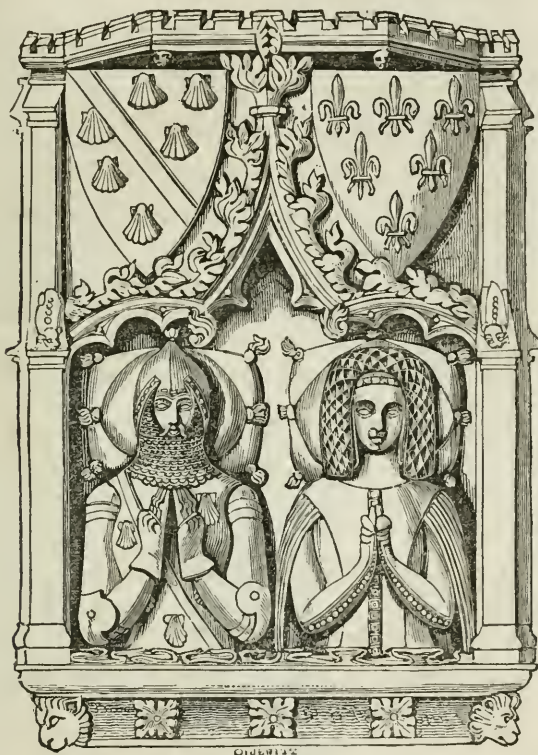
In the vestry, within the south transept, is the effigy, in alabaster, of a knight in plate-armour, mail gorget, and pointed helmet, with a richly ornamented bandeau, his pillow being supported by angels. This monument was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Wendesley, *knt.* who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting on the side of the house of Lancaster.

ARMS. *Argent, a bend, Gules.*



Against an arch, on the south side of the nave, is the monument of Sir Godfrey Foljambe, who died in 1376, and his Lady, Avena, who died in 1383, with half length figures, as represented in the engraving, carved in alabaster, in alto relievo, under a canopy. He is represented in a pointed helmet, and plate armour; over his

head is a shield, with the arms of Foljambe, a bend between six escallop-shells. Over the Lady, a shield of arms, being semée of fleurs-de-lis. See inscription in the church notes.



Arms and Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Upon a tablet over the mural monument, in the chantry of the Holy Cross, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation :

Godfrey Foljambe, kn. and Avena his wife, daughter of Darley, (who afterwards married Richard de Greene, kn.) Lord and Lady of the Manors of Hassop, Okebroke, Elton, Stanton, Darley, Overhall, and Lokhawe, founded this chantry in honour of the Holy Cross, in the 39th year of the reign of King Edward the Third, 1366. Godfrey died on Thursday next after the Feast of the Ascension of our Lord, in the 50th year of the same king; and Avena died on Saturday next after the Feast of the Nativity of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 6th year of the reign of King Richard the Second, 1383.

N. B. The dates are taken from the Escheat Rolls, which contain the inquisition post mortem, 50th of Edward Third, No. 24.

In the vestry is the effigy, in alabaster, of

Sir Thomas Wencesley de Wencesley, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Shrewsbury, 4th of Henry the IV., 1403, and was buried at Bakewell, where formerly were several shields of arms of his

family carved in wood. Upon his helmet is inscribed IHC NAZAREN. See Brailsford's Monumental Inscriptions of Derbyshire.

Adjoining the vestry are several monuments of the Vernons and Manners' families. In the centre is the altar-tomb or cenotaph of Sir George Vernon, kn. and his two wives, enriched with figures in bas-relief, of ladies holding shields of arms; on it lies the effigy of a knight, in plate-armour and surcoat, with straight hair and a long beard, having a double chain about his neck, with the following inscription :

Here lyeth Sir George Vernon, kn. deceased ye daye of anno 1561, and Dame Margaret his wyffe, daughter of Sir Gyibert Tayleboys, deceased ye daye of 156...; and also Dame Mawde his wyffe, daughter to Sir Raiphe Langford, deceased the daye of anno 156... whose solles God pardon.

[The blanks are the same in the original.]

On the right is a monument for Sir John Manners, with this inscription :

Here lyeth Sir John Manners, of Haddon, kn. second son of Thomas, Earl of Rutland, who dyed the

4th of June, 1611, and Dorothe his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, knt. who deceased 14th day of June, in the 26th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1584.

To the right of the window, on a mural monument, is this inscription:

Here lyeth buried John Manners, gentleman, third son of Sir John Manners, knt. who died the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord God, 1590, being of the age of 14 years.

To the left is an elegant monument for Sir George Manners, knt. with a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

Sir George Manners, of Haddon, knt. here waits the resurrection of the just in Christ. He married Grace, second daughter of Henry Pierrepont, knt. who afterwards bore to him four sons and five daughters, and lived with him in holy wedlock thirty years. She caused him to be buried with his forefathers, and then placed this monument, at her own expense, as a perpetual memorial of their conjugal faith, and she joined the figure of his body with hers, having vowed their ashes and bones should be laid together; he died 23rd April, 1623, aged 54; she died The figures are all represented kneeling on cushions, under canopies. The eldest son died in infancy; the other male figures are in armour. At the top of the monument is written, "The day of a man's death is better than the day of his birth;" between the knight and his lady, "Thy prayers and thine alms are gone up before God;" at the feet of the knight, "Christ is to me both in death and life an advantage;" at the feet of the lady, "I shall go to him, he shall not return to me;" over the infant, "mine age is nothing in respect of thee;" over the second son, "one generation passeth and another cometh;" over the 3rd son, "My days were but a span long;" over the 4th son, "By days the grace of God I am what I am;" over the eldest daughter, "A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband;" 2nd daughter, "The wise woman buildeth her house;" 3rd daughter, "A gracious woman retaineth honour;" 4th daughter, "A prudent wife is from the Lord;" 5th daughter, "She that feareth the Lord shall be praised."

Beneath this monument, on an alabaster gravestone in the floor, are some figures engraved, with an imperfect inscription round the same, and a shield with the arms of Eyre impaled with Morant.

In the chancel, upon a beautiful table monument of alabaster, is a Latin inscription, of which the following is a translation:

Here lies John Vernon, son and heir of Henry Vernon, who died the 12th day of August, 1477, whose soul God pardon.

On a brass plate on the wall, to the left of the communion rails:

Here lieth the body of Bernard Wells, of Holme, in the county of Derby, gent. He was son of Thomas Wells, of Aston-under-Hill, in the county of Gloucester, gent. and married Barbara, daughter of Richard Marshall, of Tideswell, in the county of Derby, gent. and by her he had one son, who died without issue, and two daughters, viz. Mary, who married Henry Bradshaw, of Marple, in the county of Chester, esq. and Anne, who married Robert Eyre, of Highlow, in the said county of Derby, esq. He died at Holme aforesaid, the 13th day of June, in the 56th year of his age, 1658.

Within the communion rails are interred the remains of Thomas Wilson, vicar of Bakewell thirty-three years; he died January 7, 1708, aged 67.

In the chancel lies interred the Rev. Gorstelow Mouck, A. M. vicar of Bakewell, and rector of Hamstal Rudware, in Staffordshire, who died the 15th of July, 1724, aged 41.

In the nave of the church is interred the Rev. Thomas Grove, M. A. late vicar of Bakewell and of South Wingfield, in the county of Derby; he died 4th May, 1709, aged 69.

The Parishioners of

The Rev. Richard Chapman, A. B. vicar of this place, for a period of more than 46 years, caused this tablet to be erected, as a tribute of esteem and respect deservedly due to his memory; he died much regretted by all, on the 16th of April, 1816, aged 78. As a pas-

tor, ever punctually attending to his sacred duties; and firmly inculcating the doctrines of the church; which manly sense and classic ability enabled him forcibly to explain. To the poor a good Samaritan, ever feeling for their necessities; and often lamenting that his means were not equal to his wishes.

As a Man,

his resentment never indulged an unchristian spirit, or survived the occasion. His enmity alone was mortal; his forgiveness ever alive. His goodness of heart, his free deportment, liberality of sentiment, and cheerful flow of mind, endeared him to his friends, and left them, with truth to say, His death contracted the circle, and diminished their stock of social pleasure.

On the south side of the chancel is an elegant tablet with a Latin inscription, for Nicholas Wigge, of Holme—born in the year 1700, died 1760.

In the chancel a tablet to the

Memory of John Denman, an eminent apothecary of Bakewell, who died 25th September, 1752.

Tablets for

Mary Bagley, who died 1st December, 1773, aged 82. Moses Hudson, Clerk, A. B. died 22nd February, 1775, aged 54.

Mr. Heathcote, of Bakewell, died 4th May, 1828, aged 73. He was a firm supporter of the protestant establishment, and served the office of churchwarden for the almost unprecedented space of 40 years.

In the chancel several of the Bagshaw family are interred.

Charles Bagshaw, gent. son of Thomas Bagshaw, esq. who died 25th October, 1717, aged 44.

Thomas Bagshaw, of Ridge, in this county, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Allestree, of Alvaston, esq. he died 13th April, 1721, aged 84.

In memory of Mary, wife of Barker Bossiey, second daughter of William and Dorothy Milnes, of Ashover, died 25th March, 1795, aged 38.

Richard Roe died January 12, 1708, aged 83.

Michael Heathcote, of Petersburg, in Virginia, merchant, youngest son of Edward and Elizabeth Heathcote, died 5th May, 1792, aged 36.

Here lies the body of William Saville, of Bakewell, in the county of Derby, esq. steward to the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, who died 16th December, 1658, in the 60th year of his age, he married Jane Gilbert, the daughter of William Gilbert, of the same town, gent. by whom he had issue two sons and three daughters, viz. George, William, Grace, Manners, and Susanna, of which are now living George, William, and Susanna.

No epitaph need make the just man fam'd:

The good are praised when they're only nam'd.

William Nicholson died 6th March, 1764.

These lines I with watery eye, For my dear Friend indite,

Who for his worth, none such on earth, Heaven crown him with true light:

A lawyer just, a steward most just, As ever sate in court,

Who lived belov'd, with tears interred. This is his true report.

Katherine Broomhead, widow and relict of Robert Broomhead, late of Bunnell hall, gent. daughter of the above named William Nicholson, who died 15th April, 1728, aged 90.

William Gardom, second son of Mr. John Gardom, of Bunnell, died 20th September, 1799, aged 49.

Robert Schollar, jun. Bachelor of Arts and master of the free-school in Bakewell, died 11th February, 1674, aged 21.

Whose soul doth rest with God above,

Within the heavenly orb of light, of love.

Robert Schollar, sen. keeper to the Right Hon. John Earl of Rutland, died 21st March, 1700, aged 78.

Ruth Schollar, wife of the above, died 31st December, 1708, aged 86.

Thomas Schollar, third son of the above, died 15th June, 1678, aged 21.

His course was short, the longer is his rest,

God takes them soonest whom he loveth best.

Edward Schollar, fourth son of the above, died 15th February, 1681, aged 22.

Reader, consider what is written here,

It may awake a death-watch in thy ear.

Joseph Gould, mercer, died 26th November, 1777, aged 62; and Ellen his wife, daughter of Thomas Gilbert, esq. of Cotton, in the county of Stafford, died 8th July, 1792, aged 69: also a son and a daughter.

Basset Copwood, son of Richard Copwood, esq. of Blore, in the county of Stafford, he died at Bubnell hall, 17th July, 1628, aged 81.

Under this tomb lie the two wives of John Dale, of Bakewell, barber surgeon, born at Sheldon. His first wife, Elizabeth, was the daughter of Godfrey Foljambe, of Bakewell; his second wife, Sarah, was the daughter of Bloodworth. The rest of the inscription mentions only what children he had by them, and is very much defaced and difficult to read.

Know, posterity, that on the 8th of April, in the year of Grace, 1757, the rambling remains of the abovesaid John Dale were, in the 86th year of his pilgrimage, laid upon his two wives.

This thing in life might raise some jealousy,
Here all three lie together lovingly,
But from embraces here no pleasure flows,
Alike are here all human joys and woes;
Here Sarah's chiding John no longer hears,
And old John's rambling Sarah no more fears;
A period's come to all their toilsome lives,
The good man's quiet; still, are both his wives.
Latham Woodrooffe, esq. servant of the Right Hon.
John Earl of Rutland, who died September 1, 1648,
aged 40.

Vixit dilectus, cecidit ploratus honori
Fidus erat domini gratuitset ipsi Deo.
He, whilst he liv'd, was well belov'd,
Now much lamented dead:
True to his Lord, dear to his God;
From us untimely fled.

The font within the church is of great antiquity: its form is octagon, and on each face is the representation of one of the apostles rudely sculptured.

In the church-yard there is an ancient stone cross, supposed to have been brought from some other place. The height of it is eight feet, exclusive of the pedestal. The width is two feet. The ornaments and sculptured devices on the four sides are much worn and defaced, but they are evidently subjects taken from the scriptures. On one side of the cross are the birth, crucifixion, the entombment, the resurrection and ascension: on the reverse is Christ entering Jerusalem upon an ass. These figures are indistinct, and antiquarians have differed in their interpretation of them.



Charities.

LADY MANNERS' SCHOOL.—By indre. bearing date 12th May, 1636, between Grace Lady Manners, widow, of the one part, and John Graves, esq. and others,

of the other part ; the said Lady Manners, in order to make a provision for the maintaining a schoolmaster for ever, to teach a free-school within the township of Bakewell, for the better instructing of the male children of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, in good learning, and the christian religion, granted to the said John Greaves and others, and their heirs, a yearly rent charge of £15. to be issuing out of lands at Elton. She directed that her heirs, being of full age, and lords of the manor of Haddon, should have the appointment of the schoolmaster.

The present master of this school, the Rev. John Browne, was appointed in 1806, by the Duke of Rutland, as the heir of Lady Manners, on the recommendation of the then vicar, and several of the inhabitants of Bakewell. Mr. Browne receives £50. per annum ; viz. the said rent charge of £15. per annum, with a voluntary addition of £35. from the Duke. In respect of this salary, the schoolmaster instructs, gratuitously, such boys of the township of Bakewell and Great Rowsley, whose parents think proper to send them to the school, in reading English, and writing, and in Latin and Greek, if required. Arithmetic is also taught to those boys whose parents wish them to learn it, on payment of 10s. 6d. per quarter.

MARY HAGUE'S SCHOOL.—By will, bearing date 20th Nov. 1715, she gave her house, garden, stable, and nine square yards of land for ever, for teaching so many poor children, belonging to the poor of Bakewell, in reading, as the yearly rent would amount to, until they could read the bible, and then to be removed and others supply their places.

Ralph Bradbury, the parish clerk, was appointed schoolmaster by the vicar and parish officers. He receives the emoluments, and for them instructs seven poor children, boys and girls, of the township of Bakewell, appointed by the churchwardens.

SIR JOHN MANNERS' HOSPITAL, called **SAINTE JOHN'S HOSPITAL.**—By deed, bearing date the last day of April, 1602, and 25th April, 1605, reciting that Roger Manners, esq. brother of John Manners, of Nether Haddon, esq. of his charitable disposition left £600. to the said John Manners, esq. to purchase a rent charge of £40. per annum, for the benefit of the poor people inhabiting within the township of Bakewell, in the said hospital ; and that in consideration thereof, the said John Manners, by indre. made the last day of Oct. 36 Elizabeth, had granted to the said Roger Manners and others, a rent charge of £22. issuing out of land, &c. of the said John Manners, at Bradmore, in the county of Nottingham, to be employed by the lord of Nether Haddon for the time being, for the relief of four poor men residing at Bakewell, and another rent charge of £18. per annum, issuing out of an estate now in the possession of Mr. Anthony Alsop, of Wensley, consisting of about 18 acres, at Wensley, in the parish of Darley, for the maintenance of two alms' people.

The said Sir John Manners, knt. incorporated the said six persons by the name of the Governor and Poor of St. John's Hospital, in Bakewell, and ordained that they should have perpetual succession, and be capable of taking lands, and have a common seal, which should be kept locked in a chest, in the said Hospital, with four keys : whereof the governor should have one ; the heirs of the said John Manners one ; the bailiff of Bakewell a third ; and the vicar or curate of the church a fourth : and the said John Manners granted to the said governor and poor, and their successors for ever, the lower part of the newly erected town-hall, and directed that his heirs and assigns should keep the said lower part of the said newly erected house in repair for ever, and uphold the same.

In the deed of 1602 a power was reserved by the grantor of the rent charge of £22. to charge other lands with a rent charge of equal amount.

The sum of £22. is paid by the Duke of Rutland, who is the owner of Nether Haddon, and £18. by Mr. Anthony Alsop, as the possessor of the estate at Wensley. This income, amounting in the whole to £40. per annum, is thus divisible under the above abstracted deed.

To the Governor and five poor men for their maintenance, £5. each	£. s. d.
And for a gown, £1. each	30 0 0
To their laundress, as directed by the deed to wash their clothes and attend them in sickness	6 0 0
	4 0 0
	£40 0 0

Archer John, esq.....	{ 5 pecks and one-eighth of oatm.	Weekly £8. per an.	Poor of Bakewell and Great Longston	Charged on lands pur. by the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Birch, and others.
Bott Robert	Rent charge	0 17 0	{ 10s. for sermon, 7s for poor	Will, 25th May, 1665.
Broomhead Catherine, and Ellen Webster	{ 3 a. 1 r. 39 p. a cow-house and allotment 53 p.	6 6 0	{ 10s. to vic. for ser. 50s. to poor widres. to Yolg. sch. }	Deed, 24, 25 March, 1754.
Gisborne Rev. Francis	Funded property	7 5 0	Clothing	Deed, 1817, Will 1818.
Nailor Mary, and Bagshaw	£41.	2 4 0	Poor Widows.	
Schollar Robert ..	Rent charge.....	2 0 0	Poor in coals	Will, 11th April, 1700.
Saint Andrew's church, or Town Stock, including the gifts of various donors	Land in Monyash 19 a. 3 r. 13 p. 1 a. 3 r. 37 p.	22 10 0	Poor	From 1680 to 1711.
Strutt Mathew	£10.	Interest to	Ten poor widows ...	Will, 25rd Jan. 1798.
Swan Ann	Rent charge.....	0 10 0	Twenty poor widows	Will, 1676.

The town-hall is an obscure building. It was erected in 1709. Near the town-hall are six alms-houses for six bachelors or sole men (single men, widowers, or bachelors). These were endowed by the Manners' family, with rent charges on estates in Wensley and Darley.

There is a cotton manufactory at Bakewell, situate near the entrance of the town from Ashford, at which are employed between three and four hundred hands, besides mechanics. It belongs to Robert and Peter Arkwright, esqrs.

Among the records that have been kept at Derby, of the important and interesting events which have taken place there, is a memorandum, that in the year 1608, the witches of Bakewell were hanged.

The High Peak savings' bank is open every Monday to receive deposits.

The Bakewell Dispensary was established by some of the principal inhabitants, under the patronage of the Dukes of Devonshire and Rutland, and the Earl of Newburgh, and other noblemen and gentlemen. It will undoubtedly prove of infinite benefit to the working classes of society. Great praise is due to Michael Atkinson, esq. Dr. Read, and Mr. Harris, surgeon, for their exertions in the good cause.

The meeting for the establishment of this institution was held on the 18th of September, 1828, the Rev. F. Hodgson chairman, and on the 18th of October following the Rules and Regulations were adopted; Sir W. C. Bagshaw and Sir F. S. Darwin accepted the appointment of honorary consulting physicians. Dr. Read was appointed physician in ordinary, Mr. Joseph Harris, surgeon, and Mr. T. Mills, dispenser.

The Walthalls descended from the family of that name at Wistaston, in Cheshire, and the respectable families of Birch, Barkers, Keymore, Hodgson, Browne, &c. besides several professional families, reside within the town or in its immediate borders.

D'Ewes Coke, esq. Barrister at Law, descended from the ancient and eminent family of that name, lords of Trusley in this county, occasionally resides at Castle-hill house, Bakewell. To this gentleman the publisher is indebted, and most respectfully returns his acknowledgments, for much information relating to the county.

Sessions were formerly held at Bakewell, but owing to the disturbances in 1795-6, on account of raising the supplementary militia, and the want of accommodation, they were removed.

HADDON.

HADDON, or NETHER HADDON, belonging to the parish of Bakewell, is in the constabulary of Darley, and the hundred of High Peak. It lies $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. E. of Bakewell, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of Matlock. This estate consists of 1480 acres of excellent meadow and pasture land, at an average rental of £2. per acre.

This manor belonged to the Avenells at a very early period. Their co-heiresses married Vernon and Basset. In the reign of Henry III. the heiress of Vernon married Gilbert Le Francis, whose son Richard took the name of Vernon, and died in 1296, at the age of twenty-nine. It, however, appears from the *Inquis. Post Mort.* that in 4 Edward I. Robert de Derleigh held the manor of Nether Haddon, *de honore Peverelli de Nottingham unde ceu' feod' in com' Derb. Nether Haddon, quatuor partes feod' Roberti filii Roberti de Derleye.* And from the same record, in 11 Edward I. Gulielmus le Franceys held half the manor of Nether Haddon with its members, Basselow, Bobenhull and Rowlesley; and in 32 Edward I. Robertus Basset de Rypkton held, under his son Thomas, in Nether Haddon, a messuage, two carucates and ten marcat' of land. But, in Edward II. Ricardus filius Ricardi de Vernon and Matilda his wife held half the manor of Nether Haddon. According to Lysons, the Bassets held a moiety of Nether Haddon during the reign of Edward III. but that in or before the reign of Henry VI. the whole became vested in the Vernons, who had purchased the moiety held by the Bassets. There seems to be some mistake in the statements of this eminent topographer, and the possession, previous to the time of Sir Richard Vernon, is involved in some obscurity. Sir Richard was speaker of the parliament held in 1425, at Leicester, and was afterwards governor of Calais, in which command, his son, who was the last person who held, for life, the office of High Constable of England, succeeded him. The grandson of Sir Henry Vernon was also Sir Henry, and was appointed governor to prince Arthur, the eldest son of Henry VII. Report states that that young and promising prince sometimes resided at Haddon. Sir George Vernon, the lineal descendant of the above, obtained, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the appellation of King of the Peak, on account of his almost royal style of living: his retinue was numerous, and his behaviour, as well as his hospitality, was magnificent and princely. The youngest of his co-heiresses, Dorothy, married Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland: report says that the marriage was clandestine, and the apartment from which the lovers effected their escape through the gardens is pointed out by the person who shows the hall. This marriage brought Haddon into the possession of the Dukes of Rutland. Margaret, the other co-heiress, married Sir Thomas Stanley, the second son of Edward, the third Earl of Derby. In the year 1576, we find John Manners, of Nether Haddon, esq. high sheriff for the county of Derby.

Haddon Hall, or Haddon Grange, is a truly venerable relique of the baronial period. It stands on an eminence of limestone rock, which is curiously inbedded with other strata, on the east bank of the river Wye, and overlooks the romantic dale of Haddon. This castellated mansion is considered to be one of the most complete residences of the feudal lords of England now remaining, and presents an interesting study to the historian and antiquary. It is uninhabited and partially dilapidated, but it contains enough to show the arrangements of the domestic economy of the great in the middle ages. We trace in it, their festive entertainments and their profuse hospitality, and obtain considerable insight into the rude magnificence of their general mode of living.

The following poem we have no doubt will please those into whose hands it may fall, who have not read it in the Annual from which it is extracted.





Painted by Henry Moore

Joshua Nepe (1763-35) - Stuart

is the most noble and beautiful River, like every part of Scotland, Glasgow
 of Grandy, Brown, Hammers of Hadden the Lord Lieutenant of the Co of Down, 1764
 John, Earl of HADDON HAMIL, compared at the expense of his Grace, his with
 due care, but not published, ascribed by his Grace, was collected and shaped humble, to send
 through the City

Haddon Hall. (From the "BIJOU" for 1828.)

Haddon, within thy silent halls,
Deserted courts, and turrets high,
How mournfully on memory falls
Past scenes of antique pageantry:

A holy spell pervades thy gloom,
A silent charm breathes all around,
And the dread stillness of the tomb
Reigns o'er thy hallow'd, haunted ground.

King of the Peak! thy hearth is lone,
No sword-girt vassals gather there,
No minstrel's harp pours forth its tone
In praise of Maud or Margaret fair.

Where are the high and stately dames
Of princely Vernon's bannered hall?
And where the knights, and what their names,
Who led them forth to festival?

They slumber low, and in the dust,
Prostrate and fallen the warrior lies,
His faulehon's blade is dim with rust,
And quenched the ray of beauty's eyes!

Those arms which once blazed through the field,
Their brightness never shall resume;
O'er spear and helm, and broken shield,
Low droops the faded, sullied plume.

Arise! ye mighty dead, arise!
Can Vernon, Rutland, Stanley sleep?
Whose gallant hearts and eagle eyes
Disdained alike to crouch or weep?

And ye who owned the orbs of light,
The golden tress—the pure fair brow—
In the cold sleep of endless night,
Say, do the Vernon's daughters bow?

No, no, they wake! a seraph guard,
To circle this their loved domain;
Which time has spared, nor man has marr'd
With sacrilegious hand profane.

Haddon! thy chivalry are fled!
The tilt and tourney's brave array,
Where knights in steel from heel to head,
Bore love's or honour's prize away.

No hunter's horn is heard to sound;
No dame, with swan-like mien glides by,
Accompanied by hawk and hound,
On her fair palfrey, joyously.

Thy splendid sun has set in night:
But gentler, holier, more subdued,
Than earth's most brilliant dazzling light,
Thy moonlight garden's solitude. *H. B.*

There is a romantic grandeur in the position of Haddon hall, which produces an intense effect upon the mind of the beholder, independently of the recollections connected with its antiquity. The rocks in which it is based rise immediately from the banks of the Wye, and are enveloped in foliage. The lofty embattled turrets that present themselves above the trees impart to the scene a bold and magnificent character, and realize to the painter's eye many of those views which are seldom seen in England, except upon canvass. We transcribe the following passage from Rhodes. "The Wye, swollen by heavy rains, had overflowed its banks, and its windings, round the base of the wooded eminence on which Haddon stands, presented the appearance of a formidable river, which happily harmonized with the surrounding objects, and completed the composition of one of the sweetest pictures in the Peak of Derbyshire. The day was gloomy, and the sombre effect of the sky, together with the dark unvaried tone that prevailed, increased the solemnity of the scene. A transient ray of sunny light moved gently over Haddon as we beheld it, and gradually unfolded its architectural detail: it was a momentary gleam, at whose bright touch the landscape glowed with beauty; too soon it passed away! a thicker gloom succeeded, and again involved the whole in shadow."

Basement Story of Haddon Hall.

The lower Entrance.
Upper Entrance.
Middle Entrance.
Chapel.
Hall.
Dining-Room.
Two Cellars.
Armoury.

Aviary.
Buttery.
Wine Cellar.
Two Pantries.
Kitchen.
Two Larders.
Bakehouse.
Brewhouse.

Two Waiting Rooms.
Steward's Room.
And sixteen other Apartments,
surrounding the Upper and
Lower Courts, besides the Upper
and Lower Terrace.

First Story of Haddon Hall.

The Chapel continued.
Hall continued.
Drawing-Room.
Long Gallery.
Earl's Bed Room and two Dressing
Rooms.

State Bed Chamber.
Steward's Bed Room.
Barnmaster's Bed Room.
Chaplain's Bed Room.
Bed Room.

Nursery.
Brewhouse continued.
And twenty-three other Apart-
ments, surrounding the Upper
and Lower Courts.

The ground plan of the building may be described as consisting of two court yards,

which are nearly square, and are surrounded by various offices and apartments. Among these apartments are the guard room, the chaplain's room, &c. In the former of these are shown several pairs of boots, a buckskin jacket, an old firelock of curious construction, a holster and pistols, all of very ancient date.

The elevations are in the castle-style, and are embattled with lofty turrets, which give the whole edifice the appearance of a strong fortress, not only at a distance but also upon a nearer approach. The most ancient portion may have been intended for warlike purposes, but not even that or any other part could have been capable of any very effectual resistance. We are inclined to believe, with Gilpin, that there was a castle on the same site previous to the conquest, as vestiges of Saxon architecture are perceptible in the towers and in the chapel. It is generally said that the structure was not intended for warlike purposes, but this must have alluded entirely to the edifice as it now appears, and of which the origin cannot be traced higher than the fourteenth century, or rather the fifteenth and sixteenth. The great eastern tower may very probably have been the remains of an ancient fortress. One of the descendants of William Peverel is said to have resided here in the turbulent times of Stephen, when every baronial hall was a citadel.

The principal entrance, on which are the Arms of the Vernons, Pipes, &c. is under a tower at the north-west corner of the lower court; and there is another under a tower at the north-east corner of the upper court. The latter is thought to have been erected about the period of Edward III. and, probably, as we have before observed, on the site of a more ancient building, occupied by the Avenells and Vernons of the preceding centuries. The chapel and hall are undoubtedly very ancient, and it is impossible to assign any correct date to them. They were apparently rather repaired than built by Sir Richard Vernon in the reign of Henry VI. when the windows of the chapel were adorned with stained glass, many interesting remains of which can still be traced, although much demolished and disfigured. On the east window is the following inscription—"Orate pro animantibus Ricardi Vernon et Benedictæ uxoris ejus, qui fecerunt Anno Dni millesimo CCCXXVII." Pray for the souls of Richard Vernon and Benedicta his wife, who made this in the year of our Lord 1427. In another window, William Trussell, 1427; St. George and the Dragon, and other devices. The subjects of the paintings on the windows are supposed to have been the crucifixion and the twelve apostles placed in different compartments. The painted glass is now put together in a very irregular manner, some of the figures and inscriptions being reversed and united to pieces of different character. Much of this glass was stolen some years ago, and there are many vacant panes recently put in.

The chapel is on the south-west angle of the great court, from which the entrance leads under a low sharp-pointed gothic arch. It has a body and two aisles, divided from the former by pillars and pointed arches. One of the pillars between the nave and the south aisle is far more ancient than the date in the windows, being in the massive Saxon style; and this, together with a font of the same architecture, may be taken as a strong proof that the Avenells had here a very ancient residence. There is by the side of the altar a niche and basin for consecrated water.

In the porch of the great hall is a Roman altar, preserved with great care. This piece of Roman antiquity was discovered in the neighbourhood of Haddon some centuries ago. The three following readings have been given at different times by curious travellers, of the inscription, which is much mutilated.

From Camden.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSITIUS
CACILIAN
PREFECT
TRO
V. S.

As copied by a late Traveller.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIACÆ
OSOTIVS
CAECILIAO
FRAEF. COH.
I. AQVITANO
V. S.

In 1818.

DEO
MARTI
BRACIFACA
QSOHVS
CARQHIQ
PRA(SO)
P. AQVIBIR:
IVR A

The hall is situate between the two quadrangular courts, and is approached from the principal entrance by a double flight of broad angular steps. It is about 35 feet by 28 within the screen, which separates it from the buttery and other offices. Over the door-way of the porch are two shields of arms; one of them being the coat of Vernon (fretty) the other being the arms of Fulco de Pembruge, Lord of Tonge, in Shropshire (barry of six) which Sir Richard Vernon was entitled to, in right of his wife. The hall has a communication with the grand stair-case, and the state apartments, by a passage on the right; and on the left are four large doorways, which communicate with the kitchen, buttery, wine cellar, and numerous small upper apartments which appear to have been used as lodging rooms for the guests and their retainers. The portraits in this apartment are John Clarke, a huntsman, taken in his ninetieth year; John Ward, gamekeeper, living in 1527; Martin Middleton, of Hasselbach, a tenant to his Grace, living in 1811, aged 87.

The hall was the dining apartment. At the upper end is a raised floor or dais, where the table for the lord and his principal guests was laid out: below which the tables for the dependents and retainers were placed. Two sides of the hall contain a gallery, in which musicians played during the festivities. On the wainscot, near the principal entrance, we observed an iron fastening of a peculiar structure, large enough to admit the wrist of a man's hand, and which we were informed had been placed there for the purpose of punishing trivial offences. It had likewise another use, and served to enforce the laws and regulations adopted amongst the servants of this establishment. The man who refused duly to take his horn of ale, or neglected to perform the duties of his office, had his hand locked to the wainscot somewhat higher than his head, by this iron fastening, when cold water was poured down the sleeve of his doublet as a punishment for his offence. In the kitchen are two fire-places of very great dimensions, with irons for a prodigious number of spits. There are also various stoves, great double ranges of dressers, an enormous chopping-block, and other culinary conveniences, which seem to intimate the plentiful rather than the elegant repasts there provided. From the south-east corner is a passage leading to the great staircase, which is formed of huge blocks of stone, rudely jointed together. There remain two pictures on the first landing-place of this staircase: they are *Abraham offering up Isaac*, and *Our Saviour reproving Peter*. Here is the entrance into various ancient apartments. One of these, which is called the wainscoted or old dining-room, is of oak, enriched with shields, bearing the arms of Vernon. The frieze is ornamented with boars' heads, the crest of Vernon; the portraits of Henry VII. and his queen, and various other decorations. Adjoining this apartment are several others, which are called the dining-room, the Earl's dressing and lodging rooms; which are hung with ancient arras, representing field sports and scriptural subjects.—The whole of the lower court, and part of the upper, is in the style of architecture which prevailed in the early part of the sixteenth century, and was probably erected by Sir Henry Vernon, who flourished in the reign of Henry VII. The old drawing-room, and the adjoining bed-chamber and dressing-rooms, appear to have been fitted up, and were probably built by Sir George Vernon in the year 1545; his arms with that date, the arms of Henry VIII. and the plume of feathers, with the initials E. P. being carved in oak over the drawing-room chimney-piece. On the left of the passage, at the head of the great stairs, are six very large semicircular steps of solid timber: these lead to the *long gallery*, which occupies the whole of the upper floor on the south side of the upper court, and is $109\frac{1}{2}$ ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 15 ft. high. The flooring is of oak planks, affirmed by tradition to have been cut out of a single tree which grew in the garden. The wainscoting is likewise of oak, enriched with Corinthian pilasters: over which are arches, and between the arches are shields of the arms of Manners, impaling those of Vernon. The frieze is ornamented with carvings of boars' heads, peacocks, the crest of Manners, thistles, roses and other embellishments. In the middle of the south side of the gallery is a large square recess; on each side of which are several bow-windows. In one of these windows appear the arms of the Earl of Rutland, impaling Vernon, with its quarterings, and encircled with the garter. In the same window are the arms of the Earl of Shrewsbury, encircled with the

garter; and in another window, the arms of England, similarly surrounded and surmounted with a crown. This room was evidently made after the house became the property of the Rutland family. In this room is a portrait of the first Earl of Rutland, and a painting of Tamyris, queen of the Scythians, with the head of Cyrus.—Near the end of this gallery is a short passage which opens into the ante-chamber of the great bed-room. These two rooms have a frieze and cornice in rough plaister, adorned with peacocks and boars' heads in alternate succession. In the bed-room, over the chimney, is a very large bass relief of Orpheus charming the animals, also in plaister. In the ante-room are the portraits of Queen Elizabeth, Charles I. Princes Rupert and Eugene, by Vandyke.—In the great chamber is the state bed, which was restored to its position here, after having been removed to Belvoir, where the last person who occupied it was his late majesty George IV. then Prince Regent. The furniture is green velvet, lined with white satin; and is said to have been worked by Eleanor Roos, co-heiress of Lord Roos, who was the wife of Sir Robert Manners in the reign of Henry VI. This room is hung with French tapestry, from the celebrated manufactory of the Gobelins at Paris; the subjects of which are taken from Æsop's fables.—Most of the other rooms are hung with ancient arras, preserved with great care. "The doors," observes Mr. King in the *Archæologia*, "were concealed everywhere behind the hangings, so that the tapestry was to be lifted up to pass in and out; only, for convenience, there were great iron hooks (many of which are still in their places) by means whereof it might occasionally be held back. The doors being thus concealed, nothing can be conceived more ill-fashioned than their workmanship; few of these fit at all close; and wooden bolts, rude bars and iron hasps are in general their best and only fastenings."—The tower at the east end of the building is called the watch-tower: it is lofty and circular, and contains a circular staircase with chambers at different elevations, which were probably at an ancient period the bed-rooms of the family and their retainers. The other tower is constructed in a similar manner.—The gloomy apartments and general appearance of this antique edifice, are said to have suggested to Mrs. Radcliffe some of the traits she has introduced in her terrific descriptions of castles in the *Mysteries of Udolpho*.

This mansion continued to be the principal residence of the Rutland family until the beginning of the last century, when it was quitted for Belvoir Castle, the greater part of which was destroyed by fire in the year 1816. In the time of the first Duke (so created by Queen Anne) one hundred and forty servants were maintained here, and the house was kept open, in the true style of old English hospitality, for twelve days after Christmas. Since that time it has occasionally been the scene of mirth and revelry; and the cheerful welcome of ages long past, so far as the despoiled state of the mansion would permit, has not been wanting to increase the pleasures of the guests. The last time its festive board was spread, was shortly after the conclusion of the American war, when nearly two hundred couple danced in the long gallery.

Most of the rooms are dark and uncomfortable, and give no favourable idea of our ancestors' taste or domestic pleasures; yet this place was for ages the seat of magnificence and hospitality. The last of the Vernon family who resided here kept four-score servants. The family crest is a boar's head; and in this mansion it was formerly the custom, every Christmas, to serve up a boar's head, with a song. The following "ancient verses, by Alleyn Sutton, concerning all the noble name of the Vernons, knights," are supposed to have constituted one of these songs.

A grislie bore, as raven's feather black,
Bred in that land Rollo had by his wife,
Pate th' ocean sea, the bastard's part to take,
That Harrold reffe of kingdome and of lyfe.

Whose of-sprynge synce, ranginge the Peakishe hills,
On ragged rocks a warlike forte dyd fynde,
And matchte with Vernoyls, welder yt their will,
Where gentyll deeds approve their gentill kynd.

There Denne both arte and nature stronge hath made,
A lyvely streame benethe yt runneth cleare,
The myghty oakes above cast pleasant shade,
Healthfull the ayre, all nedefull things are neare.

Off which Denne hath the greatest tusked swyne,
A tygeress hath taken to hyr feare,
Off rewbie heve, issue of famous lynce;
In these conjoyn'd rare vertues do appeare:
Off theme I wyshe such offsprynge to proceide,
As may them bothe in worthyness excede.

Mr. King, in his observations on ancient castles, in the sixth volume of the *Archæ-*

ologia says, that "nothing can convey a more complete idea of the ancient mode of living than is to be obtained on this spot. Many great dwellings, which formerly helped to preserve the same ideas, are now quite razed and gone; and others are only heaps of ruins, so far maimed, that it requires much attention to make out or comprehend what they once were, or to understand any thing of their original plan; and it is much to be wished by every lover of antiquities, that this princely habitation may never come so far into favour as to be modernized, lest the traces of ancient times and manners, which are now so rarely preserved in this country, should be utterly lost."

As an object of antiquarian attention Haddon hall will have its attraction as long as it exists, while the beauty of the country around it will ever excite the admiration of the traveller. The hall is situate, as we have already observed, on the banks of the romantic river Wye, which meanders in so diverse a course that the distance along its banks is double of that by the road between Bakewell and Rowsley. The meadows are so rich and valuable, that Fuller, in his *Worthies of England*, asserts that "the fair pastures nigh Haddon, belonging to the Duke of Rutland, so incredibly *battening* (fattening) of cattle that one proffered to surround it with shillings to purchase it, which because to be set sideways, not edgeways, were refused."—The rising grounds are covered with plantations of oak, lime, ash and sycamore. The grove of lime trees is remarkably fine. The garden and summer house are laid out and built in the style of the sixteenth century, with terraces, yew hedges and stone ascents. They convey a striking image of the manners of those days, where we read of walks with stone balustrades, and much of the formality of art mingled with the luxuriant beauties of nature. The summer house stands on an elevation, and commands an extensive view of the mountain scenery of this part of the county. The Duke of Rutland established a bowling-green in these grounds for the accommodation of his tenantry and the visitors at Bakewell and the neighbourhood, but it is now totally neglected. The Wye falls into the Derwent near the village of Rowsley, at the distance of a mile and a half from Haddon. At Rowsley visitors find excellent accommodations at the Peacock Inn, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Severne. Here, as at Bakewell, permission is obtained for fishing, and many gentlemen during the summer season make this Inn their temporary residence.—The Duke of Rutland's fishing and shooting seat in this neighbourhood is a romantic place called Stanton Woodhouse, embosomed in trees. Of this house, the elegant authoress of the *Vignettes of Derbyshire*, says it "might have been an appendage to Haddon. Its thick walls and iron-bound windows, circular stone stair-way and turreted chimneys accord with that ancient place. One spacious apartment has been modernized, *perhaps sixty years ago*, and the present domestic accommodations are well suited for the habits and residence of a gentleman's family. Fine old yews and hollies, that have almost attained the size of forest trees, grow beneath the terrace; and in a line with the house, elms that might vie with the horse-chestnut of a hundred years, spread their leafy arms around."

There is a very extraordinary echo opposite to Haddon hall; and it is customary for the stage-coaches to stop here while the guard plays some tunes on his horn, the repetitions of which, by this echo, are clear and numerous.

The family of Manners is of great antiquity: its origin is said to be derived from the village of Manner, in the county of Durham. The name of William de Maner occurs in the *Monasticon*, under the reign of William Rufus; and in the next reign, Terrel de Manner gave the church of Benestade (Bansted) in co. Surrey to the priory of St. Mary Overy in Southwark. Dugdale considers this family to have been in great note in Northumberland; for in 25 Henry II. Henry de Maners paid 80 marks for livery of his father's lands in Northumberland. One of the most distinguished of the early descendants of this Henry, was Sir Robert de Manners, who in the first year of Edward III. was governor of Norham Castle, in Northumberland. On the day on which that monarch was crowned, the Scotch borderers endeavoured to surprise that fortress, but Sir Robert having obtained intelligence of their designs, defended it so well that all who attempted to scale the walls were either killed or made

prisoners. He is mentioned as being appointed during the year following to maintain the truce between the two neighbouring nations; and in 8 Edward III. he was appointed to take possession of and to defend the county of Selkirk, with the forests of Selkirk and Ettrick. In the 14th of the same reign, he, with Sir William Felton, represented the county of Northumberland in parliament, and these members were paid by the county £23. 4s. for their expense and attendance for 58 days. About the same time he obtained the king's permission to fortify his manor-house in Northumberland "with an embatailled wall of lime and stone." As the king was occupied with his wars in France, the Scotch were emboldened to make frequent incursions. Their king, David, was then in France, but Robert Stuart, who governed the country, having obtained a re-enforcement from France, penetrated across the borders almost as far as Durham. These Scotch invaders were totally defeated by Sir Robert Manners, Lord Thomas Grey de Werk, and John Coupland the valiant squire of Northumberland. In the year ensuing, Sir Robert was one of the commissioners, with the Earl of Derby and the Bishop of London, to treat of a peace with Scotland; and was subsequently made Warden of the Marches of Northumberland.—In 1346, the Scotch broke the truce and invaded Northumberland with an army of above 50,000 men. Queen Philippa raised a considerable force, which she commanded in person, and a battle was fought at Nevil's Cross, near Durham, in which Sir Robert de Manners displayed great valour. The Scotch were entirely routed, and their king was taken prisoner by Sir John Coupland. The ravages which were daily committed on the bordering counties of the two kingdoms greatly reduced the value of the Manners' estates, and we find that on the death of Sir Robert, which happened in 1355, the castle of Ethale was in ruins. The grandson of Sir Robert was sheriff of Northumberland in 1 Henry V. and in the beginning of the subsequent reign, he and his son John were accused of the murder of William Heron and Robert Akyman. They were prosecuted on this charge by Sir Robert de Umfraville and Isabel, the widow of William Heron. After some time, a reference was made by the persons on each part concerned, to the Priors of Durham and Tinemouth. The award bears date 28th of September, 9 Henry VI. and declares that the said John Manners and his son John shall cause 500 masses to be sung for the health of the soul of the said William Heron within one year then next ensuing: and pay unto Sir Robert de Umfraville and Isabel, to the use of the said Isabel and the children of the said William Heron, 200 marks in money.

The eldest son of Sir John Manners, who succeeded his father, was named Robert: he was thirty years old at the time of his father's death, and, according to the inquisition taken at Whitcham in Northumberland, it appears that the estate at Ethale lay then in a deplorable condition. This Sir Robert, however, performed such services upon the Scottish borders, that in 27 Henry VI. he had a grant with Sir Henry Percy of the goods and chattels of Sir Robert Ogle, which were then forfeited: but it is probable that this was a restitution to him of the estates which had belonged to his maternal grandfather, as his father married Jean, daughter of Sir R. Ogle, of Ogle Castle. In the following year, and on other subsequent occasions, he was joint conservator of the truce with Scotland. In 33 Henry VI. he was sheriff of Northumberland, and in the 38th of the same reign he was returned to serve in parliament for the same county. On the accession of Edward IV. he obtained a grant of 20 marks per annum, and in the 4th of that reign he was sheriff of Northumberland, which office he also enjoyed in 4 Richard III. He married Eleanor, daughter of Thomas, and co-heiress of Edmund, Lord Roos. By this fortunate match he became possessed of a vast estate and the castle of Belvoir.

Sir George Manners was the son of the above-mentioned Sir Robert, by Eleanor, the co-heiress with her brother, Edmund Lord Roos; and he espoused Anne, the sole daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas St. Leger, by Anne his wife, who was Duchess of Exeter and sister of Edward IV. Sir George accompanied Henry VIII. at the sieges of Touraine and Tournay, at the latter of which he fell sick and died. He was buried at the priory of Holiwell, near London. He had previously served under the Earl of Surrey in the expedition against Scotland, and assisted in concluding

the peace in 1492. His testament is dated 26th October, 1513, (5 Henry VIII.) in which he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church nearest to the place where he should happen to die. To the abbey of Rivaulx he gave fifty marks, and the same sum to the abbeys of Kirkham and Wavertree, to the intent that each of those abbeys should find an honest priest to say mass daily for his soul for the space of seven years; and once every year perform his *obit* for his soul and the souls of his friends. He left issue by the said Anne, five sons and six daughters.

Sir Thomas Manners, the thirteenth Lord Roos, attended Henry VIII. at the celebrated interview at Guisnes, between the kings of England and France: his lordship had in his suite two chaplains, two gentlemen, eighteen servants, and twelve horses. In the 14th year of the same reign he was constituted Warden of the East Marches towards Scotland; and two years afterwards had special livery of all the manors, castles and lands descended to him from his grandmother Eleanor, and from his great-aunt Isabel, another of the co-heiresses of the Roos family. In 17 Henry VIII. he was advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Rutland, and had thereupon an augmentation to his ancient arms, by reason of his descent from the sister of Edward IV. by which he and his heirs were permitted to quarter the arms of England. In the 22nd of the same reign, being one of the peers of parliament, he subscribed the declaration which threatened Pope Clement with the loss of his supremacy in this country, in consequence of his refusing the divorce between Henry and his queen Catherine. Six years afterwards he again attended at the second interview between Henry and Francis I. of France, and was soon after present at the marriage of his sovereign with Anna Boleyn or Bullen, the mother of Queen Elizabeth. When the lesser monasteries were dissolved, and certain injunctions in matters of religion were enforced, an insurrection occurred in Lincolnshire, and the Earls of Rutland, Shrewsbury and Huntingdon were employed to reduce the insurgents to obedience. A similar insurrection followed in Yorkshire, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, which his lordship assisted to suppress. His lordship was also appointed to attend Anne of Cleves, when she came to England as queen of Henry VIII. and was made her Lord Chamberlain. The year ensuing he was nominated Chief Justice in Eyre of all the king's forests beyond the Trent; and in 33 Henry VIII. he obtained a grant of the manor of Muston in the county of Leicester, part of the possessions of the dissolved priory of Ossulveston: he likewise had grants of the manors of Waltham and Croxton, in the county of Leicester, and of Upwell, Outwell, Elme and Emmithe, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk: part of the possessions of the dissolved monasteries of Nuneaton, in the county of Warwick: he had also the manor of Praunston in Northamptonshire: part of the possessions of the abbey of Lilleshall in Shropshire; and of the manors of Billesdale and Helmesley, with the rectory of Helmesley church, part of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Kirkham, in the county of York, with divers lands in Brandesdale, also in Yorkshire, and part of the possessions of the abbey of Rivaulx. In 34 Henry VIII. he was constituted Warden of the marches of Scotland, and accompanied the Duke of Norfolk, who was at the head of an army of 20,000 men on a devastating expedition, in which twenty towns and villages were destroyed by fire in the course of eight days. After the dissolution of the religious houses, this nobleman commanded many ancient monuments of the Albinis and the Rooses (from whom the great family inheritances of the Manners were derived) to be removed from the priory of Belvoir and from Croxton abbey to Bottesford; where some of them still remain.—Belvoir castle, while in the possession of Lord Hastings, by the gift of Edward IV. having been greatly despoiled, was repaired by the first Earl of Rutland, but it was rebuilt by his son, the second Earl.

This first Earl of Rutland married twice. His first wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Robert Lovel: his second was Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Paston, by whom he had five sons and six daughters. He died on the 20th of September, 1543, after having been constantly in his sovereign's employ, and was buried at Bottesford in Leicestershire. His widow was buried in Shoreditch church.

Roger Manners, third son of the first Earl, resided at Uffington in the county of Lincoln, he was one of the esquires of the body to the Queens Mary and Elizabeth.

He gave four scholarships to Corpus Christi college, in Cambridge, besides benefactions to the chapel.

Thomas Manners, fourth son of the first Earl, served in the English army in Ireland and Scotland, in which last kingdom he was knighted, having received many wounds in the wars. He married Theodosia, the daughter of Sir John Newton, *knt.* and died in June, 1591, leaving issue, Charles his son and heir, and two daughters, Anne, wife of William Vavasour, the first baronet of that family, and Eleanor, the wife of Thomas Powtrel, of West Hallam, *co. Derby, esq.* He was buried at St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, London, being at the time of his death about fifty years of age.

Oliver, fifth son of the first Earl, served at the siege of Havre de Grace. He was one of the hostages for the restoring of that place, and died when he was but about twenty years of age, of an epidemical disease, in 1563, having given signal proofs of his valour. He was buried in Shoreditch church with his mother, who died twelve years before.

Henry, the second Earl of Rutland, was present with his father when Francis I. took the oath to observe the articles of peace concluded between his commissioners and the commissioners of England. In the reign of Edward VI. he was Warden of the northern marches of Scotland, where he commanded an army of 15 or 16,000 men. During the violence of parties in that reign, the Earl of Rutland espoused neither of the conflicting interests, but employed himself in recovering from the Scots the territories which the English had recently lost. In order to give a diversion to the English government, the Scots attempted to raise a rebellion in the north of England, but were prevented by the vigilance of his lordship. The commotions were at this time great, and the employment of foreign troops was both expensive and unpopular. It was therefore necessary to bring off the garrison of Haddington and to destroy the fortifications. This the noble Earl performed with great intrepidity and success, and conveyed the artillery to Berwick. In the 2nd year of the same reign his lordship was made constable of the castle of Nottingham, and Chief Justice of Sherwood forest. April 19th, 1550, he was one of the English who were appointed to attend and do honour to the French hostages, who were sent to England in consequence of the late peace. In the year 1551, king Edward VI. having been made a knight of the order of St. Michael, by the French king, the marquess of Northampton was sent to invest that prince with the order of the Garter, and to propose a match between Edward and Elizabeth, the French king's daughter. As this embassy was designed to be extremely magnificent, the Earl of Rutland was the first nobleman who was appointed to go with the marquess. The same year, he was one of the lords who sat upon the trial of the Protector, Duke of Somerset. In the sixth of the same reign, he appeared in Hyde-park on a muster, at the head of one hundred men in arms, in yellow and blue, carrying in his standard his crest. He was suspected in the following reign of favouring the claim of the unhappy lady Jane Grey; and, on the 29th of July, 1553, his lordship was taken into custody, and afterwards, with lord Russel, committed to the Fleet prison; but the queen being firmly settled upon the throne, thought proper to release him after a short confinement. He attended king Philip when he landed at Southampton, in 1554, on his coming over to marry the queen. He was appointed chief commander of all the forces who were to be sent to France upon the misunderstandings that arose between the two nations, and was present at the battle of St. Quintin, which was gained chiefly by the English. In the next reign, he was appointed lieutenant of the counties of Nottingham and Rutland; and, on the 23rd of April, 1559, he was admitted a knight companion of the order of the Garter, and installed the 3rd of June following. In the third year of the same reign he was president of the north, and joined in commission with the archbishop of York, the bishop of Durham, and others, to take care of the affairs of religion in those parts, and to administer to the subjects the oath appointed to be taken by act of parliament. He had two wives, Margaret, daughter to Ralfe, Earl of Westmoreland, by whom he had issue two sons, Edward and John; and Elizabeth, a daughter, who married to Sir William Courtney, of Powderham, in the county of Devon, knight. His second wife was Bridget, daugh-

ter of John, lord Hussey, of Sleaford, in the county of Lincoln, widow of Sir Richard Morrison, knight, who survived him, and by whom he had no issue. The latter lady was afterwards married to Francis, Earl of Bedford. He died on the 17th of September, 1563, after having been in the service and confidence of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried at Bottesford.

Edward, the third Earl of Rutland, was twenty years of age when the rebellion in the north, under the Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, on account of Mary queen of Scots, broke out. The Earl of Sussex was the queen's general against the rebels; but, either through affection for them, or inability, the rebellion had got to a great height when the Earl of Rutland was appointed to serve under him as Lieutenant General and Colonel of Foot, and was of the council of war; extraordinary preferments to a young man, who was yet a ward to the queen. The year following, he set out upon his travels to France; and, in the year 1582, he was made Lieutenant of the county of Lincoln. Two years afterwards, he was made a knight of the Garter: and, being considered as a nobleman of great learning and abilities, he was appointed the chief commissioner that concluded a stricter amity between the crowns of Scotland and England, at Berwick upon Tweed. This Earl married Isabel, daughter of Sir Thomas Holcroft, of the Vale Royal Abbey, in Cheshire, knight, and had issue by her a daughter and heir, Elizabeth, wife of Sir William Cecil, knight, (commonly called lord Burghley) son and heir apparent to Thomas, Earl of Exeter, by whom he had issue, William, called lord Roos, who died in Italy, in the year 1618, 18 James I. unmarried; Elizabeth departed this life 11th of May, 1591, and both were buried in Westminster abbey.—His lordship died in his house at Ivy-bridge, London, on the 14th of April, 1587, in the thirtieth year of his age, leaving the reputation of a profound lawyer, being intended, had he lived, for the office of Lord Chancellor.

John, the fourth Earl of Rutland, was second brother of the last Earl. He was Col. in the Irish wars. In the reign of queen Elizabeth he was constable of Nottingham castle; and, in the thirtieth of the same reign, he was Lord Lieutenant of the same county. His will is dated February the 23rd, 1587; and by that "he ordered his body to be buried in the parish church of Bottesford, in the county of Leicester." He married Elizabeth, daughter to Francis Charlton, of Apsley castle, in the county of Salop, esq. By her he had four sons, Roger, Francis, George, and Oliver; and four daughters, Bridget, married to Robert Tyrwhitt, of Kettleby, in the county of Lincoln, esq. Frances, to William, lord Willoughby of Parham. Elizabeth, to Emanuel, Earl of Sunderland, according to Sir William Dugdale. And, Anne, who died unmarried. His lordship died the 1st of February, 1588-9, and was succeeded by his son Roger.

Roger, the fifth Earl of Rutland, was the companion and friend of the unfortunate Earl of Essex. In 1595 he set out upon his travels to France, Italy, Switzerland, &c. and the Earl of Essex wrote him a letter upon the subject of travelling, the style and sentiments of which are not probably to be equalled in the English or any other language. Having finished his travels, he was, upon his return, made constable of Nottingham castle, and Chief Justice of the forest of Sherwood, and went a volunteer, under the Earl of Essex, in the expedition against Calais. In 1598, he was made Colonel of a regiment of Foot in Ireland, where the Earl of Essex knighted him for his gallant behaviour. It was perhaps there he contracted his intimacy with that Earl. The history of that nobleman is well known, and nothing but the ties of friendship could have attached the Earl of Rutland to him, and even to his memory. In the same year he was incorporated M. A. in the University of Cambridge, where he was educated, and is styled by Wood an eminent traveller and a good soldier. February 7, 1601, the Earl of Essex came to a rash and fatal resolution of going next day, being Sunday, to the cathedral of St. Paul's, and there to invite the citizens to join him against his enemies. The Earl of Rutland approved of this resolution, which was betrayed to queen Elizabeth. She sent some of her privy-councillors to reason with Essex upon the subject, and he imprisoned them. After that he made a mad attempt, by breaking into the city, to make an insurrection in his favour. This at-

tempt proved unsuccessful; and the Earl of Rutland was one of the noblemen who surrendered themselves at Essex-house, to the mercy of the queen. After this, his lordship was examined upon the charge of treason against the Earls of Essex and Southampton, both of whom were condemned to death. The Earl of Rutland was confined in the tower during the remainder of that unforgiving reign; and the Earl of Essex having been considered as a kind of a martyr for the succession of the king of Scotland, his lordship, upon the accession of James to the crown of England, was not only set at liberty, but taken into favour even before his majesty arrived in London. In the first year of this reign, he was made Lieutenant of Lincolnshire, and sent ambassador to Denmark, upon the birth of a son, to his Danish majesty, and with the order of the Garter to that king. That same year, he was made steward of the manor and soke of Grantham; and, in the sixth of the same reign, he was again constituted Chief Justice of Sherwood forest. In 1603, he entertained King James in his progress from Edinburgh to London; when among other entertainments prepared for the royal guest, was an exhibition of Ben Jonson's masque of the "Metamorphosed Gypsies."—A cotemporary writer tells us, "on the 22nd of April, his majesty departed from Newark toward Bever castle, hunting all the way as he rode, saving that in the way he made four knights. By the right noble Earl of Rutland, his highness was not only royally and most plenteously received, but with such exceeding joy of the good Earl and his honourable lady, that he took therein exceeding pleasure. And he approved his contentment in the morning; for before he went to break his fast, he made 46 knights; and having refreshed himself at breakfast, took kind leave of the Earl of Rutland, his countess and the rest, and set forward towards Burleigh."—He married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of the famous Sir Philip Sidney, but died without issue the 26th of June, 1612, leaving his estate and honours to his brother Francis, the memorial of whose life is inscribed upon his monument, at Bottesford, and is as follows:

"At eighteen years of age he began to travel (1598) in France, Lorraine, and divers parts of Italy, where he was honourably received by the princes themselves, and nobly entertained in their courts. In his return through Germany, he had the like honours done him by Ferdinand, archduke of Austria, at Gratz; by the emperor Mathias, in his court at Vienna; by count Schwartzenburg, lieutenant of Javarin, in Hungary; by count Rossembourg, at Prague, in Bohemia; by the marquis of Brandenburg, the dukes of Saxony, and other German princes, in the court of Berlin. In anno 1604, he was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of king James; in anno 1612, lieutenant of Lincolnshire; and afterwards justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chaces on the north of Trent. In anno 1616, he was made knight of the most noble order of the Garter, being the same year one of the lords who attended king James, by his majesty's special appointment, in his journey to Scotland. And, in anno 1625, had the command of his majesty's great ships and pinnaces, to bring prince Charles out of Spain, which service he happily performed.*"

Francis, the sixth Earl, was the brother of Roger. When eighteen years of age (in 1598) this young nobleman began his travels into France and Italy. He returned through Germany and visited the court of the Emperor, where he was honourably entertained by the arch-duke Ferdinand and the other German princes. In 1603, when the king's second son, afterwards Charles I. was made Duke of York, Sir Francis Manners was made Knight of the Bath. On his accession to the earldom, in 1612, he was made Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire: soon after, Justice in Eyre of all the king's forests and chases north of the Trent, and Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Rutland, Northampton and Nottingham. In 1616 he was created Knight of the Garter, and was one of the lords who attended the king to Scotland. Two years after, it appears, a writ of enquiry was issued, for this noble Earl to show cause why his castle of Belvoir should not be seized into the king's hands on account of some alienation. In 1623 he was specially made Admiral of the Fleet for convoying Charles, prince of Wales, out of Spain: and in 1625, his lordship was one of the

* To all these I shall add (says Sir William Dugdale) "that discerning the title of lord Roos, then claimed by William Cecil, and accordingly enjoyed, could not justly be made use of by himself as heir male, by reason that Cecil was son and heir of Elizabeth, the sole daughter and heir to Edward, late Earl of Rutland, who had that title by right of descent, from Eleanor, his grandmother, sister and heir to Edmund lord Roos, he procured a special patent, bearing date the 22nd of July, the fourteenth of James, whereby, in consideration that he was then possessed of the land and barony of Hamlake, it was declared, that he should therefore be accepted, and called lord Roos of Hamlake; and that his son and heir should also enjoy the same name and title."

supporters to Charles I. at the funeral of James I. In 1629, he attended at Windsor, with five of his domestics, in honour of the installation of the Earl of Northampton. He died, December 17, 1632, and was buried at Bottesford. By his first lady, Frances, widow of Sir William Beville, and one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir Henry Knyvett, of Wiltshire, he had only one child, named Catherine, who married the celebrated Duke of Buckingham. Her son, the second Duke of Buckingham, took the title of Lord Roos of Hamlake. This caused a reference to the House of Lords during the reign of Charles II.; but the House of Lords referred the matter in dispute to the king. On the death of the Duke of Buckingham, the title reverted to the Rutland family.—By his second marriage, with Cicely, daughter of Sir John Tufton, of Hothfield, in the county of Kent, sister to Nicholas, the first Earl of Thanet, and widow of Sir Edward Hungerford, knt. Earl Francis had two sons, Henry and Francis, who both died in their infancy, from the effects, as was supposed, at the time of “wicked practice and sorcery.”—Joan Flower and her two daughters, Margaret and Philippa, servants at Belvoir castle, were dismissed for neglect of business and various misdemeanors. This excited their revenge against the family; they therefore made use of all the enchantments, spells and charms, that were, at that period, supposed to be efficacious in bringing about their malignant purposes. Henry, the eldest of the sons, died soon after their dismissal; notwithstanding which, no suspicion of witchcraft arose until five years afterwards; when the woman and her two daughters, who are said to have entered into a formal contract with the devil, and to have become “devils incarnate themselves,” were accused of “murdering Henry Lord Roos by witchcraft, and torturing the Lord Francis, his brother, and the Lady Catherine, their sister.” Being apprehended, five years after the supposed fact, they underwent various examinations before Francis, Lord Willoughby of Eresby, Sir George Manners, Sir William Pelham, Sir Henry Hastings, knt. and Samuel Fleming, D. D. rector of Bottesford, and other of his Majesty’s Justices of Peace, and were committed to Lincoln gaol. The mother, Joan Flower, died on the journey, at Ancaster, after having solemnly wished that the bread and butter she was about to eat, might choke her, if she were guilty. The two daughters were tried before Sir Henry Hobart, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Edward Bromley, one of the Barons of the Exchequer. They confessed their guilt, and were executed at Lincoln, March 11th, 1618–19.—There can be no doubt of the intentional guilt of these miserable women: they believed themselves to be witches. Their case was printed in 4to, 1618, and a quarto pamphlet was published upon this occurrence. The calamities of the Earl’s family are said to have occasioned the famous Act against sorcery, and to have confirmed King James in his belief in witchcraft.

George succeeded as seventh Earl in 1632. In 1559 he was knighted by the Earl of Essex, for his valiant behaviour in Ireland against the rebels. In 1634, Charles I. honoured him with a visit at Belvoir castle. His wife was Frances, daughter of Sir Edward Cary, sister to Henry, the first Viscount Falkland, and widow of Ralph Baesh, of Stansted Abbey, Herefordshire, esq. He died without issue, at his house in the Savoy, 29th of March, 1641. By his death, his estate and honours devolved to John Manners, esq. then lord of the manor of Haddon, in the county of Derby, (his principal seat) as next heir male, viz. son and heir of Sir George Manners, knt. son of John Manners, esq. second son to Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland of this family.

George, the seventh Earl, was succeeded by his cousin John, the grandson of John, second son of Thomas, the first Earl of Rutland, who married Dorothy, daughter and co-heiress of Sir George Vernon, of Haddon, called, from his magnificence and hospitality, King of the Peak. By this marriage that branch of the family became possessed of thirty lordships. This John, son of the first Earl, was knighted at Work-sop, in Nottinghamshire, April 20, 1603, when he waited on James I. on his arrival from Scotland. He died at Haddon in 1611, and was buried at Bakewell. He was succeeded in his estates by his eldest son George, who was born in 1573, and was married in 1594, to Grace, the eldest daughter of Sir Henry Pierpont, of Holme Pierpont, Knight of the Garter. On his death, which happened in 1623, he was

succeeded in his estates by his son John, who eventually became the eighth Earl of Rutland. The wife of this noble Earl was Frances, daughter to Edward Lord Montague, of the county of Northampton, by whom he had four sons and seven daughters. He was Sheriff of the county of Derby in the 9th and 11th of Charles I. and one of the Knights for that shire in the 15th of the same reign. During the political and religious struggles that ensued, his lordship, although unreservedly attached to the parliamentary interest, remained unconnected with the turbulence of the times. He was one of the twenty-two peers who continued at Westminster when the king summoned both houses to attend him at Oxford. In consequence of this conduct, his castle of Belvoir was seized by the royalists under the command of Sir Gervase Lucas, Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, and Mr. Mason, the rector of Ashwell, who acted personally at the head of an independent company. Their standard was blue and gold, with the motto, *Ut Rex sit Rex*.—As he is King, let him be King.—After this, the Earl of Rutland was nominated in the list recommended by parliament as fit persons to be entrusted with the militia of the kingdom; and in July, 1643, his lordship was appointed to accompany lord Grey of Werke on an embassy to the Scots, to desire aid and assistance for the maintenance of the religion and liberties of the realm. His lordship, however, on the plea of illness declined this journey, and obtained a release. On the 16th of October in the same year, the Earl of Rutland took the solemn league and covenant. In the meantime the castle of Belvoir remained in the hands of the royalists, and the governor, Colonel Gervase Lucas, assisted by Sir Richard Byron, governor of Newark, marched to Melton Mowbray, where he surprised a body of the parliamentarians, which he completely defeated, and brought the leaders, with their ammunition and colours, in triumph to Belvoir castle. Shortly afterwards, Col. Wayte, who commanded at Burleigh house for the parliamentarians, sallied forth with sixty chosen men, and fell in with a party of royalists from Newark and Belvoir, at Stroxtton heath, and defeated them. Sir Gervase Lucas was in this engagement sorely wounded over the face, and was nearly taken prisoner at the first charge. At a second charge, Col. Wayte had his horse shot under him, but his opponents taking to their heels, he pursued them to the walls of Belvoir. Sixty of the horse were taken, together with forty-six prisoners. Much of the plunder which had been seized by the royalists was recovered, and the whole was conveyed to Leicester. On the 9th of the following month, the royalists of Belvoir were again defeated. In the March of 1634, the Earls of Rutland and Bolingbroke of the Peers, Mr. St. John, Serjeant Wild, Mr. Brown and Mr. Prideaux, were nominated as Commissioners of the Great Seal; but the Earl of Rutland, upon some scruples of conscience objected by him, was excused from that service, and the Earl of Kent was nominated in his place.—During this disturbed period, many skirmishes occurred between the royalists of Belvoir and Newark under Sir Gervase Lucas, and the parliamentary troops with various success: but the noble Earl sided with the more moderate of the parliamentarians, and endeavoured so to use his influence as to bring about a termination of those conflicts which desolated the country. His adherence to the ceremonies of the church brought him sometimes under the suspicions of the parliamentary leaders. On the 8th of April, 1645, the House of Commons having been informed that the venerable Bishop of Durham, who had been domestic chaplain to the noble Earl's family, had christened a daughter of the Earl, by the sprinkling of water and the symbol of the cross, was committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms. A committee of enquiry into this offence was appointed, but his lordship appears to have retained sufficient influence to prevent any report being made.—On the 25th of October in the same year, the Earl of Rutland represented to the House of Peers that his whole estate in Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire, was in the possession of the royalists: that his houses were despoiled, and that he had not received any rents. He also stated that Lord Viscount Campden had been a principal instrument in the ruin of his castle, lands and woods about Belvoir, and he estimated the damage at above £20,000. He accordingly prayed for a grant out of Lord Viscount Campden's fine for delinquency. It was agreed by both houses that £1500. a year should be allowed and paid to the Earl of Rutland out of

Lord Viscount Campden's estate, until £5000. be levied from the said estate for the use of the Earl of Rutland.—The king frequently resided at Belvoir during these commotions. At the latter end of the year 1645, the parliamentary troops under Major General Poyntz, invested the castle of Belvoir. On the 20th of November the outworks and stables (which had been fortified) were taken by assault; and at this period, by the consent of the Earl of Rutland, the whole village of Belvoir was destroyed.—It was during the siege of his family residence that the Earl of Rutland, with the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Willoughby of Parham, Lord Mountague, Sir Arthur Hasselrigge and seven others, members of the House of Commons, were authorized to go to the Scottish army, then in England, and to consult chiefly for effecting a junction with the English forces, for the reduction of Newark. While employed on this business, and residing with the army in the neighbourhood, the noble Earl wrote the following letter.

"For the Governor of Belvoir Castle. These,

Grantham, 29 Jan. 1645-6.

"Sir,

"Wee are sent downe, and authorized by the two howses of parliament, to use our best endeavours for finishing this bloody, intestine warre, wherewith this kingdome hath been now for some time afflicted. And, in pursuance of that duty, wee doe hereby, in their names, demand of you, that you surrender up into our hands the castle of Belvoire for their use. Wee doe further let you knowe the pious care of parliament to prevent (as farr as possibly may bee) the effusion of Christian blood, and the destruction of the towns and castles and howses in this kingdome; and accordingly are willing to entertayne a treaty with you. Whereunto we shall only adde, that, if you refuse or neglect the mercye of the parliament at this tyme while it may be had, and flatter yourselfe with vayne hopes that you may obtayne as good and honourable conditions hereafter as at present; wee doe most unfainedly assure you, you will utterly deceive yourselfe. Besides, wee thinke goode to advertize you, that it is not the part of a souldier, nor of a wise man, to endeavour the holding of a place not tenable, when there are not the least hopes of being relieved. Which act in you will by all men be interpreted, rather an affected obstinacy, than a souldierly resolution. Consider likewise seriously with yourselfe, that the exposing so many Christians, as are now under your command, to manifest destruction, will undoubtedly be required of you. Wee will expect your answer by 8 of the clock to-morrow morning.

RUTLAND.

W. PIERREPOINT, EDW. AYSOGGIE,
W. ARMYNE, THO. HATCHER.

"For the Right Honourable the Committee of Lords and Commons at Grantham.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I shall most cheerfully meet you in a pious care for the preventing the effusion of Christian blood, and will assigne gentlemen to treat with such as you appointe; desiring to knowe the persons, tyme, and place of meeting; and rest your humble servant,

Belvoire castle,
30th of Jan. 8 a clock in the morne." GERVASE LUCAS.

This important event was immediately communicated to the parliament in the following terms:

"For the Hon. William Lenthall, speaker of the House of Commons at Westminster.

Grantham, 31 Jan. late at night.

"Sir,

"Wee thought fit to summon Belvoire castle, in our names, for sundry reasons conducing to your service. A copy is heren inclosed, and the governor's answer, together with the articles of surrender agreed on by those appointed to treat. The bearer hereof, captain Henry Markham, can fully relate all particulars; who hath had his share in the hard duty. And truly, sir, wee must needs say, that colonel Grey and the soldiers under his command, as likewise the severall troopes of horse, have all of them performed their duty with much cheerfulness. And, for their encouragement, and the better furthering of your service, wee have promised them one week's pay, which was about £600. and hope you will enable us to perform it. Wee find so much difficulty in procuring the mortar-piece from Reading (and nowe the weather is broken, the wayes so impassable) that your service may suffer much before that come unto us. Wherefore wee have sent for the casting of two at Nottingham. And, if you please to order the £350. to us, and add somewhat more to it, we shall be able to pay for them, and provide shells and other necessaries. And we hope to have no need of a master of fire-works to be sent, having with us one very expert; and others, who have done very great service against Belvoire. Wee shall now apply our whole endeavours for the reducing of Newark. Your humble servants,

W. PIERREPOINT, EDW. AYSOGGIE,
W. ARMYNE, THO. HATCHER."

"On the 5d of February, in pursuance of the capitulation, Belvoire castle, with its appurtenances, was regularly surrendered to the commander of the parliamentary forces; who immediately appointed captain Markham governor of the castle; and rewarded the victorious soldiers with an extra week's pay, amounting to £600.

"The same day intelligence came to Ashby, that Belvoire castle was surrendered; and that the governor, for his own security, had artieled with the enemy, and sent four hostages to Lichfield; whither he and his men were afterwards convoyed."

Many deserters from the royalist party sought shelter at Belvoir, probably being induced to do so by the moderate and conciliatory conduct of the noble Earl; but the parliament, apprehensive of danger from such refugees, ordered that Belvoir should be disgarrisoned, and that the new works should be demolished; they at the same time complimented the Earl by declaring him Chief Justice in Eyre of the forests and chases beyond Trent; which situation was conferred upon him by the vote of both houses.—When the King was prisoner in the Isle of Wight, the Earl of Rutland was by the House of Lords appointed one of the commissioners for accommodating

the affairs of the realm. Cromwell and the army seized upon the government, and the commission of the noble Earl and his colleagues was at an end. The Lords requested of the Commons that Belvoir castle might be delivered up to the Earl, as his inheritance, but the Commons directed three of their members to wait upon the Earl, to acquaint him that there was an urgent necessity that the parliament should retain possession of that place.

The residence of the Earl of Rutland at this period appears to have been at his town house, near Ivy-bridge, in the Strand. Until the death of Edward, the third Earl of Rutland, in 1587, the London residence of this noble family appears to have been "near Puddle Wharf," within the city of London. Norden, in 1592, mentions "the Earl of Rutland's house, near Ivy-bridge, in the Strand." In the epitaph of Earl George, it is said that he died "at his house in the Savoy."—After the decapitation of the king, there was no further occasion for Belvoir to be used as a garrison; and on the 1st of May, 1649, the council of state reported "their resolution for demolishing the castle, which the Earl of Rutland was content with;" and on the 8th of the same month, the council of state were directed to demolish the castle, and to give satisfaction to the Earl of Rutland for the same. The sum allowed was £1500. and it was ordered that the arrears of the fee-farm rent of Belvoir and Croxton, payable by the said Earl to the state, should be allowed in part of the said sum; and the remainder to be satisfied out of the growing rent.

After the demolition of Belvoir, the Earl of Rutland resided principally at Haddon in Derbyshire; and on the return of Charles II. he was received into the royal favour. His residence at Haddon was disturbed by commotions of the miners of that district; and on the 28th of March, 1649, he petitioned the House of Commons, complaining of the riot and waste which he sustained by these inroads. As the rights claimed by the miners, under their mining laws, appeared to be implicated in this question, it was referred to the decision of the judges in the northern circuit; but the award, if any were made, is not known. The attachment of his lordship to the court of Charles was shown by his signature to a letter to the commissioners for the subsidies for Leicestershire, and in 1666 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of that county. The remainder of his life was passed alternately at Haddon and Belvoir, where he devoted himself to the duties of a country gentleman and to the re-building of the dilapidated castle of Belvoir, which was completed in 1668, and adorned with gardens, plantations and statues. His lordship died at Haddon, September 29, 1679, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried at Bottesford.

John, the third and only surviving son of the last Earl, became, on his father's death, the ninth Earl of Rutland. He was born at Broughton in Northamptonshire, 29th of May, 1638. On the 29th of April, 1679, he was, by the royal patent, called up to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Manners of Haddon, but he soon after succeeded his father as Earl of Rutland. When only twenty years of age, he married Lady Anne, the daughter and coheir of Henry Pierpont, Marquess of Dorchester, by whom he had a daughter, the Lady Frances, who died an infant, 7th of February, 1659. Under the title of John, Lord Roos, he was elected a representative of the county of Leicester in 1661. He then travelled beyond the seas, and at his return, found cause to live in separation from his lady. On the 8th of February, 1666-7, he obtained an Act "for the illegitimation of the children of Lady Anne Roos," and by an Act obtained three years afterwards he was enabled to marry again. His father-in-law, the marquis of Dorchester, who was regarded as one of the most talented noblemen of that period, opposed the divorce, and numerous letters and pamphlets were published on the occasion.—After obtaining the divorce, his lordship married lady Diana Bruce, the daughter of the Earl of Aylesbury and widow of Sir Seymour Shirley, bart. This lady died in child-bed, soon after her infant Robert, who expired on the day of its birth. On the 8th of January, 1673, his lordship married Catherine, the daughter of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, by whom he had two sons and two daughters. This lady was the patroness of the celebrated Thomas Heyrick, who dedicated to her a volume of his poems; and her portrait, having been taken by Kneller, was engraved in mezzotint, by Smith, one of the earli-

est and best artists in that style of engraving.—This noble peer took a distaste for court life, and lived, in all the splendour of an English nobleman, at Belvoir castle, without ever visiting the metropolis. So determined was he upon this rural seclusion, that when his eldest son espoused a daughter of Lord Russel, he insisted upon the insertion of an article in the settlement, by which she was to forfeit a portion of her jointure, if ever she lived in London without his particular consent. Notwithstanding these rural and retired habits, Queen Anne, in consideration of his great merits and the services of his ancestors, advanced him, on the 29th of March, 1703, to the titles of the Marquess of Granby, in the county of Nottingham, and Duke of Rutland. His Grace died at Belvoir castle, in his 73rd year, on the 10th of January, 1710–1, and was buried at Bottesford.

John, the second Duke of Rutland, was the only surviving son of his father: he was born on the 17th of August, 1676, and when scarcely seventeen years of age, was married to Katherine, the second daughter of Lord William Russell, who had been beheaded in 1683. Lady Rachel Russell, the estimable widow of the celebrated patriot, in one of her letters, says, “The young people have just seen one another; he is a pretty youth, and as I am told, virtuously bred, and as free from all ill.” These nuptials were of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Queen Anne, who congratulated Lady Rachel upon the occasion.

Sir James Forbes thus pleasantly addresses lady Russell: “I could not miss this opportunity of giving your ladyship some account of lord Ross and lady Ross’s journey, and their reception at Belvoir, which looked more like the progress of a king and queen through their country, than that of a bride and bridegroom’s going home to their father’s house. At their first entry into Leicestershire, they were received by the high sheriff at the head of all the gentlemen of the county, who all paid their respects, and complimented the lady bride at Harborough. She was attended next day to this place by the same gentlemen, and by thousands of other people, who came from all places of the country to see her, and to wish them both joy, even with huzzas and acclamations. As they drew near to Belvoir, our train increased, with some coaches, and with fresh troops of aldermen and corporations, besides a great many clergymen, who presented the bride and bridegroom (for so they are still called) with verses upon their happy marriage. I cannot better represent their first arrival at Belvoir, than by the Woborne song that lord Bedford liked so well; for at the gate were four-and-twenty fiddlers all in a row; four-and-twenty trumpeters, with their tan tara ra ra’s; four-and-twenty ladies, and as many parsons; and in great order they went in procession to the great apartment, where the usual ceremony of saluting and wishing of joy passed, but still not without something represented in the song; as very much tittle-tattle and fiddle-fiddle. After this, the time passed away till supper in visiting all the apartments of the house, and in seeing the preparations for the sack-posset, which was the most extraordinary thing I did ever see, and much greater than it was represented to be. After supper, which was exceeding magnificent, the whole company went in procession to the great hall; the bride and bridegroom first, and all the rest in order, two and two; there it was the scene opened, and the great cistern appeared, and the healths began; first in spoons, some time after in silver cups; and though the healths were many, and great variety of names given to them, it was observed after one hour’s hot service the posset did not sink above one inch, which made my lady Rutland call in all the family, and then upon their knees the bride and bridegroom’s healths, with prosperity and happiness, were drunk in tankards brim-full of sack-posset. This lasted till 12 o’clock, &c. Madam, your most humble and faithful servant, J. Forbes.”

This lady died in child-bed, October 31, 1711, having been the mother of five sons and four daughters.*

* In Lady Russell’s Letters, is an anecdote illustrative of her christian fortitude. After seeing the Duchess of Rutland in her coffin, she went to her other daughter, the Duchess of Devonshire, from whom it was necessary to conceal her grief, she being at that time in child-bed likewise; therefore she assumed a cheerful air, and with astonishing resolution, agreeable to truth, answered her anxious daughter’s enquiries with these words: “I have seen your sister out of bed to-day.”

On the 1st of January, 1712-3, the Duke married Lucy, sister to Bennet Sherrard, Earl of Harborough. By this marriage he had six sons and two daughters. In 1714, his Grace was made Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leicester, and installed Knight of the Garter. He died February 22, 1720-1, of the small-pox, and was buried at Bottesford.

John, the eldest son, born October 21, 1696, was the third Duke of Rutland. He married in 1717, Bridget, only daughter and heiress of lord Lexington, and on this occasion an Act of Parliament was thought necessary to confirm the marriage dowry and settlement. By this alliance, four manors in Nottinghamshire became the property of the Rutland family, besides the seats of Avesham and Kelham. This lady died at the age of 35. She was the mother of thirteen children, who all died young except John, Robert and George.—His Grace was Knight of the Garter, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Lieutenant and Custos rotulorum of the county of Leicester, and one of his Majesty's privy council. At the coronation of George II. he carried the sceptre with the cross. In 1734, he was appointed captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners: was also a lord of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and a governor of the Charter-house. This was the last of the Dukes of Rutland who made Haddon an occasional residence. He built the hunting-seat at Croxton, and made some improvements at Belvoir about the year 1750. His Grace died May 29, 1779, and was buried at Bottesford.

The estate of lord Lexington having been settled upon the younger branch, an Act of Parliament was obtained in 1735 to enable the two younger sons to take the name of Sutton. In consequence of this Act, Robert, the second surviving son, took the surname of Sutton, and settled at Kelham, in Nottinghamshire. This lord Robert Manners Sutton, was Member of Parliament for Kingston-upon-Hull and for Nottinghamshire from the year 1747 until his death, 1762, and held many distinguished appointments. In July, 1735, he was appointed one of the Gentlemen Ushers to the King, and afterwards Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty; Colonel of a regiment of Foot; a Lieutenant General and Governor of Hull. He was succeeded by his younger brother, lord George Manners Sutton, who married Diana, daughter of Thomas Chaplin, of Blankley, co. Lincoln, esq. and by her he had seven sons and five daughters. The late Charles, lord Archbishop of Canterbury, was one of the surviving sons, who was previously Dean of Peterborough and Bishop of Norwich, and espoused, on the 3rd of April, 1778, Mary, daughter of Thomas Thoroton, of Sciveton, co. Nottingham, esq. His Grace died on the 21st of July, 1828. The speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Charles Manners Sutton, is one of the sons of the Archbishop; and another son is lord Thomas Manners, of Foston, who, having been bred to the bar, was appointed Solicitor General in 1802, one of the Barons of the Exchequer in 1805, and Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1807; upon which occasion he was elevated to the peerage by the title of Baron Manners.

Lord William Manners was representative for the county of Leicester in the parliaments of 1714, 1722, and 1727; and for the town of Newark in 1734, 1741, and 1747. He was also Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to George II.

Lord Sherrard Manners was representative in parliament for Tavistock.

Lord Charles Manners was Colonel of a regiment of Foot.

The eldest son of the third Duke was John, Marquess of Granby. He was born on the 2nd of January, 1720-1. After the usual collegiate education, he entered the army, and raised a regiment in the rebellion of 1745. He was afterwards Colonel of the Oxford Blues, and became Lieutenant General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in Germany under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, where he distinguished himself with the greatest honour, judgment and intrepidity; and no Commander-in-Chief, perhaps, ever had a greater share than his lordship of the love and affection of the troops he commanded. His lordship was also Master General of the Ordnance; representative in parliament for the county of Cambridge; and one of his Majesty's Privy Council. He married lady Frances, eldest daughter and co-heir of Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset; and died October 18, 1770.

The following letter will show the sentiments expressed by Leopold Frederick

Francis, Duke of Anhalt Dessau, the friend of John, Marquess of Granby, towards this noble family.

“ My Lord,

“ In the course of a tour, which I lately made through Germany, I visited the court of the Duke of Anhalt Dessau; one of the best and most revered sovereigns in Germany.—As soon as his serene Highness heard that my wife’s name was Manners, he redoubled his kind attentions towards us both, and enquired with great eagerness respecting the present state of the house of Rutland. He mentioned that when he was in England, about 51 years ago, he received the greatest civilities from the celebrated Marquess of Granby, and also from his father, the Duke of Rutland, who (as his Highness observed) was called ‘the Old Man of the Hill.’ The Marquess, however, was his particular friend, and used to lend him his horses whenever he visited at Belvoir.—These, and many other circumstances, were detailed by the Duke with expressions of sincere gratitude, and of the interest he has ever since taken in the prosperity of the Rutland family. I told him, that if ever he returned to England, he would find that courteous hospitality is hereditary in the representatives of his old friend; and that he might admire, in more than one Duchess of Rutland, the characteristic beauty of our English

ladies.—His Highness replied, that an old man of 76 has but little chance of ever revisiting Great Britain, however much he might wish it. But he requested that I would present unto your Grace, and to the Duchess, his sincere good wishes for your health and welfare, and that of the young Marquess; in which good wishes, Mrs. S. and I may perhaps be permitted to unite. I have taken the liberty of bringing over a striking likeness of his Highness, which I hope your Grace will do me the honour to accept. If you should think it worthy of occupying a place at Belvoir, I should recommend that the inscription upon the frame should be, in gilt letters, Leopold Frederick Francis, Duke of Anhalt Dessau, born 1740; and below, the friend of John, Marquess of Granby. Such a distinction (which I should not fail to communicate) would particularly gratify the Duke; who is, in every point of view, entitled to consideration and respect.—I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Grace’s very obedient humble servant,

GEORGE SINCLAIR.

*Ham Common, near Richmond,
30 Dec. 1816.*

His third son, Robert, who was born February 6, 1758, was a Lieutenant of the Victory in Admiral Keppel’s engagement, July 27, 1778, and soon after had the rank of a Duke’s son given him by his Majesty. Sir George Rodney made him a Post-captain. January 17, 1780, the day after the defeat of the Spanish fleet. He went to the West Indies in December following, with Sir Samuel Hood, as Captain of the Resolution, of 74 guns, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, Commodore, in which ship he distinguished himself in the action with the French off the Chesapeake, September 5, 1781, and also in that off St. Kitt’s, when he was one of the seconds to Commodore Affleck, January 23, 1782. In the memorable engagement off Dominica, April 12, that year, he was wounded in both legs, one of which was amputated below the knee; and had an arm also broken. He survived some days; and, from the goodness of his constitution, great hopes were entertained of his recovery; but, to the great loss of his country and the service, he was carried off by a locked jaw on the 23rd following. By his express desire, his remains, the day after his death, were committed to the deep, in lat. 31° 30’, an hundred leagues from the island of Bermudas. Falling in the bed of honour, he became one of the three heroes to whom their grateful country, by its representatives, decreed a monument to be placed among its national worthies in Westminster abbey; for which an ingenious writer at the time proposed the following well-adapted lines:

“ This last, just tribute, grateful Britain pays,
That distant times may learn her Heroes’ praise.
Fir’d with like zeal, fleets yet uniform’d shall gain
Another Blair, a Manners, and a Bayne;
And future Chiefs shall unrepining bleed,
When Senates thus reward and celebrate the deed.”

The following is an extract from an elegant poem, inscribed to the memory of this hero of the house of Manners:

“ Oh! if in life one noble Chief appears,
Great in his name, white blooming in his years;
Born to enjoy whate’er delights mankind,
And yet to all you feel or fear resign’d;
Who gave up pleasures you could never share,
For pain which you are seldom doom’d to bear;
If such there be, then let your murmurs cease,
Think, think of him, and take your lot in peace.
And such there was:—oh! grief, that checks our pride,
Weeping we say there was, for Manners died:—
Belov’d of Heaven! these humble lines forgive,
That sing of thee, and thus aspire to live.

As the tall oak, whose vigorous branches form
An ample shade, and brave the wildest storm,
High o’er the subject wood is seen to grow,
The guard and glory of the trees below;
Till on its head the fiery bolt descends,
And o’er the plain the shatter’d trunk extends;
Yet then it lies, all wondrous as before,
And still the glory, though the guard no more.
So thou, when every virtue, every grace,
Rose in thy soul, or shone within thy face;
When, though the son of Granby, thou wert known
Less by thy father’s glory than thy own;

When honour lov'd, and gave thee every charm,
 Fire to thy eye, and vigour to thy arm;
 Then from our lofty hopes and longing eyes
 Fate and thy virtues call'd thee to the skies;
 Yet still we wonder at thy tow'ring fame,
 And, losing thee, still dwell upon thy name.
 Oh! ever honour'd, ever valued! say
 What verse can praise thee, or what worth repay?
 Yet verse (in all we can) thy worth repays,
 Nor trusts the tardy zeal of future days:—
 Honours for thee thy country shall prepare,
 Thee in their hearts the good, the brave, shall bear;
 To deeds like thine shall noblest chiefs aspire,
 The muse shall mourn thee, and the world admire.
 In future times, when smit with glory's charms,
 The untry'd youth first quits a father's arms;
 'Oh be like him,' the weeping sire shall say,
 'Like Manners walk, who walk'd in honour's way;
 In danger for-most, yet in death sedate,
 Oh! be like him in all things, but his fate!'
 If for that fate such public tears be shed,
 That victory seems to die now thou art dead;
 How shall a friend his nearer hope resign,
 That friend a brother, and whose soul was thine?
 By what bold lines shall we his grief express,
 Or by what soothing numbers make it less?
 'Tis not, I know, the chiming of a song,
 Nor all the powers that to the muse belong,
 Words aptly cul'd, and meanings well exprest,
 Can calm the sorrows of a wounded breast:
 But Rutland's virtues shall his griefs restrain,
 And join to heal the bosom where they reign.
 Yet hard the task to heal the bleeding heart,
 To bid the still-recurring thoughts depart;
 Hush the loud grief, and stem the rising sigh,
 And curb rebellious passion with reply:
 Calmly to dwell on all that pleas'd before,
 And yet to know that all can please no more—
 Oh! glorious labour of the soul, to save
 Her captive powers, and bravely mourn the brave!

To such, these thoughts will lasting comfort give:—
 Life is not valued by the time we live;
 'Tis not an even course of threescore years,
 A life of narrow views and paltry fears;
 Grey hairs and wrinkles, and the cares they bring,
 That take from death the terror or the sting;
 But 'tis the spirit that is mounting high
 Above the world; a native of the sky;
 The noble spirit, that, in dangers brave,
 Calmly looks on, or looks beyond the grave.
 Such Manners was; so he resign'd his breath!
 If in a glorious, then a timely death.
 Cease then that grief, and let those tears subside:
 If passion rule us, be that passion pride;
 If reason, reason bids us strive to raise
 Our sinking hearts, and be like him we praise;
 Or, if affection, still the soul subdue,
 Bring all his virtues, all his worth in view,
 And let affection find its comfort too:
 For how can grief so deeply wound the heart,
 Where admiration claims so large a part?
 Grief is a foe, expel him then, my soul:
 Let nobler thoughts the nearer woes controul;
 Oh! make the age to come thy better care,
 See other Rutlands, other Granbys, there;
 And, as thy thoughts through streaming ages glide,
 See other heroes die as Manners did;
 Victims victorious, who with him shall stand
 In fame's fair book the guardians of the land;
 And from their fate thy race shall nobler grow,
 As trees shoot upward that are prun'd below:
 Or, as old Thames, borne down with decent pride,
 Sees his young streams go murmuring by his side;
 Though some, by art cut off, no longer run,
 And some are lost beneath the summer's sun;
 Yet the strong stream moves on, and, as it moves,
 Its power increases, and its use improves;
 While plenty round its spacious waves bestow,
 Still it flows on, and shall for ever flow."

Charles lord Roos, on the decease of his father, was Marquess of Granby, afterwards member for the university of Cambridge; and on the death of his grandfather, which was on the 29th of May, 1779, became the fourth Duke. He raised a regiment of Foot for the service of his country when at war with America and France; was Steward of the Household; Recorder of Grantham, Cambridge, and Scarborough; Vice President of the Middlesex, London, and Lock hospitals, and Welsh charities; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester; Colonel of the Leicestershire militia; Knight of the Garter; and one of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. In February, 1784, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and, by virtue of his office, was Grand-master of the most illustrious order of Saint Patrick. He died Lord Lieutenant at Dublin, October 24, 1787, in the 34th year of his age; and was buried at Bottesford, with his ancestors, the 25th of November following. He married, December 26, 1775, the lady Mary-Isabella Somerset, born August 1, 1756, daughter to Charles-Noel, fourth Duke of Beaufort; and by her had issue four sons and two daughters; John-Henry; Charles-Somerset, born October 24, 1780; Robert-William, born December 14, 1781; William-Robert Albanac, born June 1, 1783; Elizabeth-Isabella, born September 28, 1776; Katharine-Mary, born April 29, 1779.

The following is an extract from the London Chronicle, 24th of October, 1787.

“ Duke of Rutland's death.

“ On Sunday night two messengers arrived in town with despatches from Mr. Hamilton, for Mr. Pitt and Lord Sydney, containing the melancholy intelligence of the death of his Excellency the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland: the particulars of which are as follow:

“ His Excellency, a day or two after his return to his residence in Phenix Park, from his late tour through Ireland, complained of being feverish: and upon his physicians being consulted, their opinion was, that owing to the violent living his Grace was obliged to submit to, during an excursion of three months, together with hard riding, his blood was extremely heated. Let it too be added, that his Grace travelled frequently seventy miles a day on horseback, during his absence.

“ On the 10th instant, eight days after the period of the tour aforementioned, his Excellency's malady increased, so as to confine him to his chamber. The best skill was instantly called in, amongst whom Dr. Quin,

Mr. Neale the surgeon, and others of the faculty, are to be noticed. His disorder growing more violent, the Doctors Warren and Knox were sent to, and the latter gentleman was actually on his way to Holyhead when the intelligence arrived.

"Skill, however, could have been of little avail. His Excellency died last Wednesday, a little past nine in the evening. His body was opened early the next morning, when his liver appeared so much decayed and wasted, as to render his recovery impossible.

"During the Duke's illness, among other friends who scarcely ever left his Grace's chamber, or the ante-room, Mr. Finch, and Mr. Hamilton his Secretary, are to be mentioned.

"His Grace of Rutland met his death with the most philosophic composure; he was sensible of his approaching end for many hours preceding his dissolution; he expressed a wish to see the Duchess, but added, to Dr. Quin, 'in point of time it will be impossible, I must therefore be content to die with her image before my mind's eye.'

"A circumstance attending the above calamity, which is to be highly regretted, is, that her Grace the Duchess of Rutland, set out on Sunday morning at 12 o'clock from the Duchess of Beaufort's, on her way to Holyhead, and proposed travelling night and day: and what adds to the mortification is, that although three couriers were on the road with the unpleasant intelligence aforementioned, they all missed her Grace, owing to her taking the Huntingdon road. A messenger was, however, despatched last night by the Duchess of Beaufort to bring her back.

"His Excellency was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on the 11th of February, 1784, and is the first Viceroy to that kingdom who ever died while holding the office. In point of state splendour, real power, and dignity, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland comes nearer to the grandeur and majesty of a King, than any Viceroy in the universe. His Grace's popularity in Ireland will occasion a general concern throughout that kingdom.

"The Duke has been embalmed, and will lie in state for a certain time; after which, he will be brought to England, and be solemnly interred at Bottesford with his ancestry."

The following elegant eulogium of the late Duchess of Rutland, was printed and widely circulated among the tenantry of the Duke.

"Her Grace was the second daughter of Frederick, Earl of Carlisle; she was born November 13, 1780, and married to John Henry, 5th Duke of Rutland, April 22, 1799, and died November 29, 1825. The immediate cause of her Grace's death was an obstruction in the bowels, which resisted all the remedies employed for its removal. For a few weeks previous to her death, she had occasionally complained of a slight pain; but it was her general habit to treat with indifference any indisposition with which she was herself affected; and no individual about her had the most remote idea that she was seriously unwell, till her malady had made considerable progress.

"On Friday, three days before her death, she was gay and cheerful in the midst of her family, and busily engaged in her usual occupation. She rode on horseback over her extensive farm and plantations, and viewed some fat stock intended for exhibition at Smithfield. On her return from riding, she walked to her dairy and garden, and dined as usual with her family on that day and on Saturday. On retiring to her children's apartment on Saturday evening, she for the first time complained of being seriously ill. Expresses were sent immediately for physicians from Grantham, Leicester and Nottingham, and also to London, for Sir Henry Hallford; but alas! in vain. When Sir Henry arrived, the sufferings of the Duchess, which had been acute during thirty hours, had subsided into a complete prostration of strength, which ebbed away in a very rapid and remarkable manner.

"The Duchess of Rutland has left seven affectionate children, three sons and four daughters, to the care of an afflicted father, whose cruel fate it is to deplore the loss of a companion, who, after more than twenty-six years of wedded happiness, and of increasing admiration on his part, has been snatched from him, while yet in the prime of life, in the meridian of beauty, and in the possession of a mind, whose comprehensive faculties were daily more and more developing themselves.

"In this distinguished lady were united the attractive softness of the most perfect grace and beauty, with a vigour of understanding and a clearness of intellect seldom equalled in either sex. Her taste was pure and refined; she excelled in every elegant female accomplishment; and by her own spontaneous efforts, in the midst of gaiety and pleasure, had stored her mind with much solid knowledge. Her piety was fervent, simple, and unaffected; her mind was early imbued with a deep sense of religion, which was confirmed by reflection, even in the joyous days of youthful happiness. In her this feeling was not (as is often the case) the offspring of misfortune or suffering, but it enabled her to bear the heavy afflictions by which her early-wedded life was chequered, with a resignation and patient fortitude rarely to be found in a youthful female mind, and derived only from an unbounded confidence in the wisdom and mercy of an all-seeing providence.

“She lost four children, three sons and one daughter; the latter was particularly dear to her, as her first-born child, and the former were successively objects of her pride and hope, as heirs of an ancient and illustrious house. The effects of several dangerous illnesses destroyed the comforts and active enjoyments of some years of her life, though they did not at all affect her patience and equanimity.

“She was the idol of that domestic circle, which was the joy and pride of her heart. Unostentatious, but persevering in her efforts to improve the whole country around her, she gradually and imperceptibly accomplished her well-formed plans, by a judicious application of the ample means which the indulgence of the kindest and most affectionate husband placed at her disposal.

“By her good management his estates were improved, and the surrounding villages embellished; and while her general views were enlarged and magnificent, she did not disdain to interest herself in the most minute details that could improve the habits, or increase the comforts of the poorest cottager. Her Grace was a successful practical farmer, upon a large scale, and her exertions were rewarded by several prizes and medals from the Societies for the encouragement of planting and agriculture. She was particularly accurate in the economy of her farm, and made it not only an object of amusement to herself, but of beneficial example to others. To those who remember this country twenty years ago, it may be said of this distinguished lady, ‘*Sì monumentum quæris circumspecte*.’ While occupied in pursuits like these, and in personally superintending the education of her children, her active and capacious mind embraced a wider range. Belvoir castle will long remain a splendid monument of her taste in architecture; and there exist many of her designs and plans, in progress and in speculation, which would do credit to a professional artist. About eight years ago she had completed in detail, very beautiful designs for an entrance to Hyde Park Corner, and for the embellishment of the parks. Her taste and talent suggested and directed the designs for the proposed Quay on the north bank of the river Thames; and she entered with ardour and enthusiasm into various plans for the improvement of London and Westminster. The elevation of York house, now in progress, was the production of her Grace’s taste; and the plans, even to the most minute particulars, were formed under her immediate direction. But above all, she had devoted much time and taken great pains in the formation of a plan for a Royal Palace, suited to a Sovereign of the British empire, and which it was proposed to place in a situation uniting all the advantages of health, convenience and magnificence. These are subjects sufficient to occupy the life of a professional man; but it is the remarkable feature in the character of this extraordinary woman, that while she was engaged in these various and often laborious occupations, she would have appeared, to a common observer, to be absorbed in the enjoyment of the gay and brilliant pleasures of that distinguished circle, of which she was herself the brightest ornament.

“England may boast of women of dazzling beauty—of women of refined taste and brilliant accomplishments, of literary attainments, of masculine understanding and solid information—of women possessing great taste for the Arts—and of many a fond mother, occupied in superintending the education of her children. But qualities so various never met together in any individual, till they were united in the person of the lovely and ever to be lamented Duchess of Rutland.

“Her benevolence was unostentatious; her heart warm and affectionate; her manners somewhat diffident to strangers; but to those who had the pleasure to enjoy her intimacy, they were perfectly fascinating.

“A disconsolate family will for ever deplore her untimely death; a wide circle of friends will be deprived of its brightest ornament, and the country at large will have reason to regret the loss of that public spirit, and of those varied talents, which were beginning to attract general attention.”

The fifth and present Duke of Rutland is John Henry, the eldest son of the last Duke. His Grace succeeded to the title and estates in the tenth year of his age. He is Knight of the Garter, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Leicester; Recorder of Cambridge, Grantham and Scarborough, and a trustee of the British museum.

His Grace is best known by the domestic virtues. Long united to the amiable and talented lady, whose cultivated mind and elegant manners rendered the family circle a continued scene of endearing pleasures, his Grace seems to have busied himself little in the changes of the political world. Distinguished for his loyalty, he was the intimate friend of his sovereign, and the princes of the royal family were frequently his visitors and associates, sharing in his converse and participating in the rural amusements afforded by his extensive possessions in this and the neighbouring counties. His political opinions and sentiments were those of the throne, to which he devoted all the support derivable from the extensive influence of his station and opulence. At Belvoir, his Grace and the Duchess received the Prince Regent, in the year 1813, who then stood sponsor, with the Duke of York, to the infant Marquess of Granby; and since that period, his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, frequently enjoyed the truly noble hospitalities of the illustrious host of Belvoir.— In the patronage of the fine arts, the noble Duke and his lamented lady were ever ready with their liberal encouragement, and the re-erection of Belvoir castle is a proof of their taste and munificence. Twice has that splendid mansion been reared and embellished, at an expense scarcely calculable, by the generous spirit and perseverance of its dignified owner. Beloved and esteemed by a numerous tenantry, and attached to those agricultural pursuits on which the prosperity of the country so completely depends, the Duke of Rutland employs himself in diffusing happiness around him. His own agricultural establishment is great, and conducted with that skill and care which serve to set an example of correct attention to his tenantry. His plantations are extensive, and the mountains of this county are crested with future forests, that have been planted by his direction and under his auspices. On the moors of Derbyshire is his shooting-box, called Longshaw, where annually his Grace entertains, in the ancient spirit of baronial hospitality, numbers of his friends and acquaintance, and where the sports of angling and shooting grouse are enjoyed in the highest degree of perfection.

The Duke of Rutland's Estates and Interests in the County of Derby.

	<i>a. r. p.</i>		
Aldwark, and Aldwark }	800 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Grange, about }			
Alport	116 0 0		
Bakewell, of which 400 a. are }	1825 0 0	{ Ld. of the Man. owner of	
wood }		principal part of the town.	
Barlow Great.....	Principal Proprietor.	Lord of the Manor.	
Barlow Little.....	512 1 55	Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
Baslow.....	1792 0 0	Ditto.	
Bubnell	2105 0 0	Ditto.	
Cold Eaton.....	445 0 0	Ditto.	
Conksbury, in Upper Haddon	77 0 0		
Curbar.....	1202 0 0	Ditto.	
Darley-in-the-Dale	216 0 0		
Elton	20 0 0		
Froggatt	157 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Haddon Over.....	66 0 0	Joint Lord of Ditto.	
Haddon Nether.....	1180 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Hathersage.....	1855 1 18		
Ditto, in exchange for lands }	800 0 0		
in Baslow with the Duke of }			
Devonshire, from 700 to }			
Hallam Little.....	146 0 0		
Harthill	405 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Hazebage	805 0 0	Ditto.	
Holmsfield	2061 2 25	Ditto.	
Ilkeston, wood included, }	1218 2 25	Ditto.	Patron of the Living.
55 a. 2 r. 54 p. }			
Middleton.....	458 0 0	Joint Lord of Ditto.	
Monyash.....	.....	Tithe of corn and hay.	
Rowsley Great.....	553 0 0	Lord of the Manor.	
Rowsley Little, wood in- }	801 0 0	Ditto.	
cluded, 120 acres }			
Smerill Grange.....	429 0 0	Ditto.	
Stanton Woodhouse	541 0 0		
Ditto, woods.....	100 0 0		
Yolgrove.....	625 0 0	Ditto.	

MATLOCK.

MATLOCK is an irregular built village, partly situate on a high bank and partly ^{Mettesford,} in a deep vale on the banks of the river Derwent, 8 m. S. W. from Chesterfield, 8 m. S. from Bakewell, 3 m. N. from Cromford, 5 m. N. from Wirksworth, 11 m. N. E. from Ashbourn, 10 m. W. from Alfreton, 19 m. N. W. from Derby, and 145 m. N. N. W. from London. It is a post town, a township, constabulary and parish, in the hundred of Wirksworth and deanery of Ashbourn. This parish includes Matlock Bath, Matlock Bridge, Scarthin Nick, Lumsdale, Riber, Starkholmes, Willersley, and Cromford Bridge.

In 1821, there were 605 houses, which are built chiefly of gritstone, at Matlock village, and of tufa, brick and stone at Matlock Bath: these were occupied by 609 families, and 2920 inhabitants. Of the 609 families, 51 were chiefly employed in agriculture, 351 in trade or handicraft, and 7 in professional pursuits or living independent. The principal manufactures are cotton spinning, framework-knitting, cotton-wick, fluor spar ornaments, bobbin net lace, hats, &c. At Lumsdale there are extensive bleach works, and a bone mill, the property of Mr. Garton. There are several mines which give employment to some of the male population, and many of the young females figure lace. There are also three water corn mills, and a paper-mill within the parish. The inhabitants of Matlock Bath are chiefly supported by the influx of strangers, who congregate together here to enjoy the benefit of the mineral waters and the romantic beauties of the scenery of the place and neighbourhood.

Fairs are held on the 25th February, 2nd April, 9th May, 6th July, 4th and 25th October.

The extent of the parish is 2630 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.* of gritstone and limestone land, watered by the river Derwent and Bentley brook, about two-thirds of the land is gritstone and one-third limestone, partly freehold and partly copyhold. The land is much divided, consequently the farms are small, at an average rental of about 30s. per acre. The old enclosure consists of 911 *a.* 3 *r.* 21 *p.* and the new enclosure (by Act of Parliament, in 1780) was 1719 acres. There are about 450 acres of wood, belonging to the two principal proprietors, Richard Arkwright and Peter Nightingale, esqrs. in about equal proportions. One-sixth of the land is arable, the other five-sixths are meadow and pasture. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £7608. 13s. 4d. The tithes belong to the rector, and are taken by composition according to a rate made annually. The landholders have paid 6s. per acre for hay, and 12s. per acre for wheat. The land and buildings are divided between 358 freehold and copyhold proprietors, there are about 190 of the latter. The average of seven years parochial expenses are seven rates of £146. 16s. each, being £1027. 12s. for poor and county rates and constables' accounts. The paupers are sent to Ashover house of industry, to which the inhabitants contribute. The infant paupers are apprenticed to farmers and trades. There are three male and one female friendly societies, besides a society of Odd Fellows. The roads are much improved, and several good houses and neat cottages have been recently built in Matlock vale. The mineral waters are at Matlock Bath, and at Allen Hill Spa. The bridges in this township, repaired by the county, are Hunt bridge, Bentley bridge, and Matlock bridge. There are two chapels, one belonging to the Calvinists, the other to the Primitive Methodists; one parochial day school, conducted upon the Lancastrian principle; (the school-room is an excellent building, erected by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants); one girls' school, wholly supported by Mrs. Sims; a Sunday-school at the Calvinist chapel, and one at the church, for children of both sexes, are supported by voluntary contributions. The number of inns and hotels in the township are sixteen.

Matlock Bath is delightfully situate in a beautiful and picturesque ravine on the western bank of the river Derwent, formed by rocks and mountains, which rise abruptly from the water's edge, particularly to the east, south, and north. "The approach from the Derby road," says a modern writer, "is enchantingly romantic, its effects being heightened by the contrast presented in the sudden transition from fertile plains to rugged perpendicular rocks, projecting in all directions; while the rapid stream of the Derwent rolls murmuring at their base, or sweeps along in solemn and inaudible flow, occasionally shaded by trees, of which the profuse foliage exhibits a rich and exquisite variety of tints, especially when their verdure has been mellowed by autumnal suns."

The general name, Matlock, it must be observed, includes both the village of Matlock and Matlock Bath. The former is as ancient as the Conquest, and is chiefly situate on the eastern banks of the river; the latter is considerably more recent in its origin, and stands on the western margin. At the time of compiling the Domesday Book, Matlock appears to have been a hamlet of the manor of Metesford (the situation of which is now unknown, but is supposed to have been at a place called Nestos or Nestus, a little mining village at the foot of a high hill on the north side of the old Bath) which was part of the demesnes of the crown. It afterwards became a part of the estate of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, who had a charter of free warren for his demesne lands here. On the attainder of his son, Robert de Ferrers, for espousing the cause of Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, Matlock, then become a manor, reverted to the crown; and was granted, in 7 Edward I. to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, and continued a part of the possessions of the earldom and duchy of Lancaster, till 4 Charles I. when it was granted by the king, along with a great number of other manors and estates, to Edward Ditchfield and others, in trust for the mayor and citizens of London. In the year following it was sold by Ditchfield, and the other trustees, to John Middleton and others, as trustees for the copyholders of the manor of Matlock, and is now divided into several small shares. The rights of the manor have ever since been vested in a succession of Trustees for the Proprietors, some of whom are possessed of copyhold and freehold lands, and others of freehold lands only.

King Charles the First, on 9th September, 1628, by letters patent, grants unto Edward Ditchfield and others, all that the manor or royalty of Matlock, in the county of Derby, with all rights, members and appurtenances thereto belonging (amongst which are all rivers, waters, fisheries, cottages, &c.) under the yearly rent of £16. 10s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

By bargain and sale, enrolled in chancery 9th November, 1629, the said Edward Ditchfield and others, did (in consideration of £622. 16s. 8d. and under the said reserved rent to the crown) bargain and sell unto John Middleton, Ariel Moore, Richard Senior, and George Heathcote, their heirs and assigns, the said manor or royalty of Matlock aforesaid, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging.

By articles of agreement, made 14th January, 1629, between the said John Middleton, Moore, Senior, and Heathcote, of the one part, and the Copyholders of Matlock, of the other part, it is expressed and declared that the said manor or royalty was conveyed to the said John Middleton and the others, in trust for the then Copyholders within the said manor in proportion to their then respective chief rents yearly issuing and payable out of their respective copyhold lands within the said manor amounting in the whole to £14. 13s. 5d.

And by indentures of lease and release, dated 18th and 19th August, 1769, the said manor and premises were by the direction of a major part of the proprietors thereof conveyed by Robert Newham and John Wall (the then two surviving trustees, in whose names all courts and all transactions relating to the said manor had for some time been held and carried on, though the deeds appointing them trustees are lost or mislaid so as not to be found) unto Bache Thornhill, B. Boothby, F. Hurt, William Milnes, and Alexander Barker, esqrs. in trust for the proprietors thereof, which proprietors or lords are very numerous. Mr. Thornhill is now the only surviving trustee. James Milnes, of Matlock, esq. is steward of the manor. A court is held under the Trustees appointed on behalf of the copyholders twice a year.



The handsome gothic tower church is built on a limestone rock, on a considerable elevation, and is a picturesque object. This structure contains a nave, side aisles and a small chancel; the outside is embattled, having an ancient tower surmounted by pinnacles, whimsically decorated with grotesque figures of animals for spouts. It is dedicated to St. Giles. The living is a rectory, valued in the king's books at £11. 2s. 8d. and yearly tenths £1. 2s. 3d. in the gift of the Dean of Lincoln. The rector receives the small and great tithes which amount to about £320. per annum, and the rental of 40 acres of glebe, besides the surplice fees. The Rev. Dr. Holkham has been many years rector, and the Rev. Henry Sim is the present curate.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

Here lyeth the bodies of Anthonie Woolley and Agnes his wyfe, which Anthonie dyethe the 11th. dae of September, in the year of our lorde 1578, 72, on whose soules God hath taken mercy on. The effigies are in scroll ones, on an altar tomb in the west aisle of the church. They had issue four sons and two daughters, John, Edward, Anthony, Thomas, Ann and Jane.

Near this place were interred the remains of Adam Wolley, of Allen Hill, in this parish, and of Grace his wife. He was born in the year 1558, married at the parish church of Darley on the 1st day of October, 1581, and after continuing in wedlock with his said wife for the long period of 76 years, died in the month of August, 1637, in the hundredth year of his age: she was born in the year 1559, and died in the month of July, 1669, aged 110. and for the purpose of recording so extraordinary but well authenticated an instance of longevity, and long continuance in the state of wedlock, their great, great, great, great grandson, Adam Wolley, of this parish, gent. caused this memorial to be erected in the year 1824.

To the memory of Captain William Cumming, of the 83rd British regiment, and 9th Portuguese cacadores, who having fought in the battles of Oporto, Talavera and Buzaco, and Fuentes Dé Onoro, fell in an attack on the French outposts near Bayonne, Oc-

tober 9, 1813, in the 30th year of his age. This tablet was erected by his brothers, in whose esteem and affection he had that place, to which firmness of mind, and urbanity of manners, justly entitled their possessor.

Rev. Godfrey Fern, M. A. died 24th June, 1751, aged 48.

Rev. Lawrence Whittaker, late curate of St. Mary's church, Nottingham. He died at Matlock Bath, 4th day of June, 1769, aged 40.

George Spateman died 1st April, 1647.

Samuel Spateman died 15th January, 1658.

Hic jacet Richardus Smith quondam, istius Ecclesie Rector qui mortem obiit An. Dom. 1640.

Memoriae Sacrum Josephi Fern, A. M. Hujus Ecclesie Rectoris viri pietate religione moribus antiquis qui numeris laboribus non annis confectus fatis concesset septimo idus Aprilis anno Etatis 63. Æræ Christianæ 1717. Hic Jangæ uxoris pietissimæ cineres juxta apposite Godfridi Watkinsoni de Brampton generosi filia quæ matura cælo, marito prius occupavit Svo calendis Augusti Anno Etatis 19, salutis 1714, E numero prole quam uteri tæcundi uxor peperit manibus etiam hic justa fiunt Matthæe, Samuelis, Elizabethæ, Susannæ, Josephi alterius Elizabethæ and Jangæ, Mariam, Godfridum, Annam, Saram, huic familie fati violentia nondum invidit.

Charities.

Bradley Joshua.....	Rent charge.....	0 10 0	Poor.....	Will, 15th March, 1758.
Clark Daniel.....	Rent charge.....	0 10 0	Ditto	Will, 20th June, 1726.
Garratt Thomas	£100.....	5 10 0	Ditto	Will, 25th June, 1791.
Gisborne Rev. Francis..	Funds	7 5 0	Ditto	Deed, 1817. Will, 1818.
Johns Thomas	Rent charge.....	5 0 0	Ditto	Will, 28th February, 1667.
Spateman George.....	£80. } laid out in land }	10 0 0	Schoolmaster...	Will, 27th March, 1617.
Ditto	£20. } 5 a. 3 r. 5 p. }	4 16 0	Poor.....	Ditto.
Walker William	Rent charge.....	0 10 0	Ditto	Will, 27th February, 1651.
Wolley Anthony	Land*	26 5 0	Schoolmaster...	Will, 17th July, 1668.

The National System was introduced into the school in 1818, and a new schoolmaster was appointed in 1820, by the Rev. Dr. Holkham and the late Adam Wolley, esq. on the recommendation of the Rev. P. Gell. Boys only are now admitted into this school, there being a school in the parish for girls, conducted on the National System, and supported by voluntary contributions. No boys are taught free of expense. The school is open to all the sons of the inhabitants of Matlock, on the payment for each boy of 2*d.* per week for instruction, and 2*s.* per annum to a fund for providing books, firing, and rewards.

On an eminence above Matlock church, called Riber hill, are the remains of what has been supposed a Druidical altar, but which has more the resemblance of a cromlech; though it may probably have only been intended as a point for the transmittal of signals. It is called the Hirst Stones, and consists of four rude masses of gritstone: one of which, apparently the smallest, is placed on the others and is computed to weigh about two tons. On the upper stone is a circular hole, six inches deep and nine in diameter, wherein, about fifty years ago, stood a stone pillar.

The vale of Matlock possesses a character for beauty united with grandeur that can scarcely be paralleled elsewhere. Its lofty cliffs rising from the banks of the Derwent are bold and romantic. Wooded rocks and the open valleys appear in a variety that may almost be termed endless, along the continual windings of the vale, through which the Derwent flows sometimes over fragments of stone and sometimes forming cascades amid luxuriant foliage.

About a mile from Matlock, to the right of the hill called Riber Top, is a romantic glen, covered with wood and watered with a stream, which is broken in its rapid course among fallen rocks, and forms a cascade. The scenery of this spot has been declared "fit for the pencil of Salvator Rosa." Fern, fox-glove, heath and under-wood cover the lower part of the right bank of this singular dell. When the stream (called Bentley brook or the Lums) is swollen with rain, the river rushes over the top of the rock through a narrow cleft; and, interrupted in its descent by craggy projections, it is dashed into foam, and fills the air with a shower, through which the rays of the sun sometimes dart and throw a bow of lucid splendour on the adjacent rocks. The water falls about eighty feet. The mills upon this stream belong to the bleaching manufactory of Mr. Garton, and to the cotton-wick manufactory of Messrs. Radford.

At some distance from this romantic spot, is Matlock Bank, on which is a venerable lime tree, said to be the same mentioned in certain writings, more than six hundred years old, now in the possession of a gentleman at Doncaster. From Matlock Bank a diversity of beautiful prospects is presented to the spectator, and that which particularly claims notice, displays the church romantically situate amongst groups of trees on the verge of a rock.

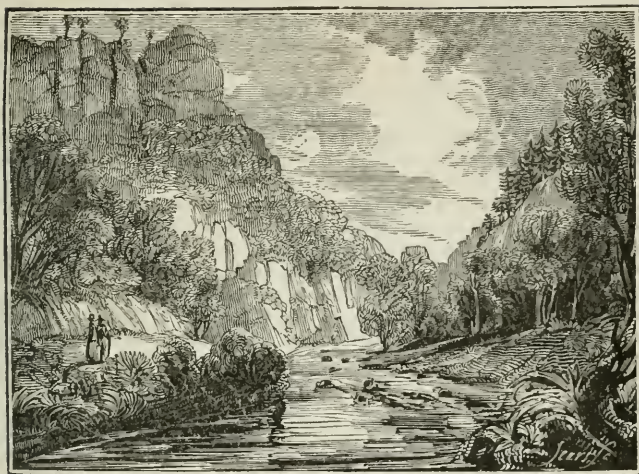
Mr. Malcolm, a writer of celebrity in the Gents. Magazine, thus describes the view on entering Matlock from Chesterfield, at the time that the funeral of Sir Richard Arkwright was passing to Matlock church, where it was first interred, but has been since removed to Cromford chapel. "As the ground I was on was much higher than the Tor, or any of the hills at Matlock, I was at once surprised and delighted with the grand and awful scene that expanded below me; all the rich profusion of wild nature thrown together in an assemblage of objects the most sublime. To heighten the view, the Tor, and rocks near it, were covered with crowds of people.

* About 9 acres of land was given at the time of the enclosure, in 1780, in exchange for other property.

Never did man appear to me before in so humiliating a state; contrasted with the vast piles of rock and mountain, he seemed diminished to a speck, an atom. My curiosity was raised to account for this, I had nearly said phenomenon; crowds on the summits of places almost inaccessible, never visited but by an adventurous traveller or unlucky boy: sometimes, indeed, a straggling cow with advance to the verge of the rocks, and snuff the air. Instances have been known, when these animals have ventured too far, rolled down the precipice, and have been dashed to pieces. After viewing with delight this assemblage of nature's works, I began to descend. The way was now lined with houses; and, at each step, it was amusing to observe Matlock hills rising into consequence, till reaching the bridge, they nearly disappear; when turning, you view the road you have passed winding up an uncultivated hill, intersected by stone walls and cottages. The bridge is plain, strong, and in good repair; the houses are comfortable, but much scattered; the church is plain, except the tower, which is rather handsome; its situation is fine, on the top of a considerable precipice; many trees grow on the abrupt edge, and at the bottom. Upon passing the river, you enter the valley in which it glides; each step adds to the beauty of the scene. The road winds close by the side of the river, sometimes hid by a group of trees. The boat-house, placed under a rock, and overgrown with foliage, must not pass unnoticed, on viewing the vast and extended wall which towers tremendous before you, unshaken by time, though not impervious to persevering man; for many chasms in this pile afford passages to mines, some worked, some neglected. To the right, as you proceed, the hill rises to a great height, nearly uninterrupted by rocks; while the opposite side makes an acute angle, near which is the High Tor, rising in awful grandeur. This rock is 350 feet high, and nearly perpendicular; it is pointed at the top. For a very great depth this rock is quite bare, and much smoother than any around it; the descent then becomes less abrupt: the river Derwent bubbling over the various weirs beneath. At the foot a mine is worked, which penetrates a great distance, a shaft meets it from the surface at the back of the Tor.

“The road was now nearly impassable from the crowds of people who had assembled to witness the procession of Sir R. Arkwright's funeral, on its way to Matlock church, where he was to lie until Cromford chapel, then begun, was finished; a better opportunity could not have offered of judging of the population of the place, which is surprisingly great. The ceremony was conducted with much pomp, and as nearly as I can remember, was thus: a coach and four with the clergy; another with the pallbearers; the hearse, covered with escutcheons, surrounded by mutes, followed; then the horse of the deceased, led by a servant; the relations, and about fifteen or twenty carriages, closed the procession, which was nearly half a mile in length. The evening was gloomy, and the solemn stillness that reigned was only interrupted by the rumbling of the carriages, and the gentle murmurs of the river; and as they passed, the echo of the Tor gently returned the sound. The whole was so rich and uncommon, that I continued to gaze till a turn in the road closed the whole. How greatly would the effect have been heightened by a choir chanting a dirge! My ambition at Matlock has been to roam over precipices to view the thunder-cloud peep in lustre almost intolerable, from behind the hills, to see it rise roll over roll, increase, till, growing from dazzling white to impenetrable darkness, the wind bursts tremendous down the valley, bending trees before it, and emulating the harsh notes of reverberating thunder, which at intervals increases the horror.”

The writer in the Beauties of England and Wales says, “The romantic and sublimely picturesque scenery of Matlock dale, is viewed to most advantage when approached from the bridge near its northern extremity; as its beauties then succeed each other in a gradation which renders their grandeur and effect more impressive. The attention is first arrested by a vast rampart of limestone rock, clothed with yew-trees, elms, and limes, of singularly beautiful shapes and foliage, from the recesses of which the humble church of Matlock displays its pinnacles. Further on the views become more interesting; and the High Tor, rearing its awful brow on the left bank of the river, bursts upon the sight in extreme magnificence. The height of this stupendous rock is upwards of 350 feet. The lower part is covered with small trees and



underwood, of various foliage; but the upper part, for fifty or sixty yards, is one broad mass of naked perpendicular rock. The fragments that have fallen from this eminence form the bed of the river, which flows immediately below; a bed so broken and disjointed, that the foaming waters roll over the obstructing masses with restless rapidity, and considerable noise. After sudden and heavy rains, the impetuosity of the current is greatly increased, and the sublimity of the view proportionably augmented.

“Immediately opposite to the High Tor, but rising with a less steep ascent, though to a greater elevation, is Masson Hill, which appears like a pile of immense crags—a Pelion upon Ossa. The summit of this mountain has been named the Heights of Abraham, and overlooks the country to a vast extent; besides commanding a beautiful bird’s-eye view of nearly the whole dale. From this point even the High Tor loses its sublimity; but this effect is fully compensated by the variety of interesting objects included in the prospect. The height of this eminence is about 250 yards; the path to its summit has been carried in a winding, or rather zigzag direction, and in various places on each side has been planted rows of firs, which, opening at convenient distances, and at different elevations, admit the eye to range over the beautiful scenery beneath.

“The romantic cliff which forms the eastern boundary of the dale, is seen to much advantage from the Old Bath, where the river recedes in a curve from the road, and a little strip of meadow, rendered picturesque by three small buildings in the cottage style, composes the foreground. ‘This is finely composed and backed by a line of rock and wood, a mass of trees rising to the right, and shutting out for a short time all other features of the scenery.’ On crossing the river near this spot, it may be observed, that the natural beauties of the place have received some improvements from art. Three paths are seen, pointing through the wood in different directions: one of them, called the Lover’s Walk, has been carried along the margin of the river, and is arched by the intermingled branches of the trees which enclose it. The others pursue a winding course to the summit of the rock, which is attained with little difficulty, through the judicious mode observed in forming the slopes, and placing the steps; though the acclivity is exceedingly steep. Variety of luxuriant trees interweave their fantastic roots on each side of the paths, and shelter them with their aspiring branches. These walks communicate with the pleasure grounds and gardens of Mr. Arkwright. The prospects from the brow to the precipice are very fine.

Within the last few years the rocks have built in the trees on each side of the river. Mr. Arkwright gave orders not to destroy them, and they have in consequence become an increasing family, and these industrious and noisy birds very much enliven the dale.

“ From the Baths, to the southern entrance of the dale, near Cromford, the features of the scenery are continually varying. The river sometimes flows in a smooth and gentle stream, reflecting the pendant boughs that wave upon its margin; and sometimes rushes over a ledge of rocks, or the rude fragments that have been torn by storms from the impending cliffs which overhang its waters. Some of these are entirely bare; but others are partially covered with shrubs and underwood, which take root in the crevices of the rocks, and flourish in considerable vigour, though apparently bereaved of every means of obtaining nourishment.

“ The western bank of the Derwent, between the turnpike at Matlock and the Old Bath, is one vast bed of tuffus, or calcareous incrustations, which has been deposited by the waters flowing from the warm springs. This is vulgarly called petrified moss, and appears to have been formed on a morass, or collection of moss, shrubs, and small trees, which having incrustated, the vegetable matter gradually decomposed, and the stony envelopement assumed the entire figure of the nucleus it had destroyed.

“ The petrifying spring, near the New Bath, has furnished innumerable specimens of these kind of transmutations of vegetable, animal, and testaceous substances, that have been exposed to its influence. The collection exhibited by the person who keeps the spring, contains several extraordinary exemplars of its powers of action.

“ The unparalleled grandeur of the scenery around Matlock, renders every attempt to delineate its varied characteristics by words, at least, hopeless, if not absolutely impossible. The bold and romantic steepes, skirted by a gorgeous covering of wood, and rising from the margin of the Derwent, whose waters sometimes glide majestically along, and sometimes flow in a rapid stream over ledges and broken masses of stone; the frequent changes of scene, occasioned by the winding of the dale, which at every step varies the prospect, by introducing new objects; the huge rocks, in some places bare of vegetation, in others covered with luxuriant foliage, here piled upon each other in immense masses, there displaying their enormous fronts in one unbroken perpendicular mass; and the sublimity and picturesque beauty, exhibited by the manifold combinations of the interesting forms congregated near this enchanting spot, can never be adequately depicted by the powers of language. The creation of the pencil, alone, is commensurate to the excitation in the mind of correspondent images. Imagine yourself on the hill, the river beneath, numberless trees in all the various forms that an obstructing rock or a want of support can occasion, a white rock towering above you; the road leading to Cromford takes a sudden turn close to it; a cotton-mill, with a neat little turret, surrounded by trees, the massy wheel turning slowly, the water foaming from it; at some distance, Mr. Arkwright's house, like a vast castle, with its keep, &c. all embattled; farther, his mills, Cromford bridge, and the new chapel; behind, a chain of hills partly covered with wood; opposite the house, a huge rock fantastically adorned with shrubs and trees: through this rock the road is carried with much labour. Such is the scene on leaving Matlock.”

Major Rook, who contributed a plate of a singular group of rocks near Matlock Bath, to the Publishers of the Gentleman's Magazine, in the October number, 1793, page 885, says, “ The traveller who wishes to explore this curious country, must quit the trodden path, climb the cragged cliff, and penetrate the dark recess, he will there find ample recompense for his trouble.” These rocks, called Dungeon Tors or the Romantic Cliffs, are upon the brow of the hill directly behind the Old Bath, the ground is enclosed with stone walls, which, together with the bushes and brambles that surround the rocks, make the approach rather difficult. This curious group of rocks evidently appears to have been separated by some violent convulsion in nature, which has also formed several chasms; the projection of the small rock over the large one is very remarkable. From this spot you command a very extensive view, preferable to most in the neighbourhood of Matlock.

The lead ore so abundant in this county must have held a distinguished character among the natural products of Britain, in the earliest ages, and was undoubtedly one of the principal objects that induced the commercial people of Tyre and Carthage, as well as the travelling merchants who conducted a line of traffic from the confines of Italy and Greece to Belgium, to visit our shores. The rake veins, of which the treasures are now only to be obtained with labour, aided by improved machinery, from amid the reclusive beds of limestone rock, were then perceptible amid the loose and crumbling schistus, that scarcely covered their wealthy orifices. It was to this state of the lead mines of Derbyshire that Pliny alludes, in the celebrated passage to which our learned Camden refers. "In Britain," says the great Roman naturalist, "in the very upper crust of the ground, lead is dug up in such plenty, that a law was made on purpose to stint them to a set quantity." To what extent the lead ore was sought after by the Britons themselves, or by the people who visited them for the purposes of trade, cannot now be ascertained; it must suffice us to have incontrovertible proof, that under the government of the Romans, the lead of this county had become a very important article of commerce. Blocks or pigs of lead have been discovered, having Latin inscriptions, and in the neighbourhood of the mines are to be traced the remains of Roman stations, houses and burial places.

A Roman pig of lead, weighing 126 pounds, was found on Cromford moor near Matlock, in the year 1777, having the following inscription in raised letters on the top:

IMP. CAES. HADRIANI. AUG. MET. LVT.

A second was discovered near Matlock, in 1783. It weighed 84 pounds, and was 19 inches long at the top, and 22 at the bottom. Its width at the top was $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and at the bottom $4\frac{1}{2}$. The inscription appears to contain these letters:

L. ARVCONI. VERECVND. METAL. LVTVD.

A third, with the inscription also in raised letters on the top, was found on Matlock moor in the year 1787. It weighed 173 pounds, and was $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, in breadth at bottom $20\frac{1}{2}$:

TI. CL. TR. LVT. BR. EX. ARG.

These inscriptions have given rise to various conjectures, and, accordingly, to a great display of erudition; but if we conceive, the LVT. and the LVTVD. to be contractions of LUTUDARUM, the name of a Roman station, next in order, according to Ravennas, to Derventio or Little Chester, and which is supposed to be Chesterfield, much of the difficulty will vanish. The first will then be found to have the name of the emperor Hadrian, connected with the name of the metallic district of which it is probable that Chesterfield was then, as Wirksworth has subsequently been considered, the regulating town. Hence this inscription would mean no more than that the block of lead upon which it was stamped belonged to the emperor Caesar Hadrian Augustus, from the metallic district of Lutudarum.—The second would be under this interpretation stamped with the name of its owner, a proprietor of some mines, perhaps, or a

merchant, Lucius Aruconus Verucundus, with the addition, as before, of the name of the mining district. The third appears to mean that the lead upon which it is found impressed, is part of the tribute due to Tiberius Claudius, from the mines (silver or lead) of the British Lutudæ or Lutudarum.—These interpretations are by far the most conformable to custom and common sense. The Rev. Mr. Pegge could not, we think, have considered the subject, when he conjectured the first of these inscriptions to mean “The sixth legion inscribes this to the memory of the emperor Hadrian.” Such a mode of paying honour to the memory of an emperor was never before imagined, and we might as justly assert, that the king’s mark, impressed upon goods seized under an exchequer process, has for its object the memory of our gracious monarch.

But whatever may be the strict interpretation of the inscriptions upon these blocks, they are, in themselves, indubitable evidence that the mines of Derbyshire were worked by the Romans, or more probably by the enslaved Britons, already acquainted with the rude processes of that era, under command of their conquerors. The Saxons, who succeeded the Romans in the conquest and dominion of Britain, did not neglect the treasures, so abundant in the centre of their acquisitions; and by their having called an important mine near Castleton, Odin, from the name of one of their divinities, to whom they may be supposed to have consecrated it, we have a proof, that previous to the introduction of christianity amongst them, they had directed their attention to the mineral wealth of the heptarchy. The mines in the neighbourhood of Wirksworth were wrought before the year 714; at which period that district belonged to the nunnery at Repton, over which Eadburga, the daughter of Adulph, king of the East Angles, presided as abbess. In that year the abbess sent to Croyland, in Lincolnshire, for the interment of St. Guthlac, who was originally a monk of Repton, a sarcophagus of lead lined with linen (*plumbeum lintheumque*). This lead was obtained from the possessions of the old Saxon religious establishment at Repton, part of which were the mines near Wirksworth. In the year 835, Kenewara, then abbess of the same nunnery, made a grant to Humbert, the alderman, in which she surrenders that estate of mines, called Wircesworth, on condition that he gives annually as a rent to archbishop Ceolnoth, lead to the value of three hundred shillings, for the use of Christ’s church, Canterbury. On the destruction of the religious houses by the Danes, in 874, it is probable that the lead mines became the property of the crown. The mines in the Peak and in the wapentake of Wirksworth, were undoubtedly regarded as the peculiar domain of the sovereign at a very early period, and as such they are mentioned in Doomsday Book.

Mr. Bouthman, a gentleman from Manchester, and Mr. Biscoe, a gentleman from Wrexham, in Wales, have expended upwards of £10,000. in a mining speculation under the High Tor, at present unsuccessfully.

The great rent in the strata of Derbyshire, by which so much of the subterranean geography of the county is rendered apparent, first distinctly manifests itself in the neighbourhood of Matlock, and there some caverns have been discovered within the last thirty or forty years, and opened for the inspection of the curious, which must not be passed over without notice. We borrow the following neat and succinct account from the comprehensive Guide-Book of the Rev. R. Ward, who, speaking of these attractions of that admirable place, says, “These consist of three caverns, the Rutland, the Cumberland, and the Fluor, which though similar in some respects, yet differ so much in others, as to induce some persons to visit them all.”

“Facies non omnibus una
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse sororum.”
Ovid’s Metam.

These not alike, nor yet unlike we deem,
But such as lovely sisters might beseeem.

“The Rutland cavern, in the Heights of Abraham, is remarkably easy of access: the first part of it is a long level path, formed with great labour by miners in the solid limestone, and leading to several very lofty cavities and vaults of great extent, rami-fying, as it were, and spreading in different directions. At the side of one of these an easy ascent, by a great number of steps, conducts the visitor to numerous other cavi-

ties and vaulted passages amidst rocks of the most grotesque forms and craggy appearance, extending far into the inner part of the mountain. This cavern contains some springs of clear water, and is adorned with various brilliant crystallizations, and different metallic ores, which are here commodiously presented to the view in their native state :

' Here ranging through her vaulted ways,
On Nature's alchymy you gaze,
See how she forms the gem, the ore,
And all her magazines explore.'

" The view from the heights of the romantic dale below, which appears very striking at all times, is peculiarly so to the spectator, when, having traversed this extensive cavern, he first emerges from the dark recesses of it.

" The Cumberland is a single cavern formed by the union of two, which have been visited as objects of curiosity almost fifty years. This is shown by Mr. Peter Smedley, who keeps a spar-shop opposite Walker's lodging-house, and is situate at a considerable distance up the hill behind that and the New Bath. It extends to a very great length, and possesses this advantage, that the visitor is not obliged to retrace his steps to the part where he entered, but finds an exit at the other end of it. The roofs of the numerous cavities within it are of a different kind from those in the Rutland cavern, having less the appearance of arches; and the multitude of massy stones, lying within them, appear to have fallen from the roofs above, through some violent concussion of the earth, by which they have been disjoined and thrown into horrid confusion. Several parts of this cavern have a very brilliant appearance, and exhibit different substances, which will be inspected by the curious mineralogist with great interest and satisfaction.

" The Fluor cavern is situate towards the top of the wood behind the Old Bath, and though much less extensive than either of those just mentioned, it will not, on that account, by many persons who are inclined to visit caverns, be thought undeserving of particular notice. The way up the wood has been improved, and the trouble of ascending it is compensated by the view of the scenery it exhibits: the passage into the cavern is rendered commodious, and the *southern* visit easy and agreeable. The different spars in this, as well as in the other caverns, are brilliant and interesting; the strangely grotesque forms of the objects it contains, highly amusing; and the numerous lights placed in its various recesses, produce a very impressive and pleasing effect."

The Devonshire cavern, in the Heights of Abraham, named in honour of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, consists of openings into immense natural cavities, extending in all directions, the sides of which are beautifully adorned with a profusion of minerals, stalactites, and crystallized fluor. The entrance into the cavern is about the centre of the mountain, and after traversing its various windings, secluded from the light of day, the visitor, instead of being obliged to retrace his steps (which is the case with many of the other caverns in Derbyshire) is conducted out of it through a fine rocky archway at the farther extremity of the cavern, and nearly at the summit of the hill, upon a beautiful terrace; commanding a romantic and interesting view of Matlock Bath—the rippling river meandering through the valley beneath, the towering hills clothed with tall forest trees, and the varied beauties of Nature which present themselves from this eminence to the wondering beholder, form at once a striking contrast to the subterranean scenes he has been witnessing, and enables him to contemplate their imposing grandeur with two-fold delight.

The principal objects within the cavern are named *Pluto's Cave*, *Roger Rain's House*, the *Roman Bed Chamber*, the *Peruvian Bridge*, *King Arthur's Hall and Shield*, the *Druid's Altar*, and the *Grand Roman Gallery*, upwards of 200 feet in length, and 40 in breadth, the roof of which appears to be formed of one solid mass of stone, and is throughout its whole extent nearly as level as the ceiling of a room; this extensive opening is brilliantly illuminated. A Bengal light, or crimson fire, exhibited in this part, has an extremely curious effect. A ray of moonlight is very closely imitated

here, by means of a ray of day-light from the surface, softened by the light in the cavern.

The road to the cavern is through the Botanic gardens of Mrs. Bown, where will be found a fine collection of above seven hundred species of indigenous rare plants, any of which may be purchased.

The Crystallized grotto and Lead mine under the High Tor, is approached by a newly erected wooden bridge thrown across the river Derwent. The interior is adorned with massive crystals of double pointed calcareous spar, intermixed with lead ore, fluor spar, and a variety of other substances which nature has sportively arranged in the most fantastic and interesting groups. The beauty and perfection of the crystallizations highly gratify those who inspect them.

The Speedwell mine is also shown to strangers by the proprietor, Benjamin Froggatt.

The mineral and medicinal waters of Derbyshire are, as might be expected in a country abounding with fossils, remarkably numerous. All those of a chalybeate and sulphureous nature, arise in beds of shale, and probably derive their impregnation from this substance; the warm springs also are observed to appear near these beds, though they break out in the stratum of limestone almost exclusively. The most celebrated *warm springs* are those at Matlock and Buxton; they occur likewise at Stony Middleton; and Middleton, near Wirksworth, had formerly a spring of this description, which was cut off some years since by driving a sough to remove the water from some lead mines in the neighbourhood. Those of Matlock* and Buxton have obtained much celebrity for their medicinal properties, and are annually visited by a considerable influx of company, who resort to them as well for pleasure as for health.

The natural history of the Matlock and Buxton waters occupied much of the attention of the lamented Dr. Darwin, whose death has deprived society of one of its most valuable members, and science of her most distinguished son. His principal observations were contained in a letter written to the Rev. Mr. Pilkington, and published in the "View of Derbyshire." The very interesting nature of this communication, and the light it casts upon the origin of warm springs, wherever situate, must be our apology for the insertion of considerable extracts.

"Several philosophers have supposed that the warm springs of this county acquire their heat from the chemical decomposition of pyrites; and it was affirmed by the late Mr. Tissington, and has been lately cited in an ingenious work of Mr. Kirwan on Mineralogy, that the warm water about Matlock owed its heat to the blue marl, which is mixed with pyrites, and is found in thin strata above and below the beds of lava, or toadstone; but it has since been observed, that, though warm water was found sometimes in these beds of pyrites and marl, yet, that no smell or taste then attended it, which must have occurred, if the pyrites had been in a state of decomposition; and secondly, that cold water was found in these beds oftener than warm.

"The arguments in favour of another opinion appear to me to be much more conclusive, viz. that the water of these springs is raised in vapour by subterraneous fires deep in the earth, and that this vapour is condensed under the surface of the mountains in the vicinity of the springs.

"1. The heat of these springs has been invariable, perhaps, for many centuries; certainly, as long as we have had good thermometers; which shows that the water, which they arise from, is in a boiling state in some part of the earth. For as boiling water acquires a certain degree of heat, viz. 212, the steam which arises from it (where it is not confined) must always be of that degree of heat. Now the internal parts of the earth, a few feet below the surface, being always, both in winter and summer, of forty-eight degrees of heat; it follows, that if the steam of water, after

* The author of England Delineated says, "these wells are much frequented, and would be more so, were it not for the stony mountainous road that leads to them, as well as the want of accommodation on the spot. The traveller to Matlock," he observes, "is obliged to pass over wild barren moors, of many miles in extent, in perpetual danger of slipping into coal or lead pits, or to ride several miles on the edge of a steep rock, which is either smooth or slippery, or covered with loose stones, which endangers his falling into the valley beneath; the bottom of which is scarcely to be distinguished by the eye, nor is there any house of entertainment within half a mile of the place."—The roads and accommodations are now excellent.

it is condensed, flows through a given distance of the cold earth, it will become cooled from 212 to some degree of heat above 48, proportional to the distance between the mountain in which it is condensed, and the place of its exit: and thus may, for many ages, preserve an uniformity of the degree of heat, which could not happen, if it was produced by chemical combinations of materials near the surface of the earth.

“ 2. In the very dry summer of 1780, when all the cold springs in this part of the country either totally ceased, or were much diminished, I was well informed on the spot, both at Matlock and Buxton, that the warm springs had suffered no observable decrease of their water. Whence I conclude, that the sources of these warm springs were at a much greater depth below the surface of the earth than the cold ones; and that, on that account, the water must first have been raised in the form of steam from those greater depths. Another circumstance shows, that the source of many of these waters is situate beneath the origin of the cold springs; even after the steam which produces them is condensed into water; which is, that their heat continues always the same both in winter and summer, in wet seasons and in dry; evincing, that no cold water from the dews, or springs in consequence of them, is mixed with these sources of warm water, &c.

“ 3. The rocks of limestone in all this part of the country abound with perpendicular clefts, in which are found the ores of zinc, lead, and copper; and it is hence probable, that not only the steam of water *at present*, which produces these warm springs, but that those metals themselves, and the fluor, or baroselenite, which attends them, have, in *former ages*, been raised into those perpendicular clefts by the great subterraneous fires, which raised the continents and islands from the primeval ocean.

“ 4. The existence of central fires in the earth in the *early ages* of the world, is demonstrated by the elevation of the solid parts of the globe above the ocean, and the shattered condition of its strata, with the immense masses of lava then produced, which go under the names of toadstone, basaltes, moor-stone, porphyry, and granite, and are so well explained in Mr. Whitehurst's and in Dr. Hutton's Theories of the Earth. The *present* existence of central fires seems probable from the many volcanoes, which are *spiracula*, or chimnies, belonging to those great fires; and it is probable, that by the escape of elastic vapours from these, is owing the small extent of modern earthquakes, compared with those of remote antiquity, the vestiges of which remain all over the globe. Another argument for the present existence of immense subterraneous fires, is, that the great earthquake at Lisbon produced undulations on the lakes of Scotland; and was felt in the mines of Derbyshire; (Philos. Transact.) which could not easily happen, but by a percussion on one side of a confined fluid lava, which would be propagated to the other; as striking the gentlest blow on one side of a bladder distended with water, is felt by the hand placed on the other side: to which may be added, that in some mines the deeper you descend, the warmer you perceive them, &c.

“ 5. Because there are springs of hot water in all countries, where open volcanoes evidently exist: whence from analogy we may conclude, that the hot springs in countries where open volcanoes have existed, but are not now open, are owing to the same cause acting in a less powerful manner.

“ 6. Add to this, that if those waters had been heated by the chemical decomposition of pyrites, some of them at least would probably have retained a strong chalybeate taste, or sulphureous smell; or that they would all of them have been impregnated with some similar material, which, on the chemical analysis of these waters of Buxton and Matlock, does not appear to be the fact.

“ 7. I come now to another circumstance, which very much corroborates the above theory of the production of these springs from the steam raised from deep subterraneous fires, and not from any decomposition of pyrites. The strata in this part of Derbyshire consist of beds of limestone, and of lava (or toadstone) which lie reciprocally one above the other. Now if we suppose the steam rising from subterraneous fires to be owing partly to water slowly subsiding upon those fires, and to limestone gradually calcined by them, it must happen, that the steam rising through the per-

pendicular clefts in the supercumbent rocks, must be replete with calcarious gas (fixed air) or with some phlogisticated air.*

"If this steam, so impregnated, be condensed in limestone strata, the fixed air in this hot steam will super-saturate itself again with calcarious earth.† Now this is what precisely happens to the waters of Matlock, which are replete with calcarious particles, as appears by the copious deposition of *tupha*, or calcarious incrustations, along the channels in which they flow. For, in general, it happens, that springs of water wear themselves valleys from their sources, as is done by the water at Buxton; but those springs at Matlock have produced rocks and mountains of a sponge-like calcarious stone between their fountains and the Derwent, with which many of the houses at Matlock are constructed, and some of the stone fences.

"In the beginning of October, 1780, I was present, with my friend Mr. Edgeworth, at the opening of two of the springs at Matlock, about two hundred yards above their usual places of appearance. We found them both at these new openings about one degree of heat, or somewhat more, warmer than at their places of usual exit. The upper one, which could be best seen, issued from some cracks or fissures in the upper surface of a bed of toadstone, and between it and the blue marl which lies over it; under which marl it seems to have been condensed, and thence to have supersaturated itself with calcarious particles. I examined this marl by means of acids, and found it to be calcarious, except some shining bits of whitish pyrites, which had no appearance of being in a state of decomposition.

"On the contrary, the steam which produces the water at Buxton, is probably condensed in the substance of the toadstone, or lava, and not in a stratum of marl or limestone, like the Matlock water; and hence the great difference of their contents. As one edge of these strata of limestone and lava, wherever there are springs, is always elevated higher than the other, it would be easy, by attending to the inclination of these strata, to discover on which side of the bath is situated the mountain in which the steam is condensed, which probably may not be more than a mile or two from the eruption of the springs; because, on opening the springs at Matlock at a place about two hundred yards above the wells, the water (though already collected into a kind of vein) was cooled more than a degree; and this cooling must proceed much faster where the water is diffusely and thinly spread between two contiguous strata: and further, as the progress of this water must warm in some degree the surface of the earth, beneath which it passes after its condensation, and particularly at the place of its condensation, it is not improbable but its course might be detected by observations made in rhymy mornings, or when snow has lain long on the ground, by the melting or disappearing of it first in that part; or, perhaps, by the earlier vegetation of the grass or trees on those parts of the surface. A Mr. Taylor, who once kept this bath, produced early vegetables, by conveying a stream of the warm water under a border of his garden. If this source should ever be discovered by mining, I suppose the water, by being received nearer the place of its devaporation, would be found of a greater degree of heat, from 82, its present heat, up to 212, or the heat of boiling water.

"The contents of the waters of Buxton and Matlock must countenance the theory above delivered; for if steam be raised from subterraneous furnaces, where limestone is probably in a state of calcination, much calcarious gas, or fixed air, and some phlogisticated air, would arise with the aqueous steam: these are found in the Buxton water, in the loose state of bubbles, according to the analysis of Dr. Pearson; and in this the Buxton water resembles the waters at Bath, which are said, by Dr. Priestley,

* Dr. Priestley, from five ounces of limestone, obtained 1160 ounce-measures of air, nine-tenths of which was fixed air, and the other tenth phlogisticated air. From four ounces of white spar he obtained 830 ounce-measures of air: the first portion of which had but one-fourth of fixed air: which, however, varied in the course of the experiment, being once three-fourths, then one-half, then one-third of fixed air."

† It may seem extraordinary that fixed air, or calcarious gas, which is known to precipitate lime from water, should render limestone more soluble in water. This, however, is evinced by the experiments of Mr. Cavendish, who added to lime-water, which had been rendered turbid by means of calcarious gas, more of the same gas, which enabled the water to re-dissolve the precipitated limestone. Water, by a large quantity of calcarious gas, will thus, in close vessels, super-saturate itself with lime; which will gradually precipitate in the form of limestone, when exposed to the air, by the evaporation of the superfluous gas."

to possess similar kinds of air; and as these airs seem to be the principal ingredients of both these waters, there is reason to believe, both from this circumstance, and from their success in relieving similar diseases, that their medicinal powers are very similar, &c.

“In the Buxton water the fixed air is found in loose bubbles, because it does not meet with any kind of calcarious earth or limestone, to combine itself with: in the Matlock water the contrary occurs; it has no loose air-bubbles, because the fixable air is combined with lime, and thus this water is replete with calcarious earth in subtle solution; and in this respect I suppose resembles the Bristol water.

“By the experiments of Bergman and Scheele, it appears that the stony concretions in animal bodies consist of saccharine acid and air, and that this acid has a greater affinity than any other to calcarious earth.* Now as the saccharine acid is perpetually generated in the stomach during the digestion of our aliment, it is probable that the salutary effects of these calcarious waters, such as Matlock† and Bristol, may be owing to their saturating the super-abundance of this saccharine acid, and that thus they may prevent the tendency which some of our fluid secretions possess, of producing calculous, and perhaps gouty and bilious concretions; and prevent the increase in size of those already formed: on the same principle they may tend to render purulent matter less acrimonious, as they are supposed to be of advantage in pulmonary and scrophulous ulcers, &c.”

Matlock-Bath is nearly a mile and a half from the village; and though few situations can be more beautiful, it was only occupied by some rude cottages, inhabited by miners, till its warm springs began to attract notice, for their medicinal qualities, about the year 1698. At that period the original bath “was built and paved by the Rev. Mr. Fern, of Matlock, and Mr. Heyward, of Cromford; and put into the hands of George Wragg, who, to confirm his title, took a lease from the several lords of the manor, for ninety-nine years, paying them a fine of £150. and the yearly rent or acknowledgment of sixpence each. He then built a few small rooms adjoining to the bath, which were but a poor accommodation for strangers. The lease and property of Mr. Wragg were afterwards purchased for about £1000. by Messrs. Smith and Pennel, of Nottingham, who erected two large commodious buildings, with stables, and other conveniencies; made a coach road along the river side from Cromford, and improved the horse-way from Matlock bridge. The whole estate afterwards became the property of Mr. Pennel by purchase; and, on his death, about the year 1733, descended to his daughter, and her husband:” it is now the joint property of several persons.

The judicious means thus exerted to render the accommodations attractive, and the increasing celebrity of the waters, occasioned a greater influx of visitors; and a second spring having been discovered within the distance of about a quarter of a mile, a new bath was formed, and another lodging-house erected, for the reception of company. At a still later period, a third spring was met with, three or four hundred yards westward of that which was first noticed; but its temperature being some degrees lower than either of the other springs, it was not brought into use till a level had been made in the hill, and carried beyond the point where its waters had inter-

* “I cannot leave this account of calcarious or hard waters without adding, that I suppose, from the great affinity between calcarious earth and saccharine acid, may be explained a circumstance, the theory of which has never been understood, and therefore the fact has generally been doubted; and that is, that hard waters make stronger beer than soft ones. I appeal to the brewers of Burton for the fact, who have the soft water of the Trent running on one side of their brewhouses; and yet prefer universally the hard or calcarious water supplied by their pumps. I suppose there may be some saccharine acid in the malt (which is not all of it equally perfectly made into sugar by the vegetable digestive power of the germinating barley) which, by its attracting the calcarious earth of hard waters, may produce a kind of mineral sugar, which, like the true sugar, may be convertible into spirit: for a similar purpose, I suppose lime is used by the sugar-bakers in refining their sugars, though the theory of its effects is unknown to them.”

† We have been favoured by Dr. Gilbert with the following additional remarks. The waters of Matlock, like those of Bristol and Buxton, are of the calcarious class. When taken at the fountain, long experience assigns them highly restorative, strengthening, and curative powers; especially in pulmonary cases and nervous disorders. Ancient and modern practice alike direct the use of the hot baths, as the most powerful agent in the preservation of health, in the cure of rheumatism, and in the greater portion of inflammatory, acute and chronic disorders. Almost all nations of the remotest antiquity have had their warm baths. The northern nations from the hot bath plunge into snow, proving the power acquired by warm bathing in resisting cold and the vicissitudes of temperature.

mingled with those of a cold spring. Another bath and lodging-house were then erected. These buildings are of stone, and respectively named, the Old Bath, the New Bath, and the Hotel. The number of persons that may at the same time be accommodated at these, and the private lodging-houses, is upwards of 400; and since the taste for contemplating beautiful scenery has been so general, more than this number have been frequently entertained.

The New Baths, near the Hotel, are commodiously and handsomely fitted up. They belong to Dr. Gilbert, the proprietor of the Rutland cavern. Near to the baths there is a fountain, where the water is drank.

The Old Bath is kept by Mrs. Cumming. The New Bath by Mr. Saxton. These are posting-houses. The Hotel by Mr. Hodgkinson. The Temple lodging-house by Mrs. Evans. The board and lodging-house by Mr. Walker. The Villa by Mr. Rawlinson. The Museum Parade lodging-house by Mrs. Smith. The High Tor lodging-house by Mr. Robinson. The post-office and lodging-house by Miss Shore. A lodging-house opposite the High Tor is the property of Mr. Staveley. There are also several smaller lodging-houses.

The Royal Museum is the property of Mrs. Mawe, of London. This museum attracts almost every visitor who enters Matlock; it contains a great number of curiosities from various parts of the Continent, and an extensive collection of manufactured articles of the beautiful fluors, gypsum, marbles, and other productions of the county: the superb marble tables, vases, and obelisks, some black with figures engraved on them, and others formed of a variety of fluors and minerals, are particularly worthy of notice. The business here has been very ably conducted by Mr. and Mrs. Vallance for many years.

Buxton's museum is opposite the Parade; here chimney-piece and side-board ornaments, consisting of vases, tazza, candelabre, obelisks, &c. formed of the finest spars, stalactite, marble, and alabaster, after the most approved antique and modern designs: superb tables, consisting of a great variety of spars inlaid in black marble, timepiece stands, necklaces, and a variety of trinkets, are always on sale.

The other fluor spar manufacturers and collectors of minerals and fossils are, Mr. Peter Smedley, Mr. Joseph Pearson, Mr. Joseph Boden, Mr. James Shore, Mr. James Chadwick, &c.

The amusements at Matlock are balls, and billiards, sailing on the river Derwent, exploring the various caverns, visiting the museums, the elegant spar shops, the botanical and Mr. Arkwright's gardens, the latter being open to the public two days in each week, viz. Mondays and Thursdays, collecting rare fossils and botanical plants with which the neighbourhood abounds, taking pleasant rides among the surrounding rich scenery, sketching, fishing, &c. &c.

The manor of Willersley belonged to Richard Minors, esq. in the reign of Henry VI. who conveyed it to Sir Roger Leech. In 1595, Henry Talbot, a younger son of Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seized of the manor. Gertrude, one of his daughters and co-heiresses, married Robert Pierrepont, Earl of Kingston. In consequence of a family settlement, it descended to a younger branch, viz. William Pierrepont, esq. who, dying without issue, bequeathed it to his widow, a co-heiress of Sir Thomas Darcy, bart. This lady settled it upon her nephew, Sir Darcy Dawes, bart. son of Archbishop Dawes. Sir Darcy's daughter having espoused Edwin Lassells, Lord Harewood, brought the estate into that family. In 1778, Lord Harewood sold it to Mr. Edmund Hodgkinson, who resold it to Thomas Hallet Hodges, esq. Of the latter gentleman the late Sir Richard Arkwright purchased it in 1782.

Willersley Castle, the elegant seat of Richard Arkwright, esq. stands on the south side of a commanding eminence, which runs from west to east, and terminates the extensive range of rocks that forms the eastern boundary of the Derwent in its course through Matlock dale. Round the foot of the hill, the river flows in a grand sweep for some distance to the east, but afterwards resumes its former direction to the south, and pursues its way through a more open country, to its junction with the Trent. Near this point the picturesque features of the valley begin to disappear, and soft land-



Drawn by George Glover.

Josiah Neale sc. 352 Strand.

This View of WILLETSLEY CASTLE, in (Hertfordshire)

is most respectfully dedicated to Richard Spborough Esq.

by his obliged humble servant (Stephen Harr.)



scape scenery, the village, the chapel, the bridge, and the beautiful meadows are the constituent objects of the prospect.

Immediately opposite the front of the castle, on the south side of the river, rises an immense perpendicular limestone rock, which forms the western barrier of the dale, through it a passage has been made to admit the entrance of the new road from the south. From this spot the building is seen to great advantage; its castellated appearance, judicious proportions, exact symmetry, and the surrounding scenery, form a *coup d'œil* that is but seldom witnessed.

The following complimentary lines, to Mr. Thomas, the architect, descriptive of the castle, were written and published in a periodical of the day, during the erection of Willersley castle.

"These new form'd towers in prospect as I view,
With mind intent, their progress I pursue,
Which well our fix'd attention may command,
Displaying on each stage a master's hand,
Dispos'd to captivate the gazer's sight,
As ancient Strength with modern Grace unite;
Where uniformity its charms displays,
To bend each arch, each swelling column raise;
While relative proportion rules the whole,
Of every part the animating soul:
As the vast pile, still growing on our eyes,
Shall still, with happy auspices arise.
Such, Architecture, are thy traits confest,
From times remote, in various modes express;
That art renown'd, which elder ages taught,
And Rome succeeding, to perfection brought,
Ere Europe's modern sons put in their claim,
In later ages emulous of fame.
Hail, Art sublime! preserv'd with constant care,
Offspring of Symmetry and Order fair,
O may we see thy votaries increase,
And mark thy beauties in the days of Peace.
And thou, whose useful talents here are shown,

Thy skill by many a pleasing structure known,
Well do thy precepts and designs impart
The elements of thy beloved Art;
Nor thus content, yet emulous, we find
Thy fair example leave those rules behind.
THOMAS, proceed, thy power's at full display,
Where genius kindly points the destin'd way;
Boldly advance; the path before thee lies,
By genuine merit to fair fame to rise.
While still, thy fix'd attention to engage,
For thee fair Science opens her ample page,
Form'd, as thou wast, beneath the fostering care
Of those whose fame thy various works declare;
What may'st thou not attempt, as mellowing time,
Shall raise thy genius and thy powers sublime?
Call forth thy vigour, bid thy views extend,
The fair and useful in each work to blend.
Meanwhile, this varied scene enchants our eyes,
Where Art and Nature's choicest beauties rise,
By taste united, which can best combine
The fair ideas of each just design,
Such as with proper elegance displays
The Edifice, that speaks the Artist's praise."

The castle consists of a body, in the form of an oblong square, having a circular tower rising from the centre of the roof, and a semi-circular tower projecting from the front on each side the entrance, and two wings, with a round tower at each angle: the whole structure is embattled; and the exterior walls are of white free-stone. The spot on which it stands was originally occupied by a large rock, in the removal of which about £3,000. were expended by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, who purchased the estate of Thomas Hallett Hodges, esq. in the year 1782. The architect was Mr. William Thomas, of London. This edifice was covered in some-time in the year 1788; but before it was inhabited, it was set on fire by a stove that was over-heated, and all that was combustible in it was consumed: this accident occurred on the 8th of August, 1791.

The interior of this mansion is furnished with great taste and neatness: indeed, it cannot be more graphically characterized than in the expressive words of the poet, "*simplex munditiis*;" the general arrangement being more for use than ornament.

The *Entrance hall* is 20 feet square.

The *Dining-room*, on the right of the hall, is 30 feet by 20 feet. The walls of this room are adorned with a very characteristic and striking whole length portrait of the late eminent mechanic, Sir Richard Arkwright, by Wright, of Derby. He is represented sitting in his study, with one hand resting on a table, whereon is judiciously placed a set of rollers for spinning cotton, in allusion to the most essential part of his wonderful machinery. Whole length portraits of the present Mr. Arkwright, and the late Mrs. Arkwright. The sublime view of *Ulswater Lake*, which is considered to be Wright's master-piece, and perhaps equals the greatest effort of art in landscape painting that this country has ever produced. This picture was purchased by Mr. Arkwright for three hundred guineas. The smaller pieces by the same ingenious artist, are the Boy blowing up the Bladder and the Girl playing with a Bladder, and two Moonlight pieces.

The *Drawing-room*, on the right of the entrance hall, is also 30 feet by 20 feet. In this room is a beautiful Mosaic stand, purchased on the Continent, composed of

fifty-seven specimens of the most rare foreign marbles, on a rich gilt frame; a fine portrait of Queen Henrietta, wife of Charles I. by Vandyke. This rare and splendid picture, as also several others, was purchased with the Hampton court estate. Two large portraits of some of Mr. Arkwright's children.

The *Breakfast-room* is 34 feet by 17 feet; adjoining which is a Dressing-room and the Butler's Pantry to the right, and Parlour to the left.

The *Vestibule* is 30 feet by 15 feet: a Lobby on each side, communicating with the Steward's room, Laundry, and Wash-house to the right; Housekeeper's room, Kitchen, 27 feet by 18 feet, Scullery, Pantry, &c. to the left.

In the *Sitting-room* are the family portraits painted by Mr. Barber, of Derby, which do great credit to the artist: these consist of twenty-one portraits, viz. the present Mr. Arkwright, and the late Mrs. Arkwright; Mr. and Mrs. Hurt, of Wirksworth; Mr. Arkwright, jun. M. P. and his late wife; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Arkwright; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Arkwright; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Arkwright; Rev. Joseph and Mrs. Arkwright; Mr. John Arkwright; Mr. and Mrs. Hurt, of Alderwasley; Mr. Francis Hurt, jun. of Alderwasley; Mr. and Mrs. Wigram, and Mr. Simpson.

The grounds of Willersley possess great variety and beauty. Between the castle and the Derwent is a verdant lawn, which slopes somewhat precipitously from the house, but afterwards inclines more gently to the river. The east end of the lawn extends to Cromford bridge, which stands about a quarter of a mile from the castle, near the entrance to the grounds, which open by a small, but very neat lodge. The summit of Cromford rock, which has been noticed as rising directly in front of Willersley, is beautifully fringed with trees and underwood; and though towering to a considerable height, it does not terminate the prospect from the castle, which being elevated in situation almost as much as the top of the rock, commands a view of the hill that rises beyond it, called Barrel Edge or Cromford Moor, on which is black game, to a great height above the village of Cromford. Near the summit of the latter eminence are several rude masses of gritstone, which are piled upon each other in a very singular manner, called the Black rocks; under these the new rail-road is carried. The adjacent parts being formerly moorish, and having a naked, uncheerful appearance, have been planted with a great number of trees, which, when arrived at maturity, will greatly improve this portion of the scenery. Towards the west the prospect includes the river, an eminence beautified with trees and copses, and a sharp indented ridge of rocks; with here and there a cottage perched on the summit of a cliff, half hidden in a deep recess, or emerging from a thicket.

The hill behind the castle rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood to its summit, as is also that portion of it which extends eastwardly. The coach-house, stables, bath, &c. which stand near the mansion on this side, though in a somewhat more elevated situation, are almost concealed by trees. In the midst of the wood are several romantic rocks, round which, and on the acclivity of the hill, the principal walk winds in a circuit of nearly a mile. The walk leading from the castle on the west gradually turns to the north, taking a direction parallel to the course of the river, and passes under some perpendicular rocks, though yet elevated to a great height above the stream. The rocks are in some parts bare of vegetation, but are occasionally fringed to their tops with trees, particularly the yew and ash, the roots of which insinuate themselves into the clefts and fissures in a singular manner. Advancing up the walk, towards the point called Wild Cat Tor, the eye is delighted by one of the finest scenes that nature ever produced. It consists of the long rampart of rocks opposite Matlock; the wood that clothes the declivity from their bases to the river; and the tall trees on the opposite side, that stretch their branches down to the water, which appears dark, gloomy, and almost motionless, till it reaches a weir, down which it rushes in an impetuous torrent, almost immediately under the feet of the spectator, by whom it cannot be contemplated without some degree of terror as well as admiration. The Baths, the Heights of Abraham, the body of Masson hill, and the summit of the High Tor, are also seen from this part of the grounds; through which various other walks extend in different directions, and lead to a diversity of scenery, that can hardly be paralleled within a similar extent in any part of the

country. The green-houses, gardens, and hot-houses, are all worthy of notice: the latter are plentifully stocked with ananas, and a great variety of excellent pines and vines. Mr. Arkwright has received five medals from the Society of Arts for producing fine grapes in the winter season. The walks were laid out under the direction of Mr. Webb, and are kept with the greatest neatness. The gardens and pleasure grounds extend over about 8 acres. The number of trees planted by Mr. Arkwright, on his estate, averaged, for seven years together, 50,000 annually.

The wealthy and distinguished family of Arkwright have their honours of lineage in the prosperity of that important branch of manufacture which their immediate ancestor established, and caused it to become one of the great sources of national riches. Sir Richard Arkwright laid the foundation of his family in the public good he effected. He invented, and created the power and opulence he enjoyed and bequeathed to his posterity. This gentleman, by his extraordinary skill in mechanics, applied to the improvement of spinning cotton, rendered an important service to his country, and raised himself from humble origin to the possession of a princely fortune. He first established his cotton works at Cromford, in 1770 (so rapid has been the increase in this branch of trade since that period, that the returns in this article is now estimated to be £60,000,000. annually.) In 1788, he was high sheriff for the county, when he gave his javelin men, besides complete suits of excellent clothing, new saddles and bridles. In the same year he received the honour of knighthood on presenting an address from the County to his Majesty, on his providential escape from the attempt on his life by Margaret Nicholson. In the forthcoming History of the County will be given the life of this eminent and meritorious man: it will suffice here to say that he died in 1792, in the sixtieth year of his age, lord of the manor of Cromford, and founder of the church at that place.

Susannah, the only surviving daughter of Sir Richard Arkwright, by his second wife, married Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.

His only son, Richard Arkwright, of Willersley castle, esq. is living, highly esteemed for his munificence, and is happy in a numerous progeny of sons and daughters, grandchildren, and great grandchildren. Mr. Arkwright is lessee under the crown of the manors of Wirksworth and Kirk Ireton, and of the mineral duties of the wapentake of Wirksworth. He is proprietor of the manors of Cromford, Sutton, Duckmanton, and Temple Normanton in this county; Hampton Court, in the county of Hereford, and has large landed estates elsewhere. As a landlord, he is universally respected by his numerous tenantry, for his benevolence. He served the office of high sheriff in 1801, and is a Justice of the Peace for the county. To him the proprietor and author of this Work is indebted for the accompanying view of Willersley castle.

Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. is lord of the manor of Normanton Turville, in the county of Leicester, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, and a Member of Parliament. He stood a strongly contested election for the town of Nottingham in 1812, when John Smith, esq. and Lord Raneliffé were returned: this election contest is said to have cost Mr. Arkwright £20,000.

Robert Arkwright, of Stoke hall, esq. is a Justice of the Peace for the county of Derby, and who, with his brother Peter, of Rock house, esq. employ the extensive cotton mills, erected at Cromford and Masson, by their grandfather, and the large mills at Mellor.

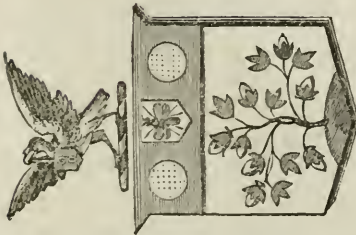
Peter Arkwright, esq. has had a numerous issue by his amiable lady, viz. eleven sons and five daughters, of whom eight sons and five daughters are now living.

John Arkwright, esq. has resided many years at the mansion on the Hampton Court estate.

Charles Arkwright, of Dunstall lodge, in the county of Stafford, esq. is an eminent agriculturist, and has a share in the extensive banking establishment at Ashbourn and Wirksworth.

The Rev. Joseph Arkwright resides at Mark hall, Essex.

The distinguished marriages of the family of Mr. Arkwright are set forth in the following Pedigree.



Pedigree of ARKWRIGHT, of Willersley, co. Derby.

ARMS. *Argent*, on a mount in base a Cotton Tree fructed *Proper*; a chief, *Azure*, thereon between two bezants, an insecteuleon of the first charged with a Bee volant erect *Proper*.

CREST. An Eagle rising *Or*, having a shield *Azure*, charged with a cotton bank *Argent*, suspended from its beak by a ribbon *Gules*.

MOTTO. "Malta, tui feci quæ."

Thomas Arkwright, of Preston, co. Lancaster.—

Patience, daughter of Robert Holt, — Sir Richard Arkwright, of Cromford, co. Derby, kn. — Margaret, daughter of Samuel Biggins, of Bolton, co. Lancaester, school-
master, married 31st March, 1755. born 23rd December, 1752, baptized at Bolton 51st of the same month, died 3rd August, 1792. Sheriff of Derbyshire 1786, and same year knighted; Lord of the manor of Cromford, and founder of the church there.

Richard Arkwright, of Willersley castle, Mat-
lock, esq. only son, born 19th December, 1755,
at Bolton, and there baptized 18th January,
1756. Sheriff of the county in 1801, Justice of
Peace, living 1850.

Richard Arkwright, — Martha-Maria, dan.
ship of Norwington, of the Rev. William
Turville, co. Leices-
ter, and of Sutton
Hall, near Chatter-
field, esq. born 29th
September, 1781, J.
P. for co. Derby,
and M. P. living
1850.

George, eldest
son, 1810.
Richard, died Febru-
ary 18, 1815.
Agnes-Maria, died
16th March, 1815, all
infants.

Robert A. of — Fanny,
Stoke Hall, dau. of
near Bake-
well, esq. bn.
1785, J. P. for the
county.

Frederick, eldest son, born 16th August, 1806.
Mary-Ann, born 26th September, 1807.
Edward, born 17th Dec. 1809, died 12th June, 1812.
Henry, born 26th March, 1811.
Alfred, born 19th June, 1812.
James-Charles, born 1st October, 1815.
Ferdinand-William, born 10th December, 1814.
Susan-Maria, born 11th February, 1816.

Peter A. — Mary-Anne,
Chas. Hurt, dau. of
of Works-
worth, esq.
mar. at New-
castle-April,
1784.
1805.

Fanny-Jane, born 30th August, 1817.
Margaret-Ellen, born 8th January, 1819.
Augustus, born 20th July, 1822, died 9th
April, 1853.
John, born 2nd November, 1825.
Caroline, born 7th March, 1825.
Arthur, born 2nd January, 1827, died
30th June, 1827.

John A. of Hamp-
ton Court, co. Her-
ford, born Aug.
27, 1785, mar. at
Harewood chapel,
April 15, 1830, to
Sarah, eldest dau.
of Sir Hangerford
Hoskyns, of Har-
wood, co. Here-
ford, bart.

Rev. Joseph — Ann, dau.
A. of Mark
Hall, Essex,
born Aug.
9, 1791.
born Novem-
ber 29, 1786,
married Mary, 5th
daughter of E. S. W.
Sitwell, of Stains-
by House, esq.
married at Mortley,
Dec. 12, 1811.

Charles A. of Dun-
stall lodge, county
Essex, born
November 29, 1786,
born Aug.
9, 1791.
married Mary, 5th
daughter of E. S. W.
Sitwell, of Stains-
by House, esq.
married at Mortley,
Dec. 12, 1811.

Charles A. of Dun-
stall lodge, county
Essex, born
November 29, 1786,
born Aug.
9, 1791.
married Mary, 5th
daughter of E. S. W.
Sitwell, of Stains-
by House, esq.
married at Mortley,
Dec. 12, 1811.

Elizabeth, born
May 29, 1780,
married at Mat-
lock 27th Oct.
1802, Francis
Hurt, of Aller-
wasley, esq.
Mary, born
3rd Jan. 1788,
died June 19,
1803.
Anne, born
2nd Aug. 1791,
mar. Dec. 24,
1818, Jas. Wig-
ram, esq. bar.
at law.
Frances, born
Aug. 28, 1796.
Harriett, bn.
Feb. 9, 1798, ob.
Nov. 7, 1815.

Ellen, born
26th Febru-
ary, 1764,
died an in-
fant.

Susannah, only surviving daughter, born
20th December, 1761, married, 1780, to
Charles Hurt, of Iock House, in Crom-
ford, and afterwards of Wirksworth, esq.

Mary-Anne, dau. of
Chas. Hurt, esq.
of Works-
worth, esq.
mar. at New-
castle-April,
1784.
1805.

John A. of Hamp-
ton Court, co. Her-
ford, born Aug.
27, 1785, mar. at
Harewood chapel,
April 15, 1830, to
Sarah, eldest dau.
of Sir Hangerford
Hoskyns, of Har-
wood, co. Here-
ford, bart.

Rev. Joseph — Ann, dau.
A. of Mark
Hall, Essex,
born Aug.
9, 1791.

The Coumbs and the Boughwood, a considerable estate in the south-east of the parish, passed by an heiress of the Wakebridge family into that of Pole. In 1721, on the death of John Pole, esq. it devolved to his great nephew, Garalt Morphy; whose brother sold the whole estate to the late Peter Nightingale, esq. who bequeathed it to his great nephew, William Edward Shore, esq. who has taken the name of Nightingale, and is the present proprietor.

Riber Hall, in this parish, was for many generations the property and residence of the family of Wolley. The sisters and co-heirs of Anthony Wolley, who died a bachelor in 1668, sold the hall and estate to Thomas Statham, after being in the possession of this family about thirteen years, it passed to the Rev. John Chappell, whose co-heiresses sold it about 1724; one moiety passed by sale to Wall, and is now the property of three persons of that name; the other moiety, after passing through several hands is now the property of Joseph Greatorex.

The old mansion at Allen-hill was long the residence of another branch of the Wolley family, and was the property of the late Adam Wolley, esq. Adam Wolley, of this branch, was born in the last year of the reign of Queen Mary, 1558, married to his wife Grace in 1581, and died in 1657, in the hundredth year of his age; he lived 76 years in wedlock; his wife survived him 12 years, and died in 1669, in the 110th year of her age. A younger branch of the Wolloys, of Allen-hill (some time extinct) was, for several generations, of Marston on Dove. Mr. William Wolley, who wrote a Manuscript History of Derbyshire, about the year 1712, was of this branch.

The respectable family of Wolley is of considerable antiquity in Derbyshire; the name occurs among those of the gentry returned by the commissioners in the reign of Henry VI. Two branches of this family were for many generations settled at Riber and Allen-hill, in this parish. The Riber branch became extinct by the death of Anthony Wolley, esq. in 1668. The Allen-hill branch became extinct in the male line on the death of Adam Wolley, esq. late of Matlock Bath, in 1827. This gentleman was a celebrated antiquary, and an eminent lawyer; during his practice he was frequently employed in tithe causes, in which he was very successful. He bequeathed his valuable manuscripts, chiefly relating to this county, to the British Museum. He left issue two daughters, Mary, the eldest, married the Rev. John Hurt, who, according to the testamentary injunction of his father in law, has assumed the name and arms of Wolley; Anne, the youngest daughter, married Charles Clarke, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the County of Derby.

ARMS. *Sable*, a chevron vaire, *Or* and *Gules*, between three maidens' heads coup'd, *Proper*, crined of the second.

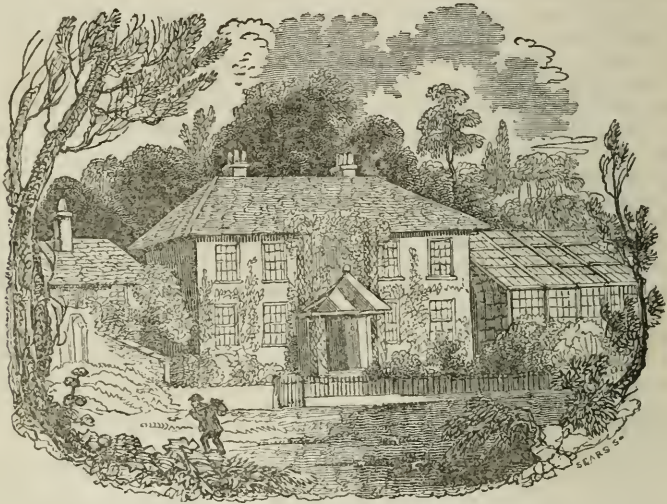
CREST. A Man's head (side face, with a beard) issuing from a wreath, *Proper*.

The author cannot without ingratitude omit to acknowledge his obligation to Mr. Nuttall, the eminent land surveyor, who has been employed as a surveyor and commissioner in the greater portion of the enclosures that have taken place in this county during more than half a century. This intelligent gentleman, the patriarch of Matlock, is, we believe, in the 86th year of his age, and still retains all his faculties; though it is evident the destroyer Time has made some inroads on his constitution during the last few years. Few men, however, have passed a more active, upright and useful life.

We cannot conclude the History of Matlock without noticing a native artist, who has already arrived to considerable eminence, and bids fair to be unrivalled in her profession. Miss Rawlinson, in the summer of 1829, accompanied her father on a tour through Italy, for improvement; while amidst that beautiful scenery she painted a landscape, and presented it to the Royal Academy of Artists, at St. Lucca. The members of that honourable body were so struck with the superiority of the picture, that the president himself nominated the fair Artist as worthy to become a member of their Society, which was seconded and carried by acclamation. This honour was communicated by a very complimentary letter from the president, accompanied with the diploma of the Society, as a testimony of her talent.

Phœbe Bown has for many years attracted the attention of the visitors at Matlock, in consequence of her singular costume and general habits. She frequently wears a man's hat, a green cloth jacket, and a woollen petticoat. This extraordinary character prides herself in doing those things which are contrary and revolting to the female sex, some years ago she displayed feats of horsemanship, by breaking in young horses; she now performs on the flute and violoncello. A very striking likeness of her was taken by Mr. Oakley, of Derby, last year.

The inhabitants of Matlock and Matlock Bath are most of them freeholders or copyholders. The chief residences, besides the lodging-houses, are those of Charles Clarke, esq. Rev. Mr. Wilson, Mr. Rawlinson, Dr. Gilbert, Rev. Richard Ward, Colonel Payne, and Mr. Chenery, surgeon. The latter gentleman has displayed great taste in building two beautiful cottages in Matlock Vale, which has induced others to follow his example. The accompanying engraving is a view of one of them.



Cliffe house, the residence of Mrs. Leacroft, is romantically situate on the opposite hill to the High Tor. The house, occupied by the Misses Saxton who keep a boarding school, at Matlock Bridge, and that of Mr. George Nuttall, at Matlock, are delightfully situate. The Lums is the property of Mr. Garton.

The roads are excellent, and the beautiful scenery along the new line which follows the course of the Derwent, the Wye, the Goyte, and the Mersey, from Derby to Manchester, induce travellers to give preference to the coaches established on this line. The Bruce and the Peverel from London and Manchester, and the Lord Nelson from Nottingham to Manchester, are well conducted coaches, and pass daily.

CROMFORD.

CROMFORD, a small market-town, a township, constabulary and chapelry, in the Crumforde, parish and hundred of Wirksworth, is 16 m. N. from Derby, 8 m. N. from Belper, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from Wirksworth, 9 m. W. from Alfreton, 10 m. S. from Bakewell, 1 m. S. of Matlock Bath, and 142 m. N. N. W. from London.

The principal part of the town, and the extensive cotton-mills belonging to Messrs. R. and P. Arkwright, are situate in a deep valley on the south bank of the Derwent, enclosed by lofty limestone rocks to the north, south and west, except one street, which runs up the southern hill; to the east, an open valley, of some extent, is clothed with the richest herbage. Through this valley the river Derwent flows and the Cromford canal is carried. The new line of road from Derby, through Belper, Cromford, Matlock and Bakewell, to Buxton and Manchester, is of great advantage to the town. The new rail-road, which joins the Cromford canal about one mile and a half south of the town, is carried through the north-west part of the Wirksworth hundred, running past the west portion of the High Peak hundred, over a mountainous country, to Whaley-bridge, where it joins the Peak Forest canal. The building of numerous bridges, the forming of inclined planes, erecting steam-engines, and cutting through immense rocks, have been attended with a serious expense; the whole estimated cost, agreeable to the first calculation, being £163,000. which sum it will probably exceed before the whole line is opened. The houses and mills are chiefly built of excellent gritstone, procured in the township, and chiefly belong to Richard Arkwright, esq. The town is eminently distinguished by the founder, Sir Richard Arkwright; that most ingenious mechanic having established the first cotton-mill, in 1771, erected in the county, and the first upon so large a scale in England. His astonishing and wonderful penetration may be discovered in the very choice of a situation so suitable to carry on his extensive plans and operations, which laid the foundation of that immense wealth now enjoyed by his family. The mills are supplied from a never-failing spring of warm water, which also proves to be of great advantage to the canal in severe seasons, as it rarely freezes up, in consequence of a portion of the water from this spring flowing into it. These mills, and those of Masson, erected a little higher up the river Derwent, belong to and are worked by the grandsons of the eminent founder, who employ nearly 800 hands. The valuable lead-mines, the manufacture of red lead, grinding and preparing calaminaris, the wharfs, the canal, and the rail-road, together with the extensive smelting-mills of the Messrs. Alsop, the hat-manufactory and worsted-mills at Lea, which are in the immediate neighbourhood, not only give employment to a numerous and increasing population, but render the town of great importance in a mercantile view.

In 1821, the township contained 232 houses, 271 families, and 1242 inhabitants, now increased to about 1600. Of the families, 4 were employed in agriculture, 262 in trade or handicraft, and 5 variously.

In 1790, Sir Richard Arkwright obtained the grant of a market, which is now held on Saturday. The fairs are held on the 1st of May and the 1st of October.

The extent of the township is 1348 *a. 0 r.* 16 *μ.* of limestone and gritstone land, chiefly belonging to Richard Arkwright, esq. who has considerably improved and beautified the estate by extensive plantations, which add much to the surrounding scenery. The land is watered by the Derwent, Cromford Moor-sough and Bonsal-brook; it is much divided; every person employed at the mills, capable of purchasing a cow, has a little plot of land allotted to him sufficient to maintain it. The average rental may be stated at 20*s.* per acre. The estimated annual value of all the buildings and land is £3596. 13*s.* 10*d.* The average of seven years' poor-rates is £297.

12s. County-rates, £54. 15s. 6d. and church-rates, £14. 15s. 9d. per annum. The pauper children are chiefly sent to the cotton-mills. There are large Friendly Societies;* Sunday-schools at the church and at the Methodist chapel; an excellent inn and four public-houses; a water corn-mill; a bridge, repaired at the expense of the county, and a handsome free day-school, built and supported by Richard Arkwright, esq. for boys and girls. Alms-houses for six poor widows, &c. in the township.

The large handsome inn, erected in the market-place, in 1778, is kept by Mrs. Higgott. Here the London, Manchester, and Nottingham coaches change horses.

In Cromforde, there were, at the time that Doomsday-book was compiled, two carucates of land to be taxed, and it then belonged to the king.

The manor of Cromford, at the Conquest, belonged to the king. In 1350, Sir Hugh Meynell, of Meynell Langley, had a grant of free warren in his lands at Cromford, which he held under the Duke of Lancaster. These lands, which are supposed to have constituted what is now the manor of Cromford, were afterwards in the family of Leche, from whom they passed by sale to the Agards. Thomas Agard died seised of it in 1548. From the Agards it passed by sale to Sir William Cavendish. Henry Talbot, esq. of Ronalton, co. Notts. esq. third son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury, died seised of the manor of Cromford in 1596. From Mary, lady Armyne, his daughter and co-heiress, it passed to Evelyn, Duke of Kingston, descended from her sister Gertrude. The Duke sold it, in 1716, to William Soresby, gent. William Soresby, the grandson, dying unmarried, his two sisters became his co-heiresses: Mary, married William Milnes, esq. and Helen, the Rev. Thomas Munro. Mr. Milnes purchased Munro's moiety: and in 1776, sold the whole to Peter Nightingale, esq. of Lea: of whom it was purchased, in 1789, by Sir Richard Arkwright, father of Richard Arkwright, esq. the present proprietor.

The church, a plain building of hewn stone, erected on a piece of ground called the green, was begun by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and completed by the present Richard Arkwright, esq. This chapel was opened for divine service, 4th of June, 1797, consecrated 20th of September in the same year, and endowed by Mr. Arkwright with £50. per annum. It has been since augmented by a further sum of £200. from Mr. Arkwright, £200. from Queen Anne's bounty, a Parliamentary grant of £800. and in 1826, another of £200. The patronage is vested in Mr. Arkwright and his heirs. The Rev. Richard Ward, of Matlock bath, is the present incumbent. The church is fitted up with an organ, a handsome marble font and two small galleries.

There were formerly an ancient chapel at Cromford, which has been demolished many years.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Church.

On the south side of the communion table is a beautiful white marble monument by Chantry.

Sacred to the memory of Martha Maria, the beloved and affectionate wife of Richard Arkwright, jun. esq. and daughter of the Rev. William Beresford, of Ashbourn, who died on the 12th day of March, 1820,

aged 40 years. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Also in memory of their children, Richard Arkwright, who died November 19, 1810, aged 5 weeks; Richard Arkwright, who died February 18, 1815, aged 6 weeks; and Agnes Maria Arkwright, who died March 16, 1815, aged 4 years.

Charities.

LADY ARMYNE'S ALMSHOUSES.—Dame Mary Armyne, by a codicil to her will, bearing date 14th August, 1662, gave to the rector or parson of Matlock, county of Derby, for the time being, and to three others, a yearly rent charge of £16. 10s. out of her manor lands and tenements in Cromford, to be paid quarterly by 40s. a year, to six poor widowers or widows past their labour by age or impotency, and 15s. a year each for a gown at Christmas. There are six alms-houses here, in which these

* At Cromford is a society of rather a singular kind, instituted by the owners of cows, to insure against loss attending that kind of property. The cows belonging to the members are valued twice a year, and each person pays monthly, at the rate of one penny per pound, in proportion to the value of his stock. Whenever the fund of the society amounts to £40. the payments are discontinued, till it is reduced below that sum; and when any member's cow dies, he is indemnified to the full extent of its worth.

widows (who are appointed by the overseers) reside. It is not known by whom they were built. Mr. Arkwright, the owner of the manor and estate, repairs them, having been purchased subject thereto, and pays the 40s. a year to each, and 6s. 8d. for a gown, making the total rent charge of only £14. a year. The other £2. 10s. cannot be proved to have ever been paid, and is thought to have been deducted for land tax.

Near the upper end of the Dale is a spacious building, erected for the manufacture of cotton by the late Sir Richard Arkwright, and now belonging to his son, who resides in the beautiful demesne at Willersley. This mill is replete with the improved machinery employed in making cotton thread, "whose operations have been so elegantly described by Dr. Darwin, in a work which discovers the art, hitherto unknown, of clothing in poetical language, and decorating with beautiful imagery, the unpoetical operations of mechanical processes, and the dry detail of manufactures:"

—Where Derwent guides his dusky floods,
Through vaulted mountains, and a night of woods,
The nymph Gossypia treads the velvet sod,
And warms with rosy smiles the watery god;
His ponderous oars to slender spindles turns,
And pours o'er massy wheels his foaming urns;
With playful charms her hoary lover wins,
And wheels his trident, while the Monarch spins.
First, with nice eye emerging Naiads cull
From leathery pods the vegetable wool;

With wiry teeth revolving cards release
The tangled knots, and smooth the ravell'd fleece;
Next moves the iron hand with fingers fine,
Combs the wide card, and forms th' eternal line;
Slow with soft lips the whirling can acquires
The tender skeins, and wraps in rising spires;
With quicken'd pace successive rollers move,
And these retain, and those extend, the rove,
Then fly the spokes, the rapid axles glow;
While slowly circumsolves the lab'ring wheel below.
Botanic Garden.

The machinery by which the cotton is manufactured, is so complicated in its structure, that a clear conception of its powers, and mode of operation, can only be obtained from a minute inspection of all its parts, both in a state of rest, and in motion. The process by which the raw cotton is prepared for use, will, however, convey some idea of the ingenious mechanical contrivances that are employed to facilitate the production of the thread.

When the cotton is sufficiently picked and cleaned (an operation that furnishes employment to a great number of women) it is carefully spread upon a cloth, in which it is afterwards rolled up in order to be carded. To the carding machine belong two cylinders of different diameters; the larger of which is covered with cards of fine wire; and over, and in contact with it, are fixed a number of stationary cards, that, in conjunction with the revolving cylinders, perform the operation of carding. The smaller cylinder is encompassed by fillet cards, fixed in a spiral form; and is also provided with an ingenious piece of machinery, called a crank. The spiral roll of cloth before mentioned being applied to the machine, is made to unroll very slowly, by means of rollers, so that it may continually feed the larger cylinder with its contents: when carded, the cotton passes from this to the smaller cylinder, which revolves in contact with the other, and is thence stripped off by the motion of the crank; not in short lengths, but in continuation; and having the appearance of a very thin fleece, which, if not intended to pass a second time through the carding machine, is immediately contracted, by passing betwixt a pair of rollers, into what is called a row, or length.

The next part of the process is that of sizing. The machine by which this is performed has two pairs of rollers, that are placed at a proper distance from each other, and revolve with different velocities, arising either from the variation of size in the pairs of rollers, from their performing a different number of revolutions in the same space of time, or from both these causes united. When the lengths of cotton are brought from the carding machine, several of them together are applied to the rollers now mentioned; and the effect produced, is not only that the lengths, thus applied in conjunction, coalesce, and come out single, but also that the fibres of the cotton are drawn out longitudinally, by the different velocities and pressure of the rollers: hence the cotton is now termed a *drawing*. This process is several times repeated, and several drawings are each time united, by passing together betwixt the rollers; the number introduced being so varied, that the last drawing may be of a size proportioned to the fineness of the thread into which it is intended to be spun.

The cotton is now in a fit state for roving. This operation is performed by passing the last mentioned *drawing* between two pairs of rollers, which revolve with different velocities, as in the former machine. It is then received into a round conical *can*, revolving with considerable swiftness. This gives the drawing a slight twisting, and prepares it for winding, which is done by hand, upon large bobbins, by the smaller children. When in this state, the cotton is applied to the spinning machine. Here it is passed between pairs of rollers, which revolving with various degrees of velocity, draw it out, and reduce it to a proper degree of tenuity: at the same time, it is sufficiently twisted by the revolving of spindles upon which bobbins are placed; and the yarn thus twisted is caused to wind on the bobbins, by the friction of their ends upon laths placed horizontally. These laths have another very essential office to perform, which is that of raising and falling the bobbins, so that the yarn may be spread over their whole length; otherwise the thread would require to be moved very frequently, as in the case of the common spinning wheel. When thus wound upon the bobbins, the cotton is regarded as ready for use.*

The Rock House, the seat of Peter Arkwright, esq. is built on a high limestone rock, overlooking a beautiful part of the Derwent vale.

Mr. Arkwright is now building a school-room, 60 feet by 20 feet, and one story high, to be divided in the centre, one room to be for boys, the other for girls.

At Cromford, some years ago, was discovered a number of Roman coins, now in the possession of Charles Hurt, jun. of Wirksworth, esq.

Near the road leading from Cromford to Wirksworth, is a mine called Godbehere's Founder, in which the following remarkable event occurred at the commencement of the year 1797. Two miners, named Job Boden and Anthony Pearson, went into the mine on the morning of the thirteenth of January, and while they were at work, Pearson at the depth of forty-four yards, and Boden at the depth of twenty, the earth above them, together with a quantity of water, suddenly rushed in, and filled the mine to the depth of about fifty-four yards. The other miners immediately began to draw out the rubbish in search of their lost companions, and on the third day after, Pear-

* To render this statement of the various processes of the cotton manufacture more intelligible to those who have no previous knowledge of the business, we shall insert an extract from the Life of Sir Richard Arkwright (written, we believe, by Mr. Nicholson) as published in Dr. Aikin's Biographical Dictionary.

"The card is a kind of brush made with wires instead of hair; the wires not being perpendicular to the plane, but all inclined one way in a certain angle. From this description, such as are totally unacquainted with the subject, may conceive that cotton wool, being stuck upon one of those cards, or brushes, may be scraped with another card in that direction, that the inclination of the wires may tend to throw the whole inwards, rather than suffer it to come out. The consequence of the repeated strokes of the empty card against the full one, must be a distribution of the whole more evenly on the surface; and if one card be then drawn in the opposite direction across the other, it will, by virtue of the inclination of its wires, take the whole of the wool out of that card whose inclination is the contrary way.

"Spinning is of two kinds: in the one process, the carded wool is suddenly drawn out during the rapid rotation of a spindle, and forms a loose yarn; in the other, the material is spun by a well-known small engine, or wheel, which requires the spinner to draw the material out between the finger and thumb of each hand. If we suppose the machine itself to be left at liberty, and turned without the assistance of the spinner, the twisted thread, being drawn inwards by the bobbin, would naturally gather more of the material, and form an irregular thread, thicker and thicker, till at length the difficulty of drawing out so large a portion of the material as had acquired the twist, would become greater than that of snapping the thread, which would accordingly break. It is the business of the spinner to prevent this, by holding the material between the finger and the thumb, that the intermediate part may be drawn out to the requisite degree of fineness previous to the twist, and separating the hands during the act of pinching.

"The objects of Mr. Arkwright's improvements were carding and spinning. To effect these by machinery, it was required that the usual manœuvre of the carder should be performed with square cards: or that cylinders, covered with the kind of metallic brushwork before described, should be made to revolve in contact with each other, either to card, or to strip, accordingly as their respective velocities, directions, and inclinations of their wires, might be adjusted: and with regard to spinning, it would become an indispensable condition, not only that the raw material should be very nicely prepared, in order that it might require none of that intellectual skill which is capable of separating the knotty or imperfect parts as they offer themselves, but also that it should be regularly drawn out by certain parts, representing the fingers and thumbs of the spinner. The contrivance by which this last means was effected, consisted in a certain number of pairs of cylinders, each two revolving in contact with each other. Suppose a very loose thread, or slightly twisted carding of cotton, to pass between one pair of cylinders (clothed with a proper facing to enable them to hold it) and let it be imagined to proceed from thence to another pair, whose surfaces revolve much quicker; it will be evident that the quicker revolution of the second pair, will draw out the cotton, rendering it thinner and longer when it comes to be delivered at the other side. This is precisely the operation which the spinner performs with her fingers and thumb; and if the cotton be then applied to a spinning apparatus, it will be converted into thread."

From these general principles, the improvements of Sir Richard Arkwright may certainly be deduced; yet there seems reason to believe, that the former would never have been so clearly stated, unless the machine had been previously seen in action.

son was discovered dead, in an upright posture. The miners would now have discontinued their exertions, as there seemed little probability of their labours being of any avail; but being encouraged to proceed (chiefly by the influence and persuasions of Charles Hurt, of Wirksworth, esq.) they at length discovered Boden, about three o'clock in the morning of the twentieth; and though he had not received any kind of nourishment during the eight days of his confinement, he was still living, but greatly emaciated. On being taken out, and treated with proper care, he so far recovered, as to be able to return to his work in the space of fourteen weeks, lived many years, and had several children, one of whom was born within a twelvemonth after the accident.

To render the particulars of this extraordinary escape more intelligible, it should be observed, that the entrance to the mine is by a perpendicular shaft, forty-four yards deep, from the bottom of which extends a gait, or drift (a passage in an horizontal direction) eight yards in length, at the end of which descends a second shaft (or, as the miners term it, a turn) to the depth of sixteen yards. At the bottom of this is another gait, about twelve yards in length, from the extremity of which another shaft extends to the depth of nearly twenty-four yards. At the top of every shaft a windlass was placed, for the purpose of drawing up whatever might be extracted from the mine; and Pearson's employment was to draw up to the top of the second shaft, the ore, &c. that was obtained by Boden at the bottom.

At the distance of seventy yards from the entrance to the mine was a pool of water, which, though generally containing but a small quantity, had, at the time of the accident, been much increased through wet weather. The ground between the mine and the pool had been undermined in searching for lead ore; and it is supposed that the additional weight of water over the vacuity, had forced down the earth, which filled the mine to the depth of ten yards in the second shaft. As the earth that rushed in descended below, Pearson's station at the mouth of this shaft, he was consequently jammed in there, and was discovered dead, as already mentioned. The remarkable circumstance, that the rubbish did not sink into the mine so low as to reach Boden, but stopped in its descent a few yards above him, may in some measure be accounted for, by observing, that the part of the mine where its fall ended, was somewhat straitened by the projection of a large stone, an obstacle which Boden had often ineffectually attempted to remove.

It appears, from a conversation held with the man thus strangely preserved from death, that, after contemplating his horrid situation awhile, during the first hours of his imprisonment, he lay down and slept. On awaking, the idea of perishing for want of food rushed upon his mind, and he recollected that he had four pounds of candles with him in the mine: with these, when pressed by hunger, he endeavoured to appease his appetite; but after two or three vain attempts to swallow such loathsome food, he desisted; and the candles were found after his release: his thirst, which he had no means of alleviating, was excessive. Feeling extremely cold, he tried to remove this inconvenience by exercising himself in turning the windlass at the further end of the drift; but having the misfortune to let the handle fall into the shaft below, he was deprived of this resource.

After the space of three or four days, as he imagines, being almost in a state of distraction, he ascended, by means of a rope that hung down, to that part of the mine where the rubbish had stopped in its descent, and, by labouring hard, caused a large quantity of it to fall to the bottom of the shaft. He was employed in this manner, when, at length, he heard the miners at work above him, and by the expedient of knocking with a stone, contrived to apprize them that he was still alive. Though it is evident, from this circumstance, that he retained his senses, he can hardly be persuaded that he was not deprived of them, and fancies that he was prompted to make the signals by some friendly voice, receiving from it an assurance, that if he did so, he should be rescued from his dreadful prison.

The signals which he made were heard by the miners about eight hours before they reached him; and he describes himself as so much terrified by their noise, and by apprehensions that persons were coming to murder him, that he should certainly have

destroyed himself, if he had not been closely confined by the earth which he had drawn down, and which so filled the lower part of the shaft, that he was almost prevented from moving. In the midst of the panic that agitated him, he swallowed a considerable quantity of earth, which was afterwards expelled by proper remedies. He complained most that his legs were benumbed and dead; but their natural heat being restored by friction, no bad consequence ensued. When the accident happened, he was forty-nine years of age, and then weighed upwards of twelve stone; but imagines that he was reduced to half that weight by his confinement in the mine; yet, as he was not weighed, this cannot be affirmed with certainty. The anniversary of his deliverance from his subterraneous prison, he regarded as a day of thankfulness and jubilee; and surely few individuals have had more reason than this man to express their gratitude to a protecting Providence.

FINIS.

CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTION.

Preliminary observations—trade and commerce of the county—list of noblemen and gentlemen's seats—road sketches.

BUXTON page 1.

Situation, extent, population, trade, market and fairs—name—antiquity—Roman remains—Dr. Jones's Buckstones Bath Benefite—ancient buildings—the hall—Queen of Scots' visits—Buxton in the time of Elizabeth—Lord Burligh and the Earl of Leicester's visits—the baths—temperament and analysis of the water—rules for bathing by Dr. Denman and Mr. Page—lines by Cotton—St. Anne's well—Basset's letter to Lord Cromwell—modern buildings—Crescent—Hall Bank—Square—new church—old church—stables—charities—scenery—amusements—curiosities—Pool's Hole, Elden Hole, &c.

CHATSWORTH, page 17.

Situation—Doomsday Survey—manor—extent—scenery—Sonnet by Clio Rickman—Chatsworth House, by whom built—lines by the Rev. R. Cunningham—Countess of Shrewsbury—Mary Queen of Scots—Sir William Cecil's letter—Chatsworth during the civil wars—lines by Cotton—modern Chatsworth built by the first Duke of Devonshire—artists employed by him, Gibbons, Cibber, Watson, Sir James Thornhill, Verrio, Laguerre, &c.—Chatsworth enlarged by the present Duke—Sir Jeffrey Wyatville—description of the House, paintings, carving, sculpture, tapestry, gardens, and water works—Family History—Pedigree—estate.

EDENSOR, page 53.

Situation, population, extent of the township, and parochial expenses—manor—Church—monuments and monumental inscriptions—charities—inn.

CASTLETON, page 57.

Situation—population—trade—extent of the township, and parochial expenses—market and fairs—Cotton's lines—Doomsday Survey—manor, castle and castellans—Peveler family—church—monumental inscriptions—charities—the Winnats—Mam Tor, or the Shivering Mountain—Odin mine—Speedwell level, or Navigation mine—Peak's Hole, or Devil's Cave—Bagshaw, or Crystallized cavern—Cave Dale—minerals, &c.

CONTENTS.

BAKEWELL, page 70.

Antiquity of—situation, population, trade—market and fairs—extent and valuation of the parish—extent and parochial expenses of the township—marble quarries—schools and friendly societies—river Wye—baths—quality of the waters—Doomsday Survey—manor—church—monuments and monumental inscriptions—ancient font and cross—charities.

HADDON, page 82.

Situation—extent—manor, possessors of the—Haddon Hall—Mrs. Balmano's Poem on position and description—furniture—paintings—tapestry—chapel—Roman altar—ancient song—the Wye—Rowsley—Stanton Woodhouse—Family History—Pedigree—estate.

MATLOCK, page 104.

Situation, population, manufactures, fairs, extent, valuation, and parochial expenses—friendly societies—inns—coaches—manor—manor court—Riber—church—monuments—charities—schools—scenery—High Tor—Heights of Abraham, or Mason—Dungeon Tors, or Romantic Cliffs—petrifying spring—tufa—Roman pigs of lead—antiquity of the mines—caverns—mineral waters—baths—Willersley castle and gardens—Arkwright family—Wolley family—Tissington—Nuttall—Rawlinson, &c.

CROMFORD, page 125.

Situation, population, manufactures, canal, rail road, market and fairs—extent, valuation, parochial expenses, friendly societies, inns, and coaches—manor—church—monuments—charities—schools—manufacture of cotton—lines by Dr. Darwin—Roman coins—accident at a mine called Godbehere's Founder, and miraculous escape of Boden, a miner.

Dedicated with Permission to, His Grace the DUKE of DEVONSHIRE, and Patronized by the Principal Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Yeomanry, Manufacturers and Tradesmen of the County.

IN THE PRESS, AND SPEEDILY WILL BE PUBLISHED,

Neatly printed in two Volumes, demy 8vo. the price not to exceed £1. 10s. royal 8vo. £2. 10s. and demy 4to. £1. Proof impressions of the plates £1. extra,

THE HISTORY AND GAZETTEER OF THE COUNTY OF DERBY,

DRAWN up from actual Observation, and from the best Authorities, and so arranged as to impart the fullest useful information to all Travellers through this County, whether their object be Pleasure, Scientific Pursuits, or Business.—This Work will be illustrated with a Map and numerous Copper Plate and Wood Engravings, by the most eminent Artists.

The following is a List of some of the Subjects of the Embellishments :

IN DERBY.—All Saints', and the other Churches. Some of the Chapels, Infirmary, Silk Mills, County Prison, County Hall, Assembly Room, Town Hall, &c.—CHURCHES: Ashbourn, Bakewell, Belper, Chesterfield, Chapel-en-le-Frith, Repton, Tideswell, Wirksworth, &c.—Buxton Crescent; High Torr, Matlock, &c. GENTLEMEN'S SEATS: Chatsworth House, Willersley Castle, Stanton House, Bretby House, Calke Abbey, Barlborough Hall, Doveridge Hall, Drakelow Hall, Elvaston Hall, Haddon Hall, Hardwick Hall, Kedleston Hall, Sudbury Hall, Langley Hall, Melbourn Hall, Tissington Hall, Ashbourn Hall, Radbourn Hall, Willesley Hall, Egginton Hall, &c.—RUINS: Dale Abbey, Winfield Manor, Castleton Castle, Bolsover Castle, and various other Engravings of Monuments, Natural Curiosities, &c. The Armorial Bearings of every Nobleman and Gentleman resident in the County.—Portraits of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire; His Grace the Duke of Rutland; Sir Gilbert Dethick, Garter King at Arms; Sir John Gell, the Parliamentary General; Sir Richard Arkwright, the inventor of the Cotton-spinning Machinery; Jedediah Strutt, esq. Cotton-spinner and inventor of the Derby-rib Stocking Frame; Samuel Oldknow, esq. manufacturer of British Muslins; Rev. John Flamsteed, Astronomer Royal; James Brindley, esq. Engineer; Francis L. Chantrey, esq. and Mr. Samuel Watson, Sculptors; Joseph Wright, esq. Painter; John Whitehurst, esq. Clock-maker and Mechanic, author of the Theory of the Earth.

The materials collected and arranged by STEPHEN GLOVER, of Derby, the Proprietor and Publisher; edited by THOMAS NOBLE, ESQ.

ADVERTISEMENT.

No County in the kingdom contains a greater diversity of objects worthy the attention of strangers, or of its own inhabitants, than DERBYSHIRE. Its Scenery is of every variety; the rude and romantic sublimity of the Peak—the wildly irregular beauties of the Wye—the abrupt magnificence of the banks of the Dove, and the wealthy domains through which the Trent and Derwent flow, enriched with minerals, and covered with the fruits of cultivation, and the works of art and industry; all these present, on every side, objects of admiration, at once numerous, delightful, interesting, and important.

The Tourist is not, indeed, invited to the Survey of this County by the wonders only with which Nature has endowed it, nor by the Picturesque diversities of its

Rocks, Rivers, and Caverns ; but, if he be devoted to the study of the Earths and Minerals, he will no where find a more abundant Natural Museum for his researches, than that furnished by the regions of the Peak ; if Antiquities are his delight, there are Towers and Castles, Monuments and Monastic Remains, in every part of the county ; if Modern Magnificence, Pictures, Statues, and the enrichment of Natural Beauties by the elegance of Art, can gratify his taste, there are Chatsworth, Elvaston, Hardwick, Kedleston, &c. ; if he be a Valetudinarian, seeking health from mountain breezes and medicinal waters ; or, if wearied with the business and tumult of the Metropolis, he want relaxation amid elegant society and natural attractions, there are Matlock, Bakewell, and Buxton ; if he be in quest of the labours of industry, the works of ingenuity and the intercourse of trade, there are Mines and Manufactories, Canals and Rail Roads, populous Towns and busy Districts, the opulent Manufacturer, and the wealthy Agriculturist, ever ready to open to him the knowledge of those astonishing means by which they so rapidly create and diffuse around them riches and prosperity.

That a County so central, combining in itself so much to engage the notice of the admirer of Nature, and the lover of Art ; the scientific student ; the antiquarian ; the man of business, and the man of pleasure, should, nevertheless, be still without a correct and general Guide-Book to the various objects of their several researches, has been frequently a matter of serious complaint.—The works that have hitherto aimed at supplying this great defect, have been, for the most part, the productions of Picturesque or Poetical Tourists, or have been limited to the Baths of Matlock and Buxton, with such repetitions relative to the wonders of the Peak, as they gleaned with little improvement from one another.

There is no work yet in existence that combines in itself that diversity of useful information, which those who visit this important County must be anxious to acquire : for assuredly, no stranger comes here, even upon business, who does not wish to be informed where he may look for the interesting beauties and wonders that surround him ; nor can there well be any so absorbed in scientific pursuits, or in the delights of the Picturesque, as to be without curiosity respecting those productions of industry (whether drawn from the bowels of the earth, or derived from machinery) which give activity and sustenance to the busy population among whom he is sojourning.

With the intention, therefore, of supplying this defect of general information, the Publication now announced as well to the Nobility, Gentry, and other Inhabitants of Derbyshire, as to Strangers, has been prepared, and as the best authorities have been resorted to—as personal enquiries and observations on the most extensive scale have been made, and, as persons of talent have been employed in every way that may give correctness, utility, and elegance to these compendious volumes, the Proprietor does not hesitate to look forward with confidence to the Patronage of the Public.

PLAN.

The Work will be published in two neat and elegant Volumes, in demy 8vo. royal 8vo. and demy 4to.—It will contain a History of the County : a complete Outline of its Geography, with correct Topography of the Towns, &c. illustrated with a general Map, and numerous Engravings.—Accounts of every Town and Village : Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen.—Biographical Sketches of eminent Persons.—Particulars of the Discoveries and Improvements ; and of Mining, Enclosures, Manufactures, Trades, &c.—A succinct Account of the Antiquities of the County. Particulars relative to the Churches, Chapels, Public Charities, and all Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions.—The objects of Curiosity and Scientific interest throughout the Peak ; with Explanatory Extracts from Mineralogical Writers.—Correct Information respecting the Baths and Amusements of Bakewell, Buxton, and Matlock.—Catalogues of Indigenous Plants and Natural Productions.—Notices of the principal resident families, with their armorial bearings and genealogical tables, &c. &c.

CONTENTS.—VOL. I.

CHAPTER I.

Preliminary observations. Situation, extent and boundaries of Derbyshire. Surface and natural appearance. Ridges of mountains; valleys; caverns; springs; rivers, brooks and standing waters. Particular descriptions of the most remarkable natural features of the county. Notices of interesting scenery. Climate; winds; rain; peculiar diseases; health; longevity.

CHAPTER II.

Geology and subterranean geography of Derbyshire. Principal strata, and their positions. Gravel; clay; marl; magnesian limestone. Coal measures, fruit, &c. in the great coal field. Gritstone; mineral limestone and loadstone strata, mineral veins, &c.: fourth limestone, its gulfs or caverns and faulting. Lead, and modes of working the veins, &c. Copper. Iron. Coals, modes of working, &c. Marbles, stone quarries, slates, &c. Earths. Summary.

CHAPTER III.

Natural productions of Derbyshire. Observations. Plants: beasts: birds: fishes: reptiles and insects.

CHAPTER IV.

Preliminary observations on the agriculture of Derbyshire. Estates, value of land, leases and rents, farms, cottages, tithes, &c.; implements of agriculture; enclosures; fences and hedges; hedge-row timber; gates.—Tillage; courses of crops; meadow and pasture; grasses; dairy farms; improvement of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs; farm buildings, agricultural societies, &c.

CHAPTER V.

Manufactures: trade and occupations: commerce with other counties and with London; general exports: conveyance of goods and passengers. Wagons, vans, stage coaches: roads, bridges, canals and railways. Fairs and markets. Circulating medium. Tradesmen's copper tokens, &c.

CHAPTER VI.

Antiquities: British remains: Castle-hill Barrows: Arbelious; Ron-Tor rocks, Grand Tor and other Tors; Nine Ladies, Rocking-stones, Robin Hood's mark, &c. Celts, &c.—Roman antiquities, camps, stations, coins, &c. Ancient Saxon, Danish and other remains.

CHAPTER VII.

Customs, superstitions, amusements, manners, &c.

CHAPTER VIII.

Ancient history.—Remains of the Druids, Mercian Kings.—Saxon government. State at the time of the Conquest. Peverel, &c.—Grants to the Ferrers, &c. Wars of the roses. Earl of Derby. Mary Queen of Scots.—Ballington. Rebellion in the reign of Charles I. with reference to the Duke of Newcastle, Sir John Gell, &c. Revolution in 1688. Rebellions in 1715 and 1745.—Modern occurrences.

CHAPTER IX.

Ecclesiastical history.—Druids, already mentioned. Introduction of Christianity. Reformation.—Joan Waste and Joyce, daughter of Thomas Curzon, of Croxall, esq. martyrs. Spread of dissenters, &c.

CHAPTER X.

Government of the county. Lieutenancy. Magistracy.—Public officers.—County court, Borough court, Duchy court, Peverel court. Prisons. The financial affairs of the county. Times and places of holding the Sessions of the Peace. Public institutions.

CHAPTER XI.

Biography of the most eminent natives and public characters, viz. Warriors, Lawyers, Authors, Painters, Sculptors, Inventors, Engineers, Benefactors, &c.

CHAPTER XII.

Ancient family history and introduction to the parochial history.

VOL. II.

Contains the Parochial and Family History, viz.: the towns and villages, alphabetically arranged; the population, situation, extent, valuation and parochial expenses of every township; the frivdity societies, charitable institutions and charities belonging to each, and a description of the churches, monuments, remarkable founts, stalls, screens, &c. with the present value of the livings, as far as can be ascertained.—Some account of the present resident families, which will include their armorial bearings and genealogical tables. Plans and descriptions of the most remarkable noblemen's seats, and public buildings. The Domesday Survey, and descent of the manors from the Conquest to the present time.

Subscribers to the Quarto Edition.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K. G. Lord Lieut. of the County (two copies)	The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Ers- kine, M. A.	George Benson Strutt, Esq.
His Grace the Duke of Rutland, K. G. (two copies)	The Right Rev. the Archdeacon of Derby	Joseph Strutt, Esq. (three copies)
His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K. G.	Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart.	Jedediah Strutt, Esq.
His Grace the Duke of Portland, K. G.	Sir Roger Gresley, Bart. M. P.	William Evans, Esq. M. P.
The Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings	Sir George Crewe, Bart.	Samuel Evans, Esq.
The Countess of Farnsworth	Sir William Boothby, Bart.	John Harrison, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Ferrers	Sir Richard Paul Jodrell, Bart. M. P.	George Anthony Loph Keek, Esq. M. P.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Chesterfield	Sir John Henry Hunloke, Bart.	Robert Holden, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Shrewsbury	Sir George Sitwell, Bart.	Gilbert Crompton, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Newburgh	Sir Charles Colville, Knt.	W. L. Thomas, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Earl Stanhope	Sir Charles Abney Hastings, Bart. M. P.	William Carleil, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Harrington	Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.	William Milnes, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Searisdale	Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. M. P.	James Milnes, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Waterpark	Sir Henry Every, Bart.	Broughton Steade, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Vernon (two copies)	Hylton Jolliffe, Esq. M. P.	Peter Pegge Burnell, Esq.
The Hon. Lord Tamworth	Godfrey Levinge, Esq.	Godfrey Meynell, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lady Hastings	Philip Gell, Esq.	Robert Arkwright, Esq.
The Hon. Admiral Curzon	Francis Mundy, Esq. M. P.	A. A. Shuttleworth, Esq.
The Hon. Nathaniel Curzon	Samuel Crompton, Esq.	James Hullworthy, Esq.
The Hon. and Rev. Frederick Cur- zon	E. S. C. Pole, Esq.	William Palmer Morewood, Esq.
The Hon. William Howard	Robert Newton, Esq. High Sheriff	A. N. Moseley, Esq.
The Hon. J. Abercrombie, Judge Advocate of Scotland	William Leaper Newton, Esq.	John Pares, Esq.
The Hon. George Lamb, M. P.	Richard Arkwright, Esq. F. L. S.	John Gilbert Cooper Gardiner, Esq.
	Frederick Foster, Esq.	John Coke, Esq.
	John Beaumont, Esq.	D' Ewes Coke, Esq.
	William Bateman, Esq. F. A. S.	Thomas Ellison, Esq.
	William Strutt, Esq. F. R. S.	Thomas Hassall, Esq.
	Edward Strutt, Esq. M. P.	Francis Newdigate, Esq.
		Thomas Fitzherbert, Esq.
		Sacheverell Bateman, Esq.
		William Webster, Esq.

William Jeffrey Lockett, Esq.
 John Harber, Esq.
 Henry Bukeley, Esq.
 Francis Hurt, Esq.
 Charles Hurt, Esq. sen.
 Charles Hurt, Esq. jun.
 Thomas Poyser, Esq.
 Peter Bainbridge, Esq.
 Thomas Borough, Esq.
 Charles Balguy, Esq.
 Thomas Bryan Balguy, Esq.
 Peter Nightingale, Esq.

A. N. E. Moseley, Esq.
 William Osborne, Esq.
 William John Bagshaw, Esq.
 John Silvester, Esq.
 Jesse Watts Russell, Esq. (2 cop.)
 Thomas Denman, Esq. Common
 Sergeant, of London, M. P.
 Samuel Shore, Esq.
 John White, Esq.
 E. M. Mundy, Esq.
 James Rimington, Esq.
 William Ashby Ashby, Esq.

Rev. Cornelius Heathcote Reaston
 Rodes
 Francis L. Chantrey, Esq. R. A.
 Sir Thomas Lawrence, R. A.
 Francis Blake, Esq. (London)
 Mr. Dancer (London)
 John Britton, Esq. F. S. A.
 Charles Dakayne Gladwin, Esq.
 Bruno Bowden, Esq.
 Rev. Wm. Bagshaw (Banner Cross)
 T. R. B. Cave, Esq.
 Thomas P. Bainbridge, Esq.

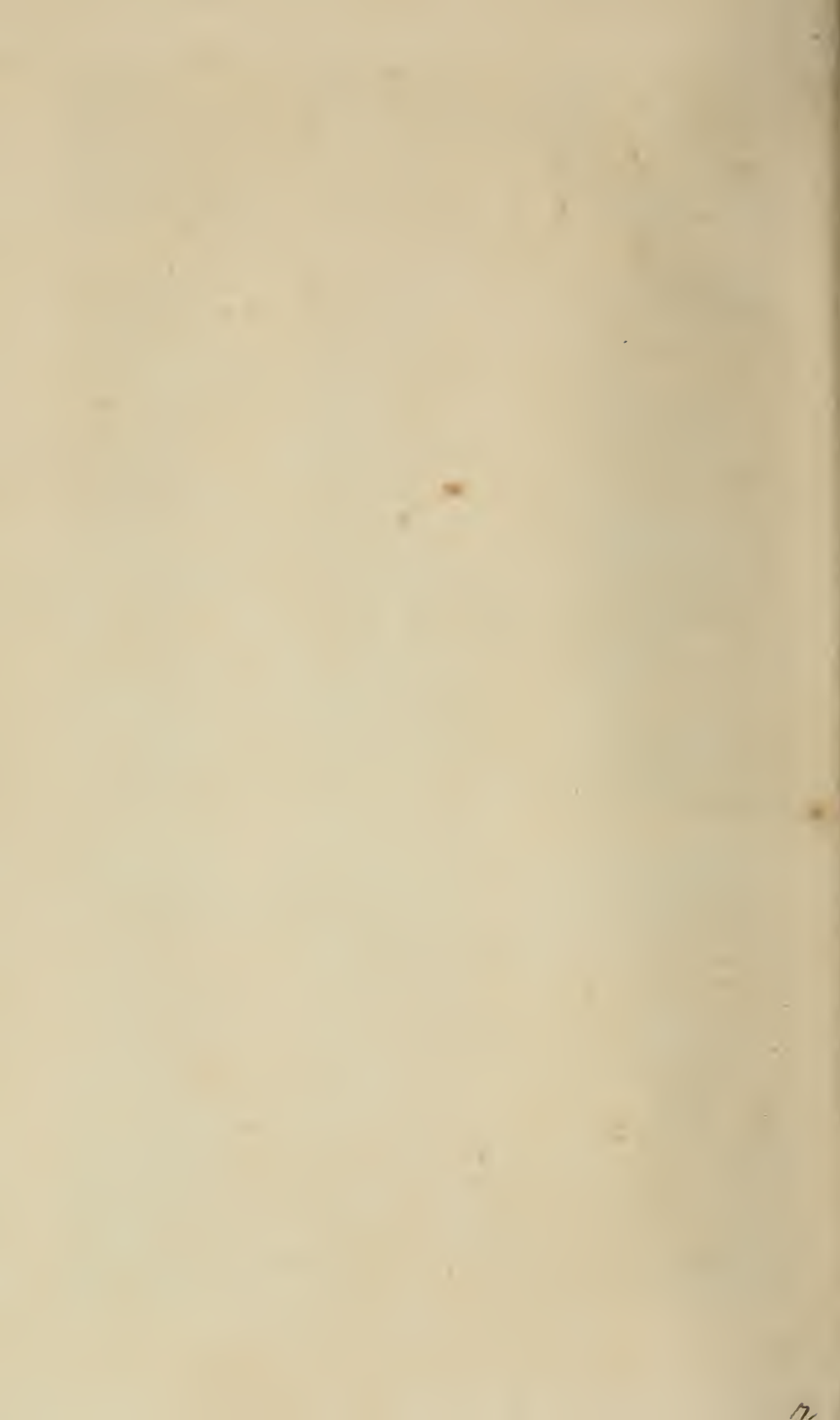
Subscribers to the Royal Octavo Edition.

Rev. Dr. Sleath
 — Martin Stappilton
 — Richard Smith
 — Henry R. Crewe
 — John Bateman
 — Richard Rowland Ward
 — German Buckston
 — William Bagshaw (Eyam)
 — Philip Gell
 — John Chamberlayne
 — W. A. Shirley
 — Frederick Anson
 — John Gaskin
 — H. L. Biden
 — Richard Burrow Turbutt
 — R. Robinson
 — William Hurd
 — James Fry
 — George King
 — J. D. Wawn
 — Geo. Wood Lloyd, D. D.
 — Benjamin Pidcock
 — J. H. Dickenson
 — John Browne
 — Thomas Gell
 — G. P. Lowther
 — John Prior
 — John Harrison
 — Francis Tunnicliff
 — R. R. Kawlins
 — Hugh Wood
 — Samuel Halworthy
 — William Spencer
 — Joseph Asbury
 — Henry Pearsou
 — William Heacock
 — W. F. Spilsbury
 — William Barber
 — Thomas Mountain
 — Francis Foxlowe
 — E. W. Lowe
 — Matthew Freeman
 — John Le' Cornu
 — Christopher Howe
 — John Ibbotson
 — Robert Simpson, F. R. S. &c.
 — Thomas Gibbs
 — E. Glossop
 — R. C. Pole
 — John Leigh
 — William Webster
 — Charles Cotton
 — John Hancock Hall
 — Charles Howe
 — Charles Collins
 — Edward Higginson
 — Thomas Browne
 — Edward Blick
 — Walter Evans, Esq.
 — Thomas Bateman, Esq.
 — John Frith, Esq.
 — William D'Evos, Esq.
 — John Cottingham, Esq.
 — James Swettenham, Esq.
 — Richard Crabtree, Esq.
 — Joseph Hall, Esq.
 — Philip Heacock, Esq.
 — George Goodwin, Esq.
 — John Clayton, Esq.
 — Abraham Hoskins, Esq.
 — John Charge, Esq.
 — William Jenney, Esq.
 — Robert Chaplin, Esq.
 — John Heacock, Esq.
 — John Nuttall, Esq.

William Martin, Esq.
 Edward Darwin, Esq.
 John Dixon, Esq.
 Henry Dixon, Esq.
 George Unwin, Esq.
 James Northage James, Esq.
 Benjamin Chambers, Esq.
 Samuel Dutton, Esq.
 Joshua Wilson, Esq.
 John Alsop, Esq.
 Luke Alsop, Esq.
 William Brittlebank, Esq.
 Samuel Alsop, Esq. (Burton)
 John Cox, Esq.
 Miss Cox (Culland)
 W. H. Wayne, Esq.
 John Barker, Esq.
 William Potter, Esq.
 R. B. Manclark, Esq.
 William Smith, Esq.
 John Barker, Esq.
 Mr. John Goodwin, Bookseller
 Mr. Joseph Harris, Surgeon
 Mr. William Greaves, Innkeeper
 Mr. James Macqueen, Solicitor
 Mr. James Smith Walters, Surgeon
 Mr. Michael Atkinson, Solicitor
 Mr. Ingle, Solicitor
 Mr. John Garton (Lumsdale)
 Mr. William Chenery, Surgeon
 Dr. Gilbert (Matlock Bath)
 Mr. William Walker (Lea)
 Mr. Edmund Johnson (Leeds)
 Mr. Philip Hubbersty, Solicitor
 Mr. F. B. Page, Solicitor
 Mr. Andrew, Solicitor
 Messrs. Johnson and Wise, Soli-
 citors
 Mr. Francis Shaw, Surgeon
 Mr. T. J. Page, Surgeon
 Mr. Williams (Powder Mill)
 Mr. Brandreth, Apothecary
 Mr. James Dolman, Surgeon
 Mr. William Hames
 Mr. William Cater Smith
 Mr. Roberts, Bookseller
 Mr. Ebenezer Smith
 Mr. Radford (Osleston)
 Matthew Habershon, Esq. Architect
 Francis Goodwin, Esq. Architect
 Edward Blore, Esq. Artist
 Mr. Henry Moore, Artist
 Mr. Samuel Chinn, Artist
 Mr. Edward Doubleday, Surgeon
 Messrs. Jewitt, Engravers
 Mr. Gabriel Brittain, Coalmaster
 Alexander Radford, Esq.
 John Radford, Esq.
 Benjamin Frear, Esq.
 Francis Jessop, Esq.
 John Moss, Esq.
 Matthew Frost, Esq.
 Mr. Ibbotson, Papermaker
 Mr. William Bennett, Solicitor
 Joseph Wilson, Esq.
 Mr. Benjamin Rickards, Solicitor
 Mr. Griffin Spencer, Surgeon
 Mr. Charles Milnes. Lead Merchant
 William Charlton, Esq.
 Mr. William Fairbanks, Surveyor
 James Sutton, Esq. (two copies)
 Messrs. Tillard and Co. Cotton
 Spinners
 Messrs. Towle and Co. Cotton
 Spinners

Messrs. Fletcher and son, Brewers
 Mr. Henry Hodson, Schoolmaster
 Mr. John Yates Bedford, School-
 master
 Mr. Berrow, Surgeon
 Mrs. How
 Miss Askham
 Miss Bosley
 Alexander Foxcroft, Esq.
 Mr. Wright, Bookseller
 Mr. Dearden, Bookseller
 Mr. Yeomans, Watchmaker
 Mr. T. Tunaly, Dyer
 Mr. James Peet, Silk Manufacturer
 Mr. William Taylor, Silk Manufac-
 turer
 Mr. William Gibson
 Mr. Thomas Glover
 Mr. Richard Oliver
 Messrs. Potts Oliver and Potts
 Mr. Henry Cheek, Solicitor
 Mr. Woodcock, Solicitor
 Mr. George Walkden, Solicitor
 George Bulmer, Esq.
 Henry John Shepherd, Esq.
 Richard Dalton, Esq.
 Mr. James Smith
 Captain Gilbert
 Mr. George Gregory
 Mr. Tabbeer, Surgeon
 Mr. Beer
 Mr. Stevens
 Mr. Thomas Somers
 Thomas Worthington, Esq.
 Mr. Rowland Heacock
 Mr. Robert Evans
 Mrs. Margaret Stovin
 Mr. Wigston, Bobbin Net Lace and
 Spring Bed Manufacturer, (Gas
 Works)
 Mr. Billings
 Mr. Humpstone
 Mr. Joseph Bennett, Surveyor
 Mr. Cooper (Lullington)
 Mr. Harris, Surgeon (Quarn)
 John Wood, Esq. (Swanwick)
 Mr. Joseph Paxton
 Mr. Holmes, Clerk of the Works,
 Chatsworth
 Mr. Robert Peach, Solicitor
 James Oakes, Esq.
 James Hunloke, Esq.
 F. Green Goodwin, Esq.
 Sears and Co. (London)
 Ralph Smyth, Esq.
 Joseph Higginbottom, Esq.
 Mr. Whiston, Solicitor
 Mr. R. W. Birch, Solicitor
 Mr. Bennet, Bookseller
 Mr. Kirk, Bookseller
 Mr. Bemrose, Bookseller
 Messrs. Pike, Booksellers (two co-
 pies)
 Messrs. Drewry and Son, Booksel-
 lers (two copies)
 Messrs. Wilkins and Son, Booksel-
 lers (two copies)
 Mr. Hoon, Bookseller
 Mr. Bunting, Druggist

And 800 Subscribers for the *demj*
 8vo. Edition, a list of whose names
 will be printed at the commence-
 ment of the First Volume.



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY



A 000 103 959 3

